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THE TIMES

Scooped on the day that Queen Victoria died, page 14

Hostages show signs of serious mistreatment in Iran

Evidence of serious mistreatment of the American hostages while in Iran emerged yesterday as they rested at Wiesbaden, West Germany. Officials did not give many details, but a medical technician and relatives in America told of beatings and psychological pressure, including solitary confinement.

While ex-President Carter had an emotional meeting with the freed hostages, the new Reagan Administration refused to commit itself to carrying out the agreement with Iran until the document had been thoroughly reviewed. It was far from the normal run-of-the-mill international accord.

Ex-President joins emotional air base welcome

From Patricia Clough
Wiesbaden, Jan 21

Medical examination here of the 52 American hostages released from Tehran has revealed evidence of further serious physical and psychological mistreatment during their 444 days of captivity, the United States authorities said tonight.

Preliminary questioning of the released hostages began in the United States Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden after their pre-dawn arrival and a period of rest.

A statement by Mr Jack Cannon, of the State Department, said that on the basis of what had been learnt there was evidence of maltreatment in a number of cases. This was not a comprehensive judgment on the treatment of the hostages, he said, and the examination would continue.

Former President Jimmy Carter arrived here tonight to welcome the hostages as the personal envoy of President Reagan, having dearly wanted to make the journey as President.

From outside the hospital, the hostages were seen to be gathered in an upstairs room of the hospital where each of them was greeted and embraced personally by Mr Carter. The private talks lasted more than the scheduled 50 minutes. Mr Carter was accompanied by Mr Walter Mondale and Mr Edmund Muskie, his former Vice-President and Secretary of State.

Beaten and kicked: There was no State Department spokesman available to expand on the statement about maltreatment of the former hostages.

But some amplification came from Master Sergeant Charles Rigo, chief medical technician on one of the two evacuation aircraft that flew the hostages to Wiesbaden from Algiers early this morning. He said that some of the hostages had been beaten with rubber hoses, others were hit with metal-studded leather belts. Another group had been kicked repeatedly in the genitals.

Master Sergeant Rigo, who talked to some of the hostages during the trip, said that at least one of them had spent more than 370 days of the captivity in isolation.

In an incident reported by another American senior NCO, an Iranian driver wrecked a van in which hostages were being transported blindfolded and manacled to its sides. It was not clear whether any of the hostages had been injured in that incident.

Reports of maltreatment of the hostages have also been emerging in the United States, particularly from telephone calls home from Wiesbaden.

The details were sketchy and given in emotional tones. In one call, Mr Malcolm Kalp, aged 42, the former economic and commercial officer, told his brother and sister-in-law that he had been beaten and put in solitary confinement for between 150 and 170 days because of his attempts to escape from the American embassy in Tehran.

"He told us he had tried to escape several times", Mrs Linda Kalp said in Brockton, Massachusetts. She is the wife of Kalp's brother, Richard. "That sounded like him. We knew that if anyone didn't cooperate with him he wouldn't cooperate either. We knew he was a tough guy and he wasn't going to take anything lying down", she said.

Marine Sergeant Johnny McKeel told his mother of Balch Springs, Texas, that his captors said she was dead in an effort to get him to cooperate.

"He kept asking all about the family, wanting to be sure everybody was all right", she said. "They told him I was dead when they interrogated him. They told him they'd let him come home if he talked to them, they only gave him three of our letters. They even took away his watch and his billfold, so he'd be confused, so he wouldn't know what time it was."

Mr Donald Cooke, Vice-Consul at the embassy, told his parents, Ernest and Susan Cooke of Memphis, Tennessee, that he spent most of the last year in a prison near the Caspian Sea after the failed rescue attempt in April.

"You didn't write. Why?" his father asked. Mr Donald Cooke explained that there was "a lot of activity" after the rescue effort, which he didn't understand. "He seemed to feel this was a result of the letters he was writing, so he stopped", his father said.

During their 14 months of confinement, the Americans learnt to communicate by a tapping code, Colonel Thomas Schaefer of the USAF, told a visitor at the hospital in Wiesbaden.

Colonel Schaefer, who is 50, served as defence and air attaché at the embassy. He said he had developed the technique from a book he once read by an exiled Soviet detainee.—Reuter, UPI, and Agence France-Presse.



Released hostages waving to well-wishers from a balcony of the hospital in Wiesbaden.

ON OTHER PAGES



Detained Britons not hostages Iran says

Tehran, Jan 21.—Mr Muhammad Hashemi, an adviser of the Iranian Prime Minister, said today that the four Britons detained here were not hostages, and calling them this obscured the issue of the 52 American captives released yesterday.

The official Pars new agency said that Mr Hashemi told the Swedish Ambassador at a meeting today: "The detention of the four British nationals in Tehran has no connexion with the imprisonment of three Iranian Muslim students in England.

It was not clear who Mr Hashemi was referring to when he spoke of students jailed in England.

The four Britons held in Iran since August, apparently without being charged, are Dr John Coleman and his wife, Audrey, Miss Jean Waddell, who is the former secretary to the Anglican Bishop of Iran, and Mr Andrew Pyke, a business man.

The Swedish Ambassador to Iran told Reuters he went to pay a courtesy call on Mr Hashemi and "we chatted in general terms and touched on the British issue". Sweden represents Britain in Iran and its diplomats have been making constant efforts to have the four Britons freed.—Reuter.

Hopes raised: The senior Iranian diplomat in London brought hopes of freedom for the four detained Britons. Dr Sayfellah Ehdaie, the chargé d'affaires, asked whether there would soon be news of the four, replied: "I hope so" (the Press Association reports).

Reagan caution on accepting agreement

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 21

The new Administration in Washington is being very cautious about inheriting the complex agreement for the release of the hostages from Mr Jimmy Carter. A spokesman for Mr Alexander Haig, who was confirmed today as the Secretary of State, told reporters today that President Reagan and his senior foreign and financial advisers would want to study all the documents before committing themselves to the agreement.

His comment raised the possibility that the new Administration might renege on the agreement signed on the American side by former President Carter and senior members of his Administration. But, in a television interview, Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary-designate, said that the general outline of the hostage agreement did not appear to present any problems at first sight.

Normally, a new American administration would agree to abide by international agreements concluded by its predecessor. But it could easily be argued that the agreement with Iran for the return of the hostages is far from the normal run-of-the-mill international accord.

Indeed, an editorial in today's *Wall Street Journal* urged Mr Reagan to renounce the deal. "The agreement with Iran for return of the hostages has the same moral standing as an agreement with a kidnapper, that is to say none at all", the editorial asserted.

Mr Warren Christopher, the former Deputy Secretary of State, who played a prominent role in the final negotiations for the release of the hostages in Algiers, returned to the State Department here today to a hero's welcome to report to Mr Haig.

Mr Christopher, who was the first American to speak to the hostages last night after their release from Tehran, told reporters that the hostages knew surprisingly many things about the long campaign to gain their release. Once again he praised members of the Algerian Government for all their work as intermediaries in helping to secure the safe return of the 52 Americans.

Surrounded by many of the trappings of the American presidency—but without its mighty powers — Mr Jimmy Carter travelled to Europe today as a private citizen to greet the 52 Americans whose captivity in Iran plagued the final months of his four-year term of office.

After a well-earned full night of sleep in his home town of Plains, Georgia, the former President set out by presidential jet from a base near by shortly after dawn today. With him on the aircraft was Mr Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, Mr William Miller, former Treasury Secretary, Mr Hamilton Jordan, former White House Chief of Staff, and Mr Lloyd Cutler, a senior adviser to Mr Carter.

Before leaving the United States, the former President said that he hoped to be able to tell the hostages "how grateful we are that they are free". As President Reagan's special emissary, Mr Carter will be reporting back to him on their physical and emotional condition.

"My understanding is that they (the hostages) are good", he said.

Lower pay settlements bring average down to the level of inflation

By Frances Williams

The rise in earnings is slowing down fast. Though earnings are still running ahead of price rises, take-home pay after tax and other deductions is only just keeping pace with inflation.

The earnings slowdown is good news for the Government and will help to moderate the inflation rate.

Figures published yesterday by the Department of Employment show that average earnings in November were 18.7 per cent up on a year earlier, after seasonal adjustments, compared with 20.1 per cent in the year to October.

The underlying annual rate of increase in earnings has fallen from 21.5 per cent in September to 19 per cent in November, once distortions resulting from back pay or delayed settlements have been removed.

The slowdown mainly reflects lower settlements in the current pay round which have started to feed into the index.

The latest figures from the pay databank compiled by the Confederation of British Industry show that two-thirds of notified settlements reached in December were in single figures.

According to the databank, based on a representative sample of manufacturing companies and with over 300 reported settlements so far, the average for settlements has fallen from around 10 per cent in October to single figures in the last two months of 1980. This compares with over 16 per cent in July and over 13 per cent in August.

The depressed state of company finances has been the main restraining influence on pay, the CBI claims.

The slowdown will help to ease the rate of inflation, because pay accounts for around half industry's costs.

In addition, if low pay rises in the private sector encourage public service workers to settle close to the Government's pay target of 6 per cent, this will help to keep public spending and the public sector borrowing requirement under control.

But the earnings slowdown also signifies that workers' incomes are beginning to fall behind inflation once income tax and national insurance contributions are taken into account, exerting further downward pressure on consumer spending.

This could pose a Budget problem for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is known to favour shifting part of the tax burden away from com-

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Research errors delay study of cancer

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The results of work by many scientists in America and Europe doing cancer research over the past two years are having to be revised because of the publication of misleading information.

In an effort to determine the origin of the malignant cell of Hodgkin's disease, many teams have attempted to use batches of cells grown from tissue involved with the condition.

The approach to that type of investigation has been influenced by papers by Dr John C. Long, who was formerly associate professor at Harvard Medical School and an assistant pathologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr Long's conclusions offered a fresh insight into the mechanism by which Hodgkin's disease occurs.

But a report in the current issue of *Nature* states that the four groups of cells which were used in the experiments were not related to the disease.

Three of the four groups grown for laboratory tests were not human cells, but had originated from a strain of owl monkey.

The identity of those tissues was discovered by a team of scientists from leading medical research centres in the United States, working with Professor Nancy Harris, of the Harvard Medical School.

The investigation into the assertions by Dr Long was prompted partly because several major laboratories had repeatedly failed to create a permanent supply of tissue involved in Hodgkin's disease.

Yet an increasing number of papers have been appearing in which work on the disputed cell cultures was referred to as the basis for the exploration of a new avenue of research.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of money spent on various projects, but it must be at least £1m.

Dr Long was awarded research grants totalling £100,000 in 1976 and it was the results of those experiments that caused the trouble. He received a further £200,000 in 1979.

Dr Long resigned from his posts later that year after he admitted to having faked data in a paper published in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. Other groups of scientists who relied on the data about the cells for studying Hodgkin's disease will have to see if anything can be salvaged from their original interpretations of experiments.

Passionate Foot plea for Labour unity

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Mr Michael Foot renewed his plea last night, "passionately", as he agreed, to prominent Labour dissidents to stay within the party "and argue their case within the party".

Mentioning Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers, and Dr David Owen, he said: "I do not believe they are going to cross that Rubicon" [of forming a breakaway party]. But Mr Foot raised doubts by then agreeing that if they did leave it would be a very different matter.

A new alliance of social democrats and Liberals "could be injurious to us", he conceded, evidently meaning a loss of votes which would favour Conservative election victories. For in the next breath he professed: "I do not believe the breakaway party as such will get a single seat".

Mr Foot was interviewed on BBC Radio Four's *Analysis* programme by Sir Robin Day, who remarked that the Opposition leader had apparently spent much of the time going out of his way not to appear extremist in an attempt to hold the party together.

Mr Foot seeking every opportunity to expound his views and pleas in advance of Labour's special conference on Saturday, agreed, at least on the point about holding the party together.

On two issues of policy, which have aroused the deepest apprehensions of Labour moderates, Mr Foot sought to avert the stark simplicities of Labour conference decisions. Most surprisingly, he answered: "No, I do not believe we can

Continued on page 2, col 7

Kennedys decide to seek divorce

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 21

Senator Edward Kennedy, the leader of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, announced today that he and his wife, Joan, were seeking a divorce after 22 years of marriage.

A short statement from the Senator's office on Capitol Hill here said that the couple had agreed to terminate their marriage "with regrets yet with respect and consideration" for each other. "We have reached this decision together, with the understanding of our children, and after pastoral counselling," the statement said.

Legal proceedings would be opened in due course and "we intend to resolve as friends our matters relating to the dissolution of our marriage," the statement said.

It concluded with the hope that the press and the public would understand the wishes of Senator and Mrs Kennedy to decline further comment on what was described as a "family matter".

This wish will inevitably not be granted by a press and public which loves to follow every wrinkle of the Kennedy family saga. Both the Senator and his wife are likely, however, to try to maintain as low a public profile as possible for as long as possible.

It has been public knowledge for many years that the marriage has not been a happy one. For a long time the Senator has been living on the Kennedy estate just across the Potomac River from Washington, while his wife spent her time 500 miles away in Boston, Massachusetts.

During Senator Kennedy's long race for the Democratic presidential nomination last year, the couple tried to make amends by appearing together as often as possible at election rallies. But it was evident to the most casual television watcher that Mrs Kennedy found the temporary reconciliation an intense strain. Since then the couple have not been seen together in public.

Two saved from diving bell

Two divers trapped in a diving bell 400ft beneath the North Sea were rescued last night after a 10-hour ordeal.

Three other divers were lowered alongside them in a second bell from the rescue ship, the Uncle John, and a line was attached to the damaged bell.

One of the three rescuers then made his way hand-over-hand along the line to check that the trapped men were well and pass on instructions about how they were to be brought to safety.

The two trapped divers had been surviving on emergency support systems since the umbilical cord of the bell snapped while they were working in the Thistle Field, 130 miles north-east of Shetland.

The two men made their way with the rescue diver to the second bell.

The British National Oil Corporation, which operates the field, said all five divers were lifted to the surface and taken on board the Uncle John.

The two rescued men were immediately put into decompression chambers and were being examined by doctors. They seemed well and would probably remain in decompression for up to four days, the company said.

The rescue is believed to have taken a little over two hours from the time the rescue bell was lowered into the water.

The cause of the accident, which happened at 10.30 am yesterday, is unknown. At the time the men were working on the field's single-leg mooring system, used for discharging oil to tankers in the absence of a permanent pipeline.

After the umbilical cord, which carries heating, lighting, air, and a radio link, snapped the bell was still connected to the mother ship, the Stena Seaspread, by a lifting cable.

Last-ditch talks in Warsaw to avert strikes

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity union, began crucial talks with a Polish minister to avert a head-on clash with the Government over work-free Saturdays. Union branches in four provinces intended to stage warning strikes today unless the Government accepted in principle the five-day week. Mr Walesa and other moderates opposed to the strike have been overruled by union militants Page 4

Key post for Dane

The EEC's Common Agricultural Policy has been put in the hands of Mr Poul Dalsager, Denmark's new European Commissioner. Mr Dalsager, who takes over the crucial job from his compatriot Mr Finn Olav Gundelach who died suddenly last week, fought off challenges from at least two other Commissioners Page 4

Mr Nott accused

Mr John Nott, the new Secretary of Defence, has been accused by the Russians of having taken up his post with a militarist call to the arms race. *Pravda* said that the British Government, after orders from across the Atlantic, was dragging the country along a dangerous path by seeking to perfect deadly weapons Page 10

Thatcher view of Forces' pay

The Prime Minister, in a clear attempt to bring home her views on the need for stringency in public sector pay, met Sir Harold Atcherley, chairman of the Armed Forces Pay Review Body. This completed a series of three meetings with the heads of surviving independent pay bodies Page 2

Seamen claim deal

The National Union of Seamen has said it can see the first sign of a split in shipping employers' ranks and suggested it might reach a deal within the next few days with three companies owning 50 vessels. But this has been met with scepticism by the General Council of British Shipping Page 2

Farm incomes drop

The National Farmers' Union said that home food production would drop unless the Government acted to halt the decline in agricultural incomes. Official figures showed that income had fallen from £1,282m in 1976 to £1,025m in 1980 Page 3

Emergency renewed

The Zimbabwe state of emergency, which has been in force since 1965, was renewed by Parliament. Members of the Rhodesian Front Party, which originally imposed the emergency, voted against renewal because they said Zimbabwe was at peace Page 4

Crash inquest told pilot was unfit

The pilot of an American wartime bomber that crashed at a Biggin Hill display last September, killing all seven on board, should not have been flying, a Croydon inquest was told. A consultant who had certified him unfit for flying in 1976, said the pilot had a long history of depression Page 3

Coroner's criticism

Dr David Paul, the North London coroner, criticized the Home Office for not bringing hostels within the Fire Precautions Act, 1971. He was conducting an inquest on nine of 10 women who died at a hostel in Kilburn last March Page 4

"No killing order": Before terrorists attacked the Iranian Embassy in London they were told that no hostages were to be killed, a jury was told 2

South-East Asia: The tour of Asean nations by Mr Susuki, Japanese Prime Minister, leaves his hosts well pleased 10

HOME NEWS

Forces hear Thatcher views on pay stringency

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

In a clear if unusual attempt to bring home her views on the need for stringency in public sector pay, Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday morning met Sir Harold Atcherley, chairman of the Armed Forces Pay Review Body.

That completed a series of three meetings the Prime Minister arranged with the heads of surviving independent pay bodies.

Last week she saw Lord Plowden, acting chairman of the Top Salaries Review Body, and on Tuesday she met Sir Robert Clark, chairman of the Doctors' and Dentists' Review Body.

It is only to the Armed Services that the Government has an outstanding commitment to accept, in broad terms, whatever their review body recommends.

Last summer the Government, in its first conversion to an incomes policy in all but name, declined to accept the top salaries report and imposed single-figure increases.

Given the stringency required in defence spending, it might be thought probable that the Government would prefer to economize on pay and use the money instead for equipment. But the system is different. The services pay cash limits are "price-protected", and any savings go straight back to the Treasury.

Even if the bodies are independent, Mrs Thatcher evidently did not wish them to proceed to their reports without her views at first hand.

Although there was little elucidation in Whitehall on what transpired, it would be surprising if Mrs Thatcher had not drummed home to them her well known views.

Popularity blow: Mrs Thatcher and Mr Michael Foot are the least popular leaders of their parties for over a decade, a Gallup Poll in today's *Daily Telegraph* says.

Only 31 per cent of those interviewed were satisfied with Mrs Thatcher and only 26 per cent thought Mr Foot was proving a good Labour leader.

Labour's lead over the Tories in voting intentions rose 1 per cent to 13½ per cent. The Liberals' share rose to 18½ per cent, the highest since the last election.

Seamen's union says three companies may settle this week

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Staff

The National Union of Seamen said last night that it could see the first signs of a split in shipping employers' ranks and suggested that it might reach a deal in the next few days with three companies.

As the pay dispute intensified the union, in a statement that was met with scepticism by the General Council of British Shipping, said that negotiations had opened yesterday with companies owning 50 vessels in all on terms that appeared acceptable to the union.

The union was hopeful of reaching an agreement with the companies before the end of the week. It expected that the final terms would meet its aspirations for overtime at a rate of time and-a-half.

The general council retorted that it had no reports of such negotiations and it believed that it would have had if companies were intending to settle outside the council's maximum offer of rises of 12 per cent. That offer has been rejected by the union.

The council, whose members own a total of 1,164 ships, also said that some companies had been told informally by crews that they would be willing to settle at 12 per cent if there was a ballot.

It added that on most of the 90 vessels delayed in British ports and the 40 in foreign ones crews were not being paid while their industrial action lasted. At least six crews had been dismissed.

Townsend Thoresen is one of the companies that stopped paying crews taking part in unannounced strikes, one of which disrupted the company's Cairnryan to Larne ferry service yesterday. The service is expected to run normally today.

The state-owned Sealink service from Stranraer to Larne was also halted yesterday.

There was some confusion over the position at Southampton where the union said its members serving in two Townsend Thoresen vessels operating normally between the port and Le Havre had been served with notices of dismissal. The company said only that pay was being withheld until the crews gave assurances that they would work normally.

Mr Patrick Sovellon, director general of the shipping council, said yesterday that a fresh threat now hung over P & O's Liverpool to Belfast service after industrial action stopped the service yesterday.

At the end of the last strike the service was given a temporary reprieve, after the company had announced it would close it, to allow discussions on methods of reducing costs. The company is due to meet the unions again on January 30.

Mr Shovelton said: "There must be a danger that the Liverpool to Belfast service will once again be at risk, P & O are very worried about it".

London commuters grumble but still prefer to travel on their expensive railways

Apathy kills many coach lines despite big fare savings

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

The London commuter complains bitterly about the cost and unreliability of trains. But when offered a cheaper choice he is prepared to pay to go on using them.

That must be the conclusion to be reached after the first four months of the Transport Act, 1980, which allowed coach operators to run cheap services in competition with British Rail. Most charge about half the rail fare but take twice as long.

About twenty services were established last October within a radius of about 70 miles of London; about five remain. It seems that most collapsed because for all the train's shortcomings, people are prepared to pay twice as much for its speed and convenience.

International Coach Lines, whose service from the South-end area was withdrawn after two months, said: "People could have saved £10 a week travelling with us, but it took 45 minutes longer. There was apathy. People are so used to travelling by train." The company's daily coach to Tower Hill was carrying between 10 and 15 passengers instead of the 25 needed to cover costs. So it decided to cut its losses.

A handful of services are struggling or in similar circumstances. Gastonia, of Cranleigh, Surrey, opened with two passengers on the first day of the Act and a telegram from Mrs Margaret Thatcher because it was an early enthusiast and had tried unsuccessfully to do something before.

The service has built up a loyal following of 20, 18 of whom have season tickets costing £117 a quarter, compared with about £180 for a rail ticket. Whereas British Rail's season ticket expires on the due day, however many times it has been used, Gastonia's buys 130 journeys over an unlimited period.

The 33-seat coach needs 25 passengers to break even and Mr Martin Noakes, a director of the family company, says: "We are desperately in need of another five passengers by mid-February to keep going. We want to make a success of it because we believe in it, and because it would be extremely profitable if we would fill the coach."

A fast train takes less than 40 minutes from Guildford to Waterloo but Gastonia's coach takes up to an hour and a half. From outlying areas like Ewhurst and Cranleigh, commuters must leave at 6.35 and 6.42 respectively to be in central London by 8.30.

An even greater deterrent than the early start is the possibility of missing the coach home in the evening. "By train there is one every half hour, so it does not matter if you are kept late at the office", one traveller said. "But if there is only one coach and you miss it you are stuck."

The absence of such a drawback is probably a main reason for the conspicuous success of the commuter coach service run by the state-owned National Bus Company along the M4 from the area of Reading, Bracknell and Aldershot. It has enough passengers, 150,000 in the first four months, to operate several coaches each way each day, giving some of the flexibility of rail.

"We have a big operation serving a number of towns, so we can put in the resources to make it a success", National Bus says. "Some of these small operators with one coach from a small local patch lack the resources and catchment, and that is why they fail."

Another explanation is put forward by one of the small men: "We have to face the fact that people are prepared to pay £250 a year for another half an hour in bed".

British Rail says: "It seems to have been a nine-day wonder. There has been no appreciable effect on our season ticket sales and we think the comfort, journey time and frequency of service, especially for the evening return journey, is the telling factor."

But those who still use the coaches seem to appreciate them. "I would just hate to go back to the train and spend a that money again", a Gastonia passenger, Mrs Lilian Thomas of Cranleigh, said. "The coach is much nicer—warm, a comfortable seat, and I save £50 a month."

A hospital hops out of history

By Michael Horsnell

A piece of rural history will be resurrected this summer when the Little Hoppers Hospital, in Kent, established in 1909 to tend the bumps and bruises of excitable urchins from London's East End who went hop picking during their holidays, will be reopened.

The Jacobean building in Five Oak Green, near Tonbridge, dilapidated for the past 15 years since the machine took over from human toil in the hop fields of Kent, will reemerge as a residential social centre for parish groups from the East End.

Mrs Dorothy B. Wickens, aged 84, said: "It is wonderful. A little bit of history coming back to life. I remember the Little Hoppers as the Rose and Crown pub before it was turned into a hospital.

Mrs Wickens has a special interest because her father, Mr Alfred Bishop, was the publican at the rival Queen's Head at the turn of the century.

Volunteers from the 90 parishes in Hackney, Islington and Tower Hamlets in east London, which will use the building, will help with redecoration under the supervision of Father Norman McCurry, area dean of Tower Hamlets. He is appealing for £40,000 to add to the £20,000 already spent.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

The Little Hoppers Hospital: To be restored.

Dr Owen forecasts block vote outcry

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Insisting that it was an issue of "fundamental principle" to resist Labour's plan to have a trade union block vote helping decide who should be party leader, Dr David Owen predicted last night that there would be a national outcry when people realized "their Prime Minister will be chosen by such an undemocratic procedure".

Speaking at a meeting of the Oxford University Fabian Society the former Foreign Secretary recalled that Mr Michael Foot, when deputy leader of the party, had opposed any electoral college.

He *rhetorically challenged* Mr Foot to speak before the decision was voted on at next Saturday's special party conference, not afterwards.

It was consistent, Dr Owen maintained, for Mr Foot "to argue to continue with the present system which elected him as leader until a genuinely democratic and legitimate procedure can be agreed".

Dr Owen, one of Labour's so-called "gang of three", who has said he will begin soundings for a social democratic grouping if the Labour conference adopts any block vote electoral college, then savaged Mr Foot's arguments.

Mr Foot is canvassing for unions to support an electoral college which will give 50 per cent of its vote to MPs, and 25 per cent each to the trade unions and constituency parties.

Dr Owen said: "All the evidence of recent elections for the leader of the party is that even with 50 per cent the parliamentary party's choice could easily be overridden by the trade union block vote. The parliamentary party is not being allowed to vote as a block: their vote is split and the last three leaders chosen by the PLP in one-person, one-vote elections have been elected by small margins.

On that basis, he said, if the constituencies split equally between the candidates, the block votes of the big unions would decide who was to be the party leader.

He continued: "When the people of this country realize begin to understand that the Prime Minister will be chosen by such an undemocratic procedure there will be an outcry, but I suspect that the shock will only come if a leader of the Labour Party ever has to be elected by this procedure when the Labour Party forms the government of the day.

"Then a system which could involve people voting four times, a system which allows communists to vote, a system which involves deals in smoke filled rooms, will be exposed to public scrutiny.

Vote for water strike

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Tension increased in the water and sewerage industry last night after 80 delegates *representing* 6,000 manual workers in the London area rejected the employers' 7.5 per cent pay offer and voted for industrial action.

The decision means that votes for industrial action have been cast on behalf of the majority of members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, which is dominant in the industry. Further regional conferences covering the rest of the union's 20,000 members in the industry will be held over the next week.

The attitude of members of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) which has 10,000 members in the water industry, should become clear over the next few days. Nupe members are expected to vote for industrial action after decisions of area committees which *start meeting at the end of the week*.

A meeting of the union executive will be held in Glasgow on January 31, when a decision will be taken on whether to press for industrial action at a meeting of the four unions in the industry.

The General and Municipal Workers' Union is also expected to call an executive meeting to discuss the crisis over the employers' refusal to increase the pay offer. The unions will decide at the February meeting what form industrial action should take. Delegates have so far favoured a national strike.

TUC unlikely to meet immunities talks limit

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC is expected to tell Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, that it cannot comply with his timetable for consultations on the Green Paper on trade union immunities. A Congress House document deplores the Green Paper and says it is of "fundamental importance to trade union freedom".

The confidential document, which was broadly approved by the TUC's employment policy and organization committee yesterday, says that so important is the Green Paper that the final trade union response may have to be determined at the TUC Congress in September.

The document advises union leaders that Mr Prior should be told that the TUC cannot meet the Government's requirements for views to be expressed on the Green Paper by June.

It says that though the government approach to the Green Paper is to consider in an apparently even-handed way the pros and cons of possible legal changes, the underlying hostility in it is barely concealed.

The document adds that the whole thrust of the Green Paper "is the further restriction of the scope for lawful industrial action" and that its implications for the unions could hardly be more fundamental.

The committee, which in the main had before it only a summary of the main *proposals of the paper, will be* given a fresh document detailing comments on the provisions at its next meeting in February.

Goldsmith call for law to set press standards

By Robin Young

The Press Council was either "just plain foolish" or "sinister", Sir James Goldsmith, the proprietor of *Now!* magazine said yesterday. Parliament must legislate to establish press standards and protect the press from communist manipulation.

Addressing the media committee of the Conservative Party at the Commons, Sir James said legislation must ensure that "membership of the Press Council be truly independent and responsible"; that journalists receiving payments or inducements from a foreign government must register as agent of that country, and that the media should disclose their sources of funds.

Sir James said the Press Council had refused his request to establish general principles on these lines, yet had since called for a freedom of information Act, which he described as "a charter of rights for the KGB and terrorist organizations".

Sir James told the committee that during 1978 the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States spent 116 man years working on requests for information under the United States Freedom of Information Act.

Head teachers tell MPs of dangers facing schools

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The effects of falling pupils numbers, spending cuts, the shortage of qualified teachers, and declining teacher morale were seriously damaging schools, and the situation was likely to get worse, the Secondary Heads Association told the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts yesterday.

The association, which represents most head teachers in independent and maintained secondary schools, was the first witness in the inquiry into how examinations affect curricular provision for pupils between the ages of 14 and 16.

The association said that the unhappy coincidence of falling rolls and reduced spending was making it impossible for many schools to take an objective view of their curricular arrangements. They were too busy trying to protect the existing curriculum from damage by reduction in staffing.

Most local authorities were having to make staffing cuts beyond pro rata reductions for falling pupil numbers. The morale of teachers, which was a crucial factor in curriculum reform, was rapidly deteriorating.

Commenting on government attempts to obtain a national agreement on what should be *taught in schools*, the association said that while it felt that the imposition of a centrally directed, more structured curriculum would be undesirable, it would be happy to support attempts to define and implement a compulsory "core" in the curriculum.

The British were obsessed with examinations. We probably had more written public examinations in school than any other country in the world.

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday that the Government had asked the Schools Council "to help identify the scope and best form for records of achievement for school leavers".

Teachers seek rise that reflects prices

By Our Education Correspondent

Unions representing 450,000 teachers in England and Wales agreed yesterday to press for a pay rise "which reflects the rise in average earnings and the rise in prices over the previous 12 months".

The latest average earnings index shows that earnings increased by 18.7 per cent over the 12 months to November. Inflation has been at 15 per cent over the past year. Both are expected to come down by the time of the teachers' pay award, due on April 1.

The Professional Association of Teachers, which has just won a seat on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body for teachers' pay, was a lone voice on the Burnham teachers' panel yesterday calling for a 6 per cent rise from April and a further 2 per cent in the autumn.

The employers have not yet decided what to offer teachers. It is certain not to be more than 6 per cent, probably less.

Mr Foot avoids committal to nuclear arms policy

Continued from page 1

do it that way", when asked to say whether a government led by himself would unilaterally give up the British nuclear deterrent.

It was put to him that that contradicted an answer he had given in a televised interview *last November*. But Mr Foot insisted he wanted to avoid having the argument turn between multilateral and unilateral disarmers.

"I want to make the Labour Party . . . an effective force for trying to turn the nuclear arms race in the opposite direction", he said. Although a unilateralist *himself, he had not resigned* from the Cabinet when the Callaghan government decided to modernize the Polaris nuclear warhead because, Mr Foot argued, he had wanted to fight for policy changes.

Asked whether he would take Britain out of the EEC, Mr Foot again demurred. The last Labour manifesto, he claimed, had promised repeal of the 1972 European Communities Act (in fact it spoke only of "consequential amendments" to the Act).

The 1980 conference had advocated withdrawal as a priority but "we have a right to consider how we shall go about the whole matter".

Regarding Saturday's conference and the objections allowing the block vote of trade unions to play a part in electing the leader, Mr Foot retorted that trade unions were the bulwark of the Labour movement. They were not going to change their system of voting now.

Mr Foot insisted that Mr Williams, and others, were under a misapprehension about the possibility of non-Labour Party members in trade unions exerting an influence on the leadership vote.

Mr Foot also denied the notion that the trade union vote could force out a party leader *or Prime Minister.*

Letters, page

State criticized as employer

By Our Labour Staff

The Government's actions as a big employer are lacking in some aspects, the Royal Institute of Public Administration says in a study published today. Where the Government had demonstrated good employee relations policies it was disappointing that it had had little influence on the private sector.

The study cites as an example of bad practice the treatment of registered disabled workers. The Civil Service's record in employing disabled workers was inferior to that of the private sector whose performance "is far from impressive".

Dr Philip Beaumont, lecturer in industrial relations at Glasgow University and author of the study, says that in the field of industrial relations the Government has clearly acted as a "best practice" employer by encouraging union organization and collective bargaining in the Civil Service.

But the system of pay comparability, which the Government recently suspended, did not prevent civil servants from sharp changes in the policy making criteria of governments. It was also questionable how much influence the Government's "good practice" on dismissals had had on the private sector.

The Government had to contend with many conflicting roles, including being paymaster-overseer, incomes regulator, rulemaker, peacemaker, manpower manager and employer. At times of financial stringency it became more difficult to reconcile those various roles.

Government as employer—setting an example? (Royal Institute of Public Administration, 3, Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ. £4.40 plus 17p postage).

£14,600 average 'Telegraph' pay

The management of *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Sunday Telegraph* said yesterday that under a pay deal agreed with journalists the average salary would increase to £14,600 by next July.

Salaries would increase from January 1 by 10 per cent plus £500 a year, a rise of 14 per cent on the average salary. There would be a further 2½ per cent increase on new salaries from July 1.

Consortium head deplores guesses on 'Times' sale

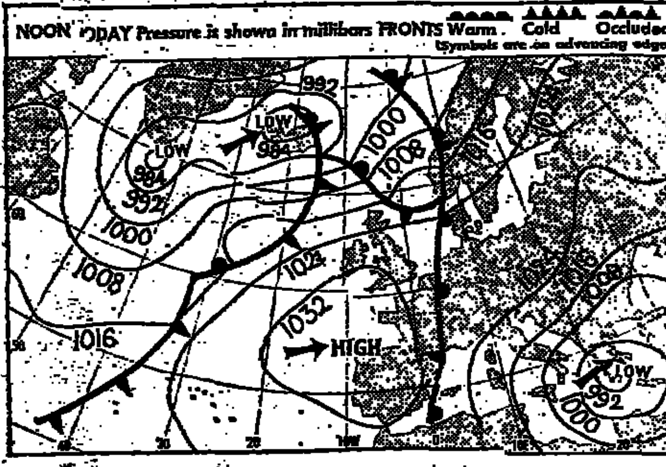
Sir Michael Swann, the chairman of one of the consortiums bidding for Times Newspapers' titles, said yesterday that speculation that Mr Rupert Murdoch, the Australian press magnate, could be the new owner was premature.

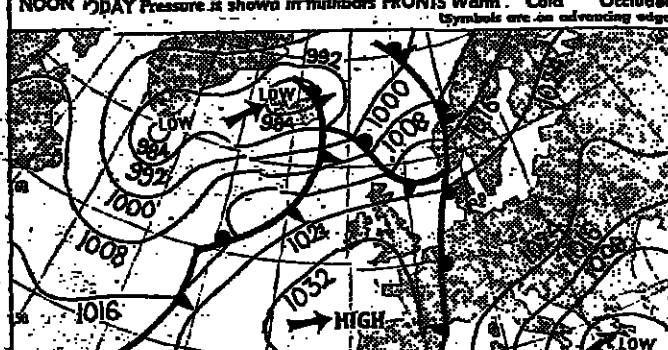
Sir Michael, a former chairman of the BBC, and Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, said any prospective buyer had many hurdles to overcome before achieving success.

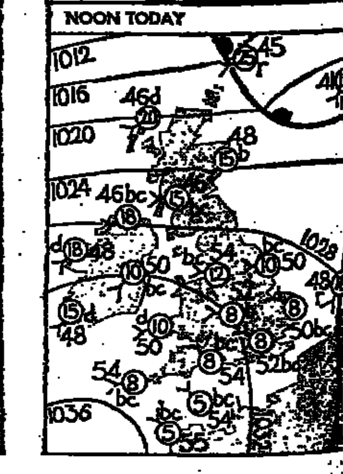
If Mr Murdoch, who owns *The Sun* and the *News of the World*, did succeed in buying the titles, Sir Michael said, it was possible that his consortium, which includes Times journalists, would put in a new offer, for *The Times* alone, to Mr Murdoch.

There are less than seven weeks before the deadline for *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* closure expiry. But on Tuesday, Mr Dugal Nisbet-Smith, the managing director of Times Newspapers, said he was optimistic that an announcement would be made by the end of this week.

Weather forecast and recordings







b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.53 am	Sun sets: 4.32 pm
Moon sets: 9.06 am	Moon rises: 7.11 pm

Last quarter: January 28.

Lighting up: 5.02 pm to 7.22 am.

High water: London Bridge 3.01 am, 7.1m; 3.24 pm, 7.3m; Avonmouth, 8.31 am, 13.5m; 8.57 pm, 13.3m; Dover, 12.01 am, 6.7m; 12.17 pm, 6.5m; Hull, 7.37 am, 7.3m; 7.47 pm, 7.6m; Liverpool, 12.18 am, 9.1m; 12.35 pm, 9.4m.
1ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft

A moist W to SW airstream will cover the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, E, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dull and misty at first, with fog patches, some bright or sunny intervals later; wind SW, light; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy with occasional drizzle on coasts and hills, some bright intervals later inland; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

NE England, borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals developing after dull and misty start, wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle, wind SW, fresh, max temp 8° to 9°C (46° to 48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry and very mild at first, rain spreading SE to most parts on Saturday and temp becoming near or a little above normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, moderate; sea slight.

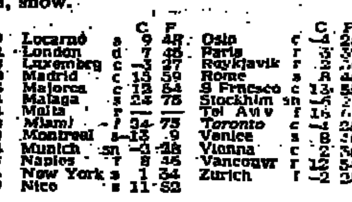
English Channel (E): Wind W or NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W or NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

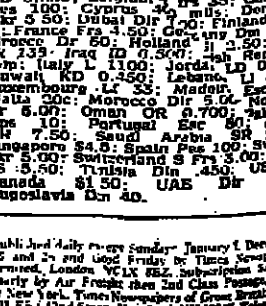
Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 4°C (39°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 93 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.24in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1024 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.



		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	15	59	Chicago	c	-1	30	Locarno	s	9	48	Oslo	c	-4	25
Algiers	s	14	57	Cologne	s	0	32	London	d	7	45	Paris	r	3	37
Amsterdm	c	1	34	Copenhgn	f	-2	28	Luxemberg	c	-3	27	Reykjavik	r	2	36
Athens	r	11	52	Edinburgh	c	10	50	Madrid	c	15	59	Rome	s	8	46
Barcelona	c	13	55	Funchal	f	17	63	Majorca	c	12	54	S Frncsco	c	13	55
Beirut	c	14	57	Geneva	f	1	34	Malaga	s	24	75	Stockhlm	sn	-6	21
Belfast	c	10	50	Gibraltar	s	18	64	Malta	r	—	—	Tel Aviv	f	16	61
Berlin	sn	0	32	Guernsey	c	9	48	Miami	f	24	75	Toronto	c	-2	28
Bermuda	c	19	66	Innsbrck	sn	-1	30	Montreal	s	-13	9	Venice	s	8	46
Biarritz	d	11	52	Istanbul	f	9	48	Munich	sn	-8	18	Vienna	c	2	36
Birmnghm	c	11	52	Jersey	fg	9	48	Naples	r	8	46	Vancouvr	r	12	54
Bristol	fg	9	48	L Palmas	c	19	66	New York	s	1	34	Zurich	f	-2	28
Brussels	c	1	34	Lisbon	s	15	59	Nice	s	11	52				



Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium Frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 40 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.0; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran IR 139; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1100; Jordan JD 0.45; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.0; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.8; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .450; US $1; Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.0; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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Witness tells of terrorist order not to kill hostages

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Just before a group of terrorists attacked the Iranian Embassy in London last year, they were told that their orders had changed and no hostages were to be killed, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The change of plan was described by Fowzi Nejad, aged 23, who has pleaded not guilty to the murder of two of the hostages. Originally, he told the jury, the terrorists were going to set a 24-hour deadline and then start killing hostages at intervals if the demands for the release of prisoners and publicity were ignored.

On the morning of the siege Salim, the terrorists' leader, spoke to an Iraqi called Sami, who had brought the group to London and planned the attack. Salim told the others, Mr Nejad said, "his orders were changed. Salim said the plan was the same but we were not going to kill anyone and we would stay in the embassy for eight days."

Mr Nejad continued: "We thought Salim was right because we were fighting the authorities in England." He said the threats to kill hostages after 24 hours of the siege were only threats and added: "We could have done it, we had the weapons."

Earlier, Mr Justice Park was told by one of the hostages that he saw a terrorist shot in the head by an SAS man at the end of the siege. Mr Ali Aghar Tabatabai, a banker, said he was in the embassy's telex room with other hostages when the siege ended.

A number of the terrorists, led by Mr Nejad, rushed in and one shot at him. He said the bullet hit the hand of another hostage. A second bullet was found in his clothing later. One of the terrorists, nicknamed Ugly by Mr Tabatabai, tried to use a hand grenade but the hostages had surrounded Mr Nejad and another terrorist calling on them to surrender. Ugly was persuaded not to use the grenade. The terrorist had threatened several times to kill the hostages and himself with the grenade.

Mr Tabatabai added that weapons and grenades were thrown out of the window, the women hostages entered the room and the SAS arrived.

As he was leaving the room, Mr Tabatabai said, one of the terrorists was facing the wall. A soldier said, "Bastard", and shot him in the head. The banker said the terrorist was Faisal, the second in command.

The court was also told that Faisal's body was found by the police on the ground floor at the bottom of some stairs with multiple wounds. Another terrorist was found in the room where the hostages had been with a single shot in the back *of his neck*.

Mr Tabatabai said Mr Nejad had told him that during a meeting of the terrorists on the fifth day of the siege he had argued against killing any of the hostages.

In statements to the police Mr Nejad told them that plans to kill a hostage were made on the morning of the fifth day of the six-day siege, it was stated. Mr Nejad had told the police that he and another terrorist were opposed to any killing. Salim had said anyone who objected would be killed.

Mr Nejad had described how he fled from Iran to Iraq after a movement to gain separatism for the region of Arabistan was attacked by the new regime in Tehran. He became a trainee for the Iraqi Government and was recruited for the London attack by a leader of the movement called Hadi. The man had once been a shaikh but had been sentenced to death in Iran.

The recruiting and training for the attack was done in Iraq and Mr Nejad told the police that the group were told before they left that if they were caught they should say they had come from Tehran or Beirut but not Iraq. If the terrorists were killed they would be avenged, they were told, by a "big organization in Arabistan".

Mr Nejad, a former military policeman, told the court through an interpreter that he would not look at pictures of the terrorists because "I am too upset."

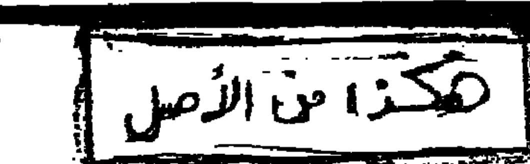
The plan for the attack was put forward by Mr Hadi, he said. During this time of planning in Iraq two of the terrorists were opposed to any killing. Mr Nejad said the first aim of the attack was to free prisoners and the second was to get publicity for the oppression of Arabistan.

Mr Nejad said the terrorists, after receiving arms training in Baghdad and the desert, came to London in two groups. He and Faisal came in the second group. He said he was told to say that he was coming to London for medical treatment.

Before the actual attack the terrorists walked from their flat in South Kensington past the embassy each day. The night before the attack the man called Sami, who Mr Nejad thought was an Iraqi Army man, brought the guns and plan of the embassy.

Mr Nejad said that although the terrorists made threats to blow up the embassy during the siege they in fact did not intend to do so because they did not have enough explosive.

The trial continues today.



Farmers give warning of food production fall as their incomes drop

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers gave a warning yesterday of a cut in home food production unless the Government acted to prevent a further reduction in agricultural incomes. Official figures published yesterday showed that some cattle farmers in Northern Ireland had average incomes of less than £10 a week, while some cattle and sheep farmers in the province were losing more than £25 a week.

The National Farmers' Union issued a list of demands after ministers had admitted that total farming income in Britain had fallen in 1980 for the fourth successive year.

The union said that the income had fallen by a tenth in cash terms in 1980 and that it had been halved in real terms since 1976. Mr Richard Butler, the farmers' president, said: "There are unmistakable signs that agricultural production will fall if this decline goes on."

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said that incomes had fallen in 1980 because the cost of farming had risen faster than food prices. "The benefits from the latest increases in the hill livestock compensatory allowance and the price of milk do not affect the results for 1980 but will accrue to the industry in 1981."

The Government's annual review of the state of British agriculture, showed that farmers' debts were rising while their incomes were falling. Despite Mr Walker's comment about milk, the Government stated in the review that "further falls in income are expected on dairy farms".

The review also contained forecasts of further cuts in income on some lowland cattle and sheep farms and on farms where grain and potatoes were grown. It predicted that incomes would not improve on pig and poultry farms and on those growing cereals alone.

The Government expected incomes on all types of farms in the present financial year to be substantially below the figures for 1978 in real terms.

National agricultural income had fallen in cash from a total of £1,282m in 1976 to £1.025m in 1980. Interest paid by farmers had increased from a national total of £159m in 1976 to £316m in 1979 and £460m in 1980. *Yields continued to rise however.*

Mr Butler said: "Food production tomorrow is being placed in jeopardy today. The world is becoming increasingly short of food, yet we are weakening still further our best insurance policy."

He called for tax reliefs, lower interest rates, subsidies to match those paid in other EEC countries, a rise of 15.3 per cent in farm prices in the spring and immediate increases on milk and potatoes.

Other official figures showed a continuing wide variation in diets of different income groups. Families where the head of the household earned less than £56 a week ate almost twice as much lard and little more than half as much fresh fruit as those with an income of more than £200. Consumption of sugar and potatoes was almost half as high again in the lower-income group.

Annual Review of Agriculture, Cmnd 8132, Stationery Office, £4.30; Household Food Consumption 1979, Stationery Office, £12.50.

Death crash pilot unfit to fly, inquest is told

The pilot of an American Second World War light bomber that crashed at a Biggin Hill air display last September, killing the seven people on board, had a history of psychiatric illness and should not have been flying, a doctor said at the inquest into the incident at Croydon yesterday.

Dr Anthony Hall, consultant physician at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, St Pancras, London, said the Civil Aviation Authority "should not have passed him as fit for flying. I think it is shocking."

He had once given the pilot, Mr Donald Bullock, aged 41, of Prince Albert Drive, Wimbledon, London, a certificate saying he was unfit from flying from January to March, 1976. "Now I wish that I had given him a certificate saying I thought he was unfit for ever."

Dr Hall, who treated Mr Bullock in 1975 and 1976, said Mr Bullock had suffered from depression for many years. Mr Bullock had come to him originally because he thought he had some physical disease.

"He was worried he had acquired syphilis in Peru. He was very worried about dandruff", Dr Hall said.

Dr Geoffrey Bennett, chief medical officer for the Civil Aviation Authority, said Mr Bullock was given a certificate to fly in July, 1980.

Mr Bullock had said on his application form that he had suffered from depression and had been referred to Air Vice-Marshal Patrick O'Connor for psychiatric examination.

The air vice-marshal said in his report that Mr Bullock had been symptom-free for the past month, was off medication, and was fit to fly, Dr Bennett said, adding that, previously, Mr Bullock had been taking tranquillizers.

Mr Mark Campbell, of Outwood, Surrey, said he was helping to organize the aircraft at the display. Mr Bullock had told him he was fed up because he had asked for extra time for his display and had been refused. "He wanted to do a barrel roll."

Mr John Knight, of the CAA airworthiness division, said that the aircraft, an invader registered in the United States and not in Britain, had air certification for survey work.

Asked whether that restriction meant "no aerobatics", he replied: "In my view, yes".

Dr Mary McHugh, the Coroner said Mr Bullock had done barrel rolls before. But he knew the aircraft was certified only for survey work. Using it otherwise might have suggested some recklessness.

The jury returned verdicts of accidental death on Mr Bullock and of unlawful killing on Mr Arthur Heath, Mr Garry French, Mr Roger Russell, and Mr Peter Warren, the British passengers.

No verdict was returned on Chief Master Sergeant Donald Thompson and Sergeant Mechanie, Kevin Vince, both of USAF Upper Heyford, because they are subject to an American inquiry.

The Coroner said she would be writing to the CAA suggesting that a committee should be set up with representatives of air display organizers, pilots, and the CAA, who could confer about air display regulations and discuss whether non-crew passengers should be allowed to take part in displays.

Scaffolding in silhouette for restoration of Victoria Tower at the Palace of Westminster.

Photograph by Brian Harris

Manchester leads empty homes black list

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Seven local authorities were named yesterday by Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for Housing, as owning more than 1,000 houses which had been empty for a year or more.

The figures were contained in the authorities' housing investment programmes submitted to the Department of the Environment last summer, and showed Manchester at the head of the list with 1,869 empty houses.

Knowsley, Merseyside, had 1,400 empty houses, and the other five were the London boroughs of Islington (1,401); Hackney (1,267); Southwark (1,196); Lambeth (1,189); and Camden (1,080).

Five other councils, Birmingham, Lewisham, Corby, Hammersmith and Haringey, had more than 500 empty homes and 25 had between 100 and 500. Sixteen of the 33 London boroughs are on the black list, and several of the authorities are Conservative-controlled.

The councils are certain to reply that the figures are misleading, since they do not take into account the exceptionally high number of council homes in places like Manchester, and that empty units should be shown as a proportion of the total housing stock.

The figures can also be said to omit local factors such as the notorious Kirkby estate in Knowsley, where many flats are unlettable because of vandalism, and the closure of the steelworks at Corby which has led to people leaving to look for jobs elsewhere.

Announcing the figures in a Commons written reply, Mr Stanley said that the Government had taken extensive measures to help authorities to reduce the number of vacant homes.

They could improve homes for sale with an Exchequer grant of up to £3,250 on each unit; sell unimproved flats and houses at discounts of up to 30 per cent; apply for consent to waive interest payments on mortgages for up to five years in certain cases; and make short-term lettings to certain groups without creating secure tenancies.

From April 1 this year, the so-called 30-year rule would be abolished, so that subsidies could be paid for improving and repairing council properties less than 30 years old.

Duke explains sale of Chatsworth Poussin

By Frances Gibb

The masterpiece by Nicolas Poussin, which the Duke of Devonshire has been forced to meet the cost of upkeep on Chatsworth, will be auctioned by Christie's on April 10, because no national gallery is able to buy it, it was announced yesterday.

The duke is selling the work, "The Holy Family with St John, St Elizabeth and six putti", to raise the £2m needed to endow a charitable trust created to preserve Chatsworth for the public as it has been for the past 200 years.

Announcing the creation of the Chatsworth House Trust, the duke said the only way to raise the necessary cash to maintain the house as part of the national heritage was to sell one or two works of art.

The sale would least damage the Chatsworth collection as a whole, he said. The Poussin had not been on public display; the artist had no particular link with the family, and was well represented in British collections.

He had wanted the work, estimates to fetch between £1m and £2m, to be offered first to national galleries. But difficulties had arisen in arriving at a market value.

"Galleries have restricted funds, and do not want to pay more than they think it is worth. But we want to sell it for what we think it is worth. That is why we are going to auction."

It is thought that the Poussin may fetch £1m more at auction than galleries were prepared to pay. It was not exempt from capital transfer tax, so valuation was harder than it might have been, the Duke said. As the sellers would be the charitable trust, it would gain no tax benefit by a private treaty sale in the way owners usually do.

"I am very happy about this arrangement because there is no call on the taxpayers' money."

The trust, a company limited by guarantee, was set up after three years' negotiations with government officials. It will take over the house on March 31.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, said yesterday that they were grateful to the duke and trustees for their generosity in setting up the trust to maintain Catsworth, which was of crucial importance to the national heritage.

Critics of Nationality Bill do not understand it, Home Office says

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Home Office ministers and officials are angry at what they regard as unjustified criticism and misunderstanding of their proposals for a new nationality law. A second reading of the British Nationality Bill takes place next week, probably on Wednesday.

Denying any racist or sexist implications they point out that the Bill does not distinguish between someone from Pakistan and his white neighbour.

In Whitehall's view the Bill makes compromises to avoid being sexist. To one criticism, that it abolishes a woman's right to automatic citizenship on marriage and replaces it with a three-year qualification, imposed on men who marry British wives, Whitehall's reply is that wives had an automatic entitlement, but men did not.

The charge is made that the Bill removes British citizenship from many thousands in East Africa, India and among Malaysian Chinese who were offered and accepted it when their countries became independent.

Altogether there are estimated to be about one and a half million people in that category. Many are said to be citizens of the countries they reside in. According to Whitehall, the Bill does not remove their right of entry to Britain, because they do not have it now.

The White Paper which preceded the Bill makes plain that the voucher scheme for East African Asians wishing to enter Britain will be maintained, and the Bill endorses that. On that point the former Government's Green Paper and the Conservative Government's position are said not to differ.

To criticisms that children born abroad to citizens not born here will no longer be entitled to citizenship, the Home Office says there is a marked degree of liberalization. The Government proposes that the citizenship of such children can descend by the mother or the father, subject to certain provisos. One of those is that the child returns to Britain with its *parents: then there is an* entitlement to registration after three years.

Another of the controversies surrounding the Bill is that children born in Britain to non-British parents lose their automatic right to be British citizens.

The official reply is that the child born here would be a citizen if either of its parents was a British citizen, or settled here. Even if the parent were non-British but settled here, the child born here would still be entitled to citizenship.

At present, everyone born here is a citizen of the United Kingdom and the colonies. The change under the Bill is made because of the large number of people travelling, with the greater likelihood of children being born either in transit here or on a short visit.

Another argument quoted in the Bill's favour is that people who are citizens of another country would not have to renounce that citizenship if they became British citizens. They could have dual nationality.

To the accusation that the new legislation would leave many people effectively stateless, the official reply is that the Bill's schedule headed, "Provisions for reducing statelessness" is designed as a safety net, reflecting the generally accepted treatment of statelessness.

One of the main attacks on the nationality Bill is likely to be on arbitrary discretion granted to a Home Secretary: for instance in deciding which persons shall be allowed to call themselves British if they are born abroad.

The official line is that under the Bill every child born abroad to a father or mother *who is a citizen by birth will be* a citizen by descent, a substantial liberalization measure, since at present a United Kingdom-born mother does not transmit citizenship to a child born abroad.

Airport plan for Wisley is defended

From Our Correspondent
Guildford

A public inquiry was told yesterday that green belt laws were never designed to protect the countryside around London from airfield development schemes.

Mr Eric Davies, a valuation expert, told the hearing at Guildford, Surrey, that he wanted to demolish the argument that metropolitan green belt policies barred the development of Wisley airfield, near Guildford, as a businessman's aviation centre.

The hearing, which is expected to last several weeks, is into an application to turn the disused wartime airfield into an executive jet airport, handling 30,000 flights a year.

A *London company, called* Jenstate, is appealing against Guildford Borough Council's refusal to approve the scheme. The council, supported by nearly 3,000 objectors, says the development would breach successive government pledges to restore Wisley to agricultural land.

Mr Davies, a witness called by Jenstate, said yesterday: "Green belt policy was not intended to protect the countryside. It has always been part of the green belt concept and control policy that some development would be appropriate or necessary within the green belt."

That view was supported by several ministerial statements as well as the Standing Conference on London and South-East Regional Planning, he said.

The function of the green belt was "to check the further growth of a large built-up area; to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another, and to preserve the special character of a town.

"Airfields are an acceptable part of the green belt and only major airports through noise, *are seen as damaging or* threatening the landscape."

A careful analysis of green belt guidelines showed that the Wisley development was acceptable on environmental grounds and was essential to meet the growing demand for quick and efficient business travel in the outer London area which could not be catered for by Heathrow or Gatwick airports, he said.

The inquiry was adjourned.

Man in handless corpse case changes his plea

The man accused of murdering a drugs racketeer in the handless corpse trial at Lancaster Crown Court yesterday changed his plea to guilty. At the same time he admitted two charges involving drugs.

When the hearing opened yesterday, Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, *representing Mr Andrew Maher,* asked for the three charges to be put again. Mr Maher, of Leyland, Lancashire, replied "guilty" to each charge.

The 10 others in the dock sat expressionless as Mr Maher replied.

He had previously denied, with four others, the murder of *Mr Martin Johnstone, a New* Zealander, whose handless body was found in a waterfilled Lancashire quarry 15 months ago. They were accused with seven others on two drugs charges.

Immediately after Mr Maher changed his pleas he left the dock. There then followed several hours of legal argument.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Probationary year sought for postgraduate students

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Science Research Council's postgraduate training board is to recommend that all council-funded PhD students should undergo a probationary year before being selected for awards for a further two or three years.

Speaking after a two-day meeting which ended yesterday, Sir Geoffrey Allen, the board's chairman, said that the board was concerned that only the best students should be given grants for research training.

The introduction of a probationary year would enable the board's committees, covering the various branches of science and engineering, to select those students most suited to go on with research training. He expected that the great majority would be chosen for further funding.

The board had agreed that in most instances the additional funding should be for two years, but in some cases that might be extended to three years, making a total of four years, instead of the present three years for SRC grants.

The working group on postgraduate training, set up by the Government's Advisory Board for the Research Councils and chaired by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, has suggested that SRC grants be provided on a one-plus-three basis in all cases. It considers that three years is not long enough both to complete the research and to write up the doctoral thesis.

Those who failed to be selected for further funding after their probationary year should be given a way out with honour, perhaps by awarding them an MSc, Sir Geoffrey said.

The board had also considered the Swinnerton-Dyer proposals for a black list of departments whose PhD completion rates did not come up to an acceptable standard and who would therefore forfeit their right to the allocation of SRC awards for PhD students.

It agreed that completion of the PhD was an important part of research training, and therefore wanted to see universities encouraged, to get their research students to finish their degrees, Sir Geoffrey said.

The board would recommend that the SRC set up a study group to examine further what should be done. The SRC will consider that and the board's other recommendations at its meeting on February 18.

Sir Geoffrey said the board regarded quality of supervision as of key importance, and might bring out a code of good practice for PhD supervisors:

Postgraduate training was essential in promoting teaching activities and the advancement of learning in universities and polytechnics.

Prison officers to sue their union executive

Prison officers at Hull's maximum security prison have decided to return to normal working, but intend to take legal action against their union's national executive over its decision to bring to an end the three-month dispute over meal breaks.

Hull officers have been defying the union by continuing industrial action.

They say the agreement reached last week was no better than that negotiated in September

With colleagues at the Ashton remand centre, they intend to bring a civil action against the national executive to try to force it to seek arbitration.

College officers raid claimed by Welsh group

Police were yesterday investigating a break-in at the administrative block at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Doors were forced open with their frames splintered and locks forced off, and files were strewn around the floor. A college computer was also damaged.

A telephone caller to the Press Association's correspondent in Wales claimed that the damage had been done on behalf of Mudiad Coleg I'r Cymry —the College for the Welsh People's Movement.

During Prince Charles's visit to Aberystwyth last November the same movement claimed responsibility for digging up the cricket and hockey pitches on the university's playing fields.

In a telephone call then, the movement said it had wanted to protest against injustice

NHS cut in orders ends radiotherapy machine work

By a Staff Reporter

One of Britain's two manufacturers of radiotherapy equipment for the treatment of cancer, Radiation Dynamics, of Swindon, Wiltshire, has stopped production of the machines after orders for them from the National Health Service collapsed.

Mr Vivian Boaler, the company's managing director, said that the health service's financial difficulties had meant orders had been cut from four or six machines a year prior to 1978 to only two in the past two years. At that level continued production was not feasible.

The machines, which cost between £170,000 and £200,000 each, were still wanted by hospitals, some of which had equipment that was 20 years old, but money was not available for orders. The company had cut its workforce from 140 to 34 since 1978, and was concentrating on supplying other equipment for industry and research.

He suspected that Siemens, the West German company, which has been marketing radiotherapy equipment in the rest of the world, would try to move into the British market.

A delegation from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering *Workers' technical, administrative and supervisory section* saw Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to protest at the lack of orders.

Radiation Dynamics shared the United Kingdom market for radiotherapy equipment roughly equally with MEL, a division of Philips Industries, which makes 85 per cent of its *machines for export.*

Fraud teams said to be cutting benefits illegally

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

People entitled to social security benefits are having them withdrawn on allegations that would not stand up in the courts, an article in *New Society* states today. The reason, it says, is a much harsher approach to fraud work, based on unpublished instructions from the Department of Health and Social Security.

The new measures are contained in amendments to the *Fraud Investigator's Guide*, a secret document from which extracts were published in *The Times* last March. The amendments disclose that special exercise teams have been set up to pursue suspected fraud and are based in local offices in every region of Britain.

In addition, the approach to *fraud work* has changed. The emphasis is much less on bringing fraud cases to prosecution, more on non-prosecution interviews which can lead to benefit being withdrawn on evidence that the department knows would not hold water in court.

Mr Peter Moore, a researcher for Yorkshire Television, writes in *New Society*: These new measures are so tough that even some of the staff at the department's fraud headquarters do not like them."

Mr Moore reports one internal document as saying: "In the past, as many cases as possible were pursued to prosecution but, in future while the deterrent effect of successful prosecution will continue to be borne in mind, the cessation of a claim might be regarded in appropriate cases as the most cost-effective way of dealing with the matter".

Another says that where there is insufficient evidence to prosecute, or the case is one where the department does not wish to prosecute, that it may be worth interviewing the person and putting the reasons for suspected fraud to him.

The document says: "He may give you sufficient information to justify withdrawing (or reducing) his benefit: Or he may decide to withdraw his claim."

Stiffer competition forecast for job-hunting graduates

By Our Education Correspondent

Students graduating from *universities, polytechnics* and colleges this summer will find it more difficult to obtain jobs than in previous years, according to the three main organizations involved in the employment of graduates.

The supply of first and higher degree graduates seeking jobs is expected to be about 6 per cent up on last year, while the number of jobs for graduates offered by *employers is expected* to be about the same, they say in a report published yesterday.

The report has been drawn up by the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services, and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates.

The supply of jobs for graduates forecast last year was 20 per cent higher than this year's forecast; but many of the forecast figures were unrealistic, the report says, and the real supply was much lower. The forecast level of demand this year was broadly similar to the actual recruitment level in 1980.

Given the more competitive climate, the personal qualities of graduates were likely to be more important than before in obtaining jobs. There would be few disciplines in which a *degree* would automatically secure entry to a relevant job.

Nevertheless, graduates were likely to have an easier time getting satisfying jobs than non-graduates. Demand was still particularly strong for graduates in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, mathematics and computer science, accountancy and business studies.

Act on contraception causes confusion, frustration and embarrassment

Irish must go a long way to plan their families

From Christopher Thomas
Dublin

One of the longest Irish controversies *has reemerged, to* the incredulous delight of many the intense annoyance of some, and the bewilderment of most. The subject, so emotive in these parts, is contraception.

On a Saturday morning not long before Christmas, the inappropriately named Family Planning Act became law. Its aim was to make it more difficult to acquire contraceptives. Its main effect, however, has been to inject muddle and confusion into the minds of families, pharmacists, and doctors.

To get contraceptives now, one is supposed to acquire a doctor's prescription, be it for medical or non-medical devices, and to take that to a qualified pharmacist (one is supposed to be bona fide in the terms of the Act; that means married).

But there is a conscience clause, and an unknown number of doctors is refusing to give prescriptions, and most pharmacists seem not to be stocking contraceptives.

Since there is no means of knowing in advance who are the sympathetic doctors or the obliging chemists, people in search of a device often have a frustrating, degrading or embarrassing time hawking around the town, if they are lucky enough to live in one.

In the countryside there may not be a willing doctor or supplier for miles. The pharmacists are reputed to be a conservative crowd, and all attempts to draw up a list of stockists have met with complete non-cooperation.

Miss Christine Donaghy, of the Irish Family Planning Association, speaking at her office in Mountjoy Square, Dublin, said: "It is as though they regard the provision of contraceptives as an under-the-*counter affair.*"

The association is the sole agency for training doctors in family planning. So far only a hundred of the country's thousand family doctors have qualified.

But the indications are that they are far more liberal-minded than the pharmacists, and 200 GPs say they are preparing to supply contraceptives directly to their patients because of the non-cooperation of the great majority of pharmacists.

They say that no more than one in five pharmacists is stocking contraceptives. Miss Donaghy said: "To understand this situation you need to understand a little about Irish society. Doctors are almost equivalent to the priests in status, and so the church has not been able to pressure the doctors. Pharmacists are different. The church has reminded them that it is against their religion to sell contraceptives."

The students' unions in the *republic continue to* flout the law by installing contraceptive machines at the main centres of education or by selling them over the counter. The small number of voluntarily run family planning clinics in Dublin, Bray, Cork, Galway and Limerick, have devised various ways of walking the legal tightrope and so far have managed to survive. A few openly provide contraceptives illegally, but have not been prosecuted.

Many groups and individuals are in the early stages of preparing cases for a constitutional complaint, possible in a European context, about the denial of what is seen as a basic human freedom.

The Family Planning Act has, *in fact, served to make contra*ception a live issue once more. The clinics, which legally are now allowed only to offer consultation and advice, report an upsurge in inquiries.

To begin with, the sole importer of the products of the London Rubber Company, which include Durex, was not granted an import licence under the Act. The *only condoms* available in the republic were some dubious and exotic devices from Taiwan and elsewhere.

Miss Donaghy said: "If they did not work properly, there really was not much point taking them back to the shop."

Doctors criticized for complaints proposal

By Nicholas Timmins

Criticisms of proposals by the medical profession to allow investigation of complaints about a doctor's clinical judgment are increasing, both within and outside the profession.

The proposals were described as "a kind of Star Chamber arrangement" by the Association of Community Health Councils. It is writing to the Department of Health and Social Security urging that the Ombudsmen be given powers to investigate complaints about clinical *judgment.*

The executive of the Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association, which represents about 4,000 of the 13,000 National Health Service consultants, has also expressed reservations. It has suggested that to demonstrate the independence of the procedure a lay person should be included, and it has said that unless the procedure is seen to be fair there could be trouble.

The proposals have been drawn up by the Joint Consultants Committee and are being studied by the regional committees of the British Medical Association's hospital doctors' committee. If agreed, they will be put to ministers.

Under the proposals, patients would first complain to the consultant *concerned or to the hospital.* If not satisfied, the patient would then put the complaint in writing and the regional medical officer would be informed. If, after discussion, the regional medical officer considered it approriate, the complaint could be taken to a third stage where two independent consultants would review the case.

The complainant would not be *given a detailed report by the* consultants, but the district administrator would write to the patient, explaining where appropriate any action the health authority had taken, following the regional medical officer's advice on what comment would be appropriate on clinical matters.

The Association of Community *Health Councils said the whole* procedure should be much more open. There seemed to be no redress for a complainant who felt the procedure had not been carried out properly and no guarantee that the case would go to the independent review.

HOME NEWS

Home Office criticized for leaving hostels out of fire Act

Dr David Paul, the North London coroner, criticized the Home Office yesterday for failing to bring hostels within the ambit of the Fire Precautions Act, 1971, which gives fire services the right to enforce certain precautions on the running of public buildings.

Conducting an inquest into nine of the 10 deaths of women in the hostel at Salusbury Road, Kilburn, on last March 18, Dr Paul said that a hostel had never been officially defined and was among those buildings designated by the Home Secretary to come under the Act.

Addressing the jury, he said: "It would seem that the spur and urgency of this newsworthy tragedy lost its impetus. I will see that a recommendation goes to the department responsible for the inclusion of hostels under this Act."

He had criticized the London Borough of Brent, while recognizing that it had not failed in its statutory duties. "There is a maze of law behind which can be found shelter", he said. He hoped his recommendation and one from the borough would speed clarification of the law.

He in no way denigrated organizations like the Missionaries of Charity who, he said, "fulfil a vital role in caring for the destitute".

The first that Brent knew officially of the hostel was when it received a planning application in September, 1979, concerning its change of use to a hostel.

However, Mr Christopher Walker, the area planning office was aware that the hostel had been in existence since 1973 and the application was to regularize its position. Permission was granted for 10 residents only.

His department advised the nuns' architect to seek the advice of the fire prevention people That they had done. Station Officer Terence Gaunt gave the inquest details of his recommendations which had been put to the nuns in January, 1980. They had not had time to carry out the work before the fire.

A verdict of unlawful killing was returned on the women who died when a fire swept through the three-storey terraced house. All except one died from inhalation of fire fumes, the other one died from burns.

Brian Butler, divisional fire officer, said the fire started in a wardrobe at the foot of the stairs and the stairwell acted as a chimney, funnelling it swiftly to the upper floors. "The fire was deliberately set in combustible materials hanging in the wardrobe."

Sister Anawin, of the hostel, in reply to Dr Paul, said she was unaware of any limit on numbers for the hostel. She agreed that there were no fire extinguishers in the building and no fire warnings or instructions. Neither was there any fire escape.

McAliskey shootings: 3 in court

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Three men appeared before the petty sessions in Dungannon, co Tyrone, yesterday accused of the attempted murder of Mrs Bernadette McAliskey and her husband, Michael McAliskey, last Friday.

The three were further remanded to Belfast Magistrates Court on Friday.

The accused are Thomas Graham, aged 37, unemployed, of Lisburn; Raymond Smallwood, aged 30, a lorry driver, of Lisburn; and Andrew Watson, aged 26, an electrician, of Dunmurry.

All are accused of attempting to murder the McAliskeys at their remote farmhouse home near Coalisland, co Tyrone.

Mr Watson is also accused of attempting to murder Mr Sean McConville who was wounded in a gun attack at a tyre store in Dromara, co Down, in November.

According to police evidence Mr Watson replied "no" to each of the charges, as did the other two.

Meehan appeal: Mr Martin Meehan yesterday lost his appeal against a 12-year prison sentence for falsely imprisoning a teenage Army informer. He told the Court of Appeal in Belfast that he would "fight to prove my innocence".

Last year Mr Meehan came to the brink of death in a 66-day hunger strike to try to prove his innocence.

Tory MPs seek action over race population

By Our Political Staff

A new backbench group of Conservative MPs was formed last night to campaign for remedial action against what it called "the accelerating growth of the non-indigenous population". in Britain.

Announcing the formation of an "Immigration Group", Sir Ronald Bell, MP for Beaconsfield, said its members were "deeply concerned at the unchecked and accelerating growth of the non-indigenous population, both New Commonwealth and alien, by net immigration and natural increase".

The MPs alleged that "exaggerated deference to race relations pressure groups had so boxed in the Home Office that the change in the population balance would be allowed to continue unless a vigorous political campaign were mounted".

In brief

Mortgage rate cut forecast

Mr Leonard Williams, chief general manager of the Nationwide Building Society, yesterday predicted that this year could turn out to be better than generally expected for the housing market, with a second fall in mortgage rates, a reasonable supply of mortgage money and house prices rising gently by around 10 per cent.

But he said a reduction in mortgage rates following any fall in the general level of interest rates will be tempered by the degree of competition building societies have to face for savings.

TUC protest over forestry assets sale

A TUC delegation, led by Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers Association, protested over plans to sell Forestry Commission assets yesterday, at a meeting with Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, and Lord Mansfield, Minister of State at the Scottish Office.

Car fire charge

George (Chester) Barnes, aged 33, an advertising director and former table tennis internationalist, of New Road, Brixham, Devon, was remanded on bail until March 12 by Torbay magistrates yesterday charged with destroying by fire a £7,000 Datsun sports car, belonging to a finance company.

80 influenza deaths

The number of deaths from influenza is up again, but is far below epidemic proportions. Eighty people died during the first full week in January, according to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

New Sunday paper

Plans to produce a new Sunday newspaper for Scotland were announced yesterday by George Outram, the publisher, in Glasgow. The editor-designate is Mr Charles Wilson, editorial director of Antrams.

Mr Bosanquet ill

Mr Reginald Bosanquet, the former television newsreader, and rector of Glasgow University, was detained in a Glasgow hospital last night after having an epileptic fit at a meeting of the university court.

Snack bar ban

Mobile snack bars operating from laybys are to be banned by Huntingdon District Council on the grounds that they are a traffic and health hazard.

Health danger feared in toxic waste regulations

By David Nicholson-Lord

Loopholes in new regulations on the disposal of toxic waste would seriously increase the risk of accidents and contamination of water supplies, local authority leaders said yesterday.

Fears about the health dangers of the regulations, due to take effect in March, have prompted the main local authority associations to lobby MPs to oppose their introduction.

A motion opposing them has this week been debated in the House of Lords, and further opposition is expected in the Commons where a dozen MPs, headed by Mr Charles Morrison, Conservative MP for Devizes, have signed an all-party prayer for their annulment.

The regulations, brought in under the control of Pollution Act, 1974, will replace the Disposal of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972, an emergency measure introduced in response to controversy about dumping of cyanide in the Midlands and involving an extensive system of advance notification to councils where hazardous materials are being dumped.

Pressure for change has come from the Confederation of British Industry on the ground that the system was producing too much unnecessary paperwork.

Although local authorities agree there is a need for streamlining, they say that the new regulations will cut down by two thirds the number of substances notified and introduce a definition of toxicity which few people understand and which will therefore prove unenforceable.

They cite the death of a lorry driver at an Essex tip five years ago, caused by the interaction of acid and sulphide to produce highly toxic hydrogen sulphide gas. Neither substance would be considered toxic under the new system.

Mr Geoffrey Waterer, chairman of the Association of County Councils' consumer services committee, said: "We just do not think the Government has realized the dangers in withdrawing regulations over such a wide field".

WEST EUROPE

Dane put in charge of European agriculture

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 21

Mr Poul Dalsager, Denmark's new European Commissioner, was today put in charge of the EEC's common agricultural policy, the crucial job previously held by his late compatriot, Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, who died suddenly last week.

Mr Dalsager, who received strong backing from his Government, fought off a challenge from at least two other Commissioners. He seems to owe his agricultural job mainly to the desire of Mr Gaston Thorn, the new Commission President, to avoid another painful row over the allocation of portfolios.

Mr Thorn's presidency got off to an embarrassingly bad start earlier this month because of a well-publicized dispute over control of the EEC's finances involving Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the senior British Commissioner, and the new Irish Commissioner, Mr Michael O'Kennedy.

Mr Gundelach's death might have led to a general reshuffle of posts and risked reopening barely healed wounds. As it is, all other jobs will remain as previously allocated.

The only minor change is that fisheries, which had also been handled by Mr Gundelach, has been entrusted earlier than expected to the new Greek Commissioner, Mr George Kontogeorgis, who is also responsible for transport and tourism.

It appears that a majority of Commissioners would have preferred to see Mr Frans Andriessen, the new Dutch Commissioner, in the farm job. As a tough-minded former finance minister, he was felt by many to be the better man at a time when the Community is under pressure to reduce the cost of its profligate agricultural policy.

It was argued that as a former Danish agriculture minister, Mr Dalsager was too much under the influence of the farming lobby in a country which has a major stake in keeping the farm support system in its present form.

Those who have seen Mr Dalsager at work in the EEC's Council of Ministers also tend to have a poor opinion of his abilities and detailed grasp of what is a notoriously technical subject.

It seems that Mr Andriessen's bid for the farm job was effectively scuppered by Signor Lorenzo Natali, the Italian Commissioner, who apparently felt that he had the strongest claim to the post if it did not go to the Dane. The Italians have long felt that Mediterranean agriculture has been neglected.

As for Mr Tugendhat, he was not present at today's deliberations. He was taken to hospital this morning apparently suffering from food poisoning. His condition was said tonight not to be serious.



Mr Poul Dalsager: Fought off strong challenge.

Four new members join Danish Cabinet

From Christopher Follitt
Copenhagen, Jan 21

Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, has increased his Cabinet from 17 to 20 members in his first reshuffle since his Social Democratic minority government came to power on October 26, 1979.

The move was caused by the appointment last week of Mr Poul Dalsager, the former Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, as EEC commissioner in Brussels after the death of Mr Finn Olav Gundelach.

The portfolios affected are those of Agriculture, Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Justice, Interior and Greenland and Church Affairs. Agriculture, Inland Revenue, Justice and Greenland and Church Affairs are taken over by new members.

Fisheries and Interior, which were previously linked with Agriculture and Justice respectively, become separate portfolios.

Mr Joergen Peder Hansen, the former Minister for Greenland and Church Affairs leaves the Government.

The list of the Cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister: Anker Joergensen
Foreign Affairs: Kjeld Olesen
Finance: Svend Jakobsen
Economic Affairs: Ivar Noergaard
Greenland and Church Affairs: Mrs Tova Lindbo Larsen
Culture and Nordic Affairs: Mrs Lise Oestergaard
Social Affairs: Mrs Ritt Bjerregaard
Interior: Henning Rasmussen
Justice: Professor Ole Espersen
Education: Mrs Dorte Bennedsen
Agriculture: Bjoern Roemar Westh
Fisheries: Karl Hjortnaes
Inland Revenue: Mogens Lykketoft
Defence: Poul Soegaard
Labour: Svend Auken
Trade and Industry: Erling Jensen
Housing: Erling Olsen
Public Works: Jens Risgaard Knudsen
Energy: Poul Nielson
Environment: Erik Holst

Italy cool to Giscard pressure

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 21

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, paid a one-day visit here today for a round of talks with Italian leaders in the middle of a busy week for Italian diplomacy.

His discussions, centred on the problems of Europe and the Middle East in the light of the Reagan Administration's expected policies, began with a call on President Sandro Pertini, followed by meetings with Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Prime Minister, and Signor Emilio Colombo, the Foreign Minister.

Similar themes are expected to be on the agenda of the two-day visit beginning tomorrow of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France. If the French bring up Libya's intended union with Chad, the Italians are expected to resist any pressures to scale down their links with Libya.

In fact, Signor Enrico Manca, the Foreign Trade Minister, returned early today from a visit to Tripoli devoted to the prospects of expanding economic ties.

He also brought up the stoppage in Libyan gas supplies since the beginning of the year, due to Tripoli's insistence on a higher price, and Libya's failure to maintain an earlier undertaking to increase oil supplies last year.

It is understood that this will come up at a meeting of a mixed economic commission in March, at which the Italians hope to clarify the whole range of their commercial and technological involvement in Libya.

Dependent as it is on imports for four-fifths of its energy needs, the search for diversified suppliers is a constant theme of Italian policy-makers. Signor Colombo returned last weekend from Venezuela, where he discussed the transfer of know-how and technical collaboration in return for increased oil deliveries.

Giscard poll lead

Paris, Jan 21.—President Giscard d'Estaing is leading M François Mitterrand his Socialist challenger in next April's presidential election, by 51 to 49 per cent in public support, according to the latest Sofres opinion poll published by *Le Figaro*.

Gloomy view of Madrid conference at half-way stage

West seeks Soviet détente pledge

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Western countries intend to table important new proposals on human rights at the European security review conference in Madrid, which resumes next Tuesday, in the hope that the Soviet Union can be persuaded to make a new commitment to détente.

From the British Government's assessment of the review conference at the halfway stage, however, a very gloomy picture emerges of the continuing decline of human rights in the Soviet-block states.

The new Western proposals, which will be debated by the conference over the next two weeks, cover such key issues as allowing ordinary citizens to monitor implementation of the provisions of the Final Act without being persecuted, increasing the flow of newspapers and other publications, assisting journalists to work freely, and helping people get exit visas and families to be reunited.

In the disarmament field, there is also a French proposal for a conference to produce confidence-building measures.

If there is no sign of serious progress by the conclusion of the drafting phase at the end of February, Western countries would probably seek to bring the conference to a speedy conclusion, without covering over the differences.

On the other hand, some conference sources believe that as things have gone so badly for détente in recent months, they can only take a turn for the better now.

The official British view is that implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Soviet block has shown "no improvement in the period under review".

"In the Soviet Union, trials, arrests, committals to mental hospitals and harassment of dissidents, religious believers and members of non-Russian minorities continued before and during the Madrid review conference," Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, states in a parliamentary answer.

More than 300 dissidents have been arrested and some 50 have emigrated since early 1979.

Noting how the rate of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union has fallen sharply, from a record 50,000 in 1979 to 21,500 in 1980, Mr Blaker spoke of official harassment and obstruction.

"There is also evidence of increased harassment and persecution of Soviet Jews over the past few months. Seminar members have been intimidated and other groups in drama, history and religion have been proscribed. Children's classes in Hebrew and Jewish culture and civilization have been forcibly closed."

According to Mr Blaker, there has been some progress in Poland in the implementation of some provisions of "Basket I" of the Helsinki Final Act. Some political detainees have been released. The Roman Catholic Church has been given increased access to the mass-media, and a new law on censorship is to be prepared for discussion.

"Elsewhere in Eastern Europe," he said, "there have been no major developments in the human rights field."

Turning to "Basket II"—cooperation in the fields of economics, science, technology and the environment—the picture was not much brighter. "There have been no major changes in the implementation record of the Soviet Union and East European countries in this area," Mr Blaker said. The main restriction on an expansion of East-West trade continues to be the shortage of hard currency in the countries of the Soviet block.

In "Basket III" covering humanitarian cooperation, "Soviet performance on family reunification remains disappointing". Despite official representations and the handing over of a list of outstanding cases to Moscow, there has been virtually no reduction in their number.

Parliamentary report, page 11

Swiss timing put in step with the rest of Europe

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 21

The Swiss cabinet decided today that the country will keep in time with the rest of Europe this summer by putting clocks forward an hour at 2 am on March 29. They will be put back an hour at 3 am on September 27.

As befits a people for whom split-second timing is sacrosanct, it has taken the Government three years to persuade the public to accept the idea of daylight saving.

After the failure of an attempt in 1977 to introduce summer time, the following year a national referendum decisively rejected the whole concept. It was held largely on the initiative of farmers who contended that tinkering with time would dislocate their cows' routine.

But Switzerland had to reconsider when West Germany and Austria last year followed the example of France and Italy by introducing summer time leaving Switzerland an awkward hour out all last summer.

Berlin 'a symbol of the past' says Mme Veil

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Jan 21

Mme Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, today signed her name in the "Golden Book of the City of Berlin" at Charlottenburg Castle.

Mme Veil spoke of the solidarity of the EEC with the Berlin population and she called the city a symbol of the past that the European people wanted to overcome once and for all through the Treaties of Paris and Rome.

French MPs drop Poniatowski case inquiry

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 21

Nothing seems destined to be simple about the case of the assassination of Prince Jean de Broglie, in December 1976.

The meeting yesterday of the parliamentary commission of inquiry set up last April to investigate the Socialist Party's accusations against M Michel Poniatowski, who was Minister of the Interior at the time, and decide whether there were grounds to impeach him before the High Court of Justice, was marked by an unexpected development. The rapporteur, M Gérard Longuet, a Giscardian deputy and close friend of M Poniatowski, argued that the case should be dropped because it was covered by the statute of limitations.

This means that the nine months of the commission's hearings, which produced voluminous evidence from a number of witnesses, but cast little light on the circumstances of the assassination, have come to an abrupt end without any conclusions being drawn

M Longuet had earlier submitted his report and argued that there were no grounds to impeach M Poniatowski on the accusations levelled against him by the Socialists. These were that he had been guilty of non-assistance to a person in danger in failing to take necessary steps for the protection of Prince Jean de Broglie after police reports three months at least before his death had shown that his life was under threat; that he had deliberately misled the judicial authorities by not including these reports in the official file of the case; and that he had violated the secrecy of the judicial investigations by announcing a few days after the murder at a press conference that the case had been elucidated.

Having done so for three hours, he then changed his tack and put forward the juridical argument of the statute of limitations. There was no cause therefore for the commission to conclude on the points of substance. The nine deputies of the government majority sitting on the commission voted to accept his reading of the case. The six opposition members said that the way in which the commission's hearings were being cut short was "inconceivable".

M Pierre Joxe, a leading member of the Socialist Party, said: "The future will show that the persons we were prevented from calling at witnesses have produced before the examining magistrate (a reopening of the judicial investigation by a judge of the Court of Appeal was ordered about the same time as the commission started its hearing) information which was tried to be kept from the public."

M Joxe was referring to alleged new revelations by two police officials contained in the latest issue of the satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaine*, which had brought up the whole case last spring with its disclosures of the police reports on the threats to the prince's life.

The majority of the commission have consistently refused to hear the evidence of the police informers on the basis of whose information the reports about the assassination threats were sent to M Jean Ducret, the director of the Paris criminal police. M Ducret told the commission that he had not thought the reports worth sending on to his superiors. The evidence given by police officials to the commission proved contradictory, with some junior police officials claiming that the reports had been forwarded to the higher grades at the Ministry of the Interior.

The two police officials, a serving inspector of the criminal police, and a former one, told the investigating judge according to *Le Canard Enchainé*, that they had both regularly discussed the assassination threats against Prince Jean de Broglie with members of the anti-gang squad over lunch at their mess. The paper concluded that if members of the squad were informed, the higher ranks of the police hierarchy, and the minister himself, could not have been in the dark either.

Just as the murder of Prince Jean de Broglie was highly political, the work of the commission was also marked from the beginning more by political preoccupations than a desire to enlighten justice. The Socialists and Comunists felt this was a useful weapon with which to damage the reputation of President Giscard d'Estaing through his friend, M Poniatowski.

The Gaullists were not averse to going along with them part of the way, until last November, when they suddenly decided in favour of winding up the commission's investigations. They had been warned that if they went on playing that game, the whole of the Paris police would turn against M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and the Gaullist party. The raporteur's suggestion that the affair was covered by the statute of limitations thus suited them.

OVERSEAS

Strikes threat hangs over tense Warsaw talks with Solidarity

Warsaw, Jan 21.—After the announcement of warning strikes in four provinces, Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, the independent Polish labour organization, today met Government officials in an apparent effort to head off a new clash with the regime.

In spite of an earlier indication from the Government, its delegation was not led by Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the Deputy Prime Minister, and chief strike negotiator, who was unable to attend for a sudden, unspecified illness, informed sources said.

The Government side was led instead by Mr Aleksander Kopec, a Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Walesa and several other union leaders and aides flew to Warsaw from Gdansk on a chartered aircraft.

The crucial bargaining round between Solidarity and the Government, the second such meeting in three days, came as four chapters of the union called warning strikes in support of their demands for a five-day week and access to the mass media.

Earlier a Solidarity spokesman in Gdansk said strikes, mostly to be staged in the mornings, would take place in the provinces of Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, Czestochowa and Kutno. Other Solidarity chapters may follow suit, he said.

The meeting in Warsaw with the Government negotiators was seen as a last-minute attempt at reaching a compromise to prevent the strikes.

Just before the meeting with the Government, the Mazowsze, or Warsaw area, chapter held a meeting to decide whether it should join in the warning strikes.

Before the Mazowsze meeting here, Mr Zbigniew Janas, leader of Solidarity at the Ursus factory outside Warsaw, said his members were determined to strike.

Both the Government and moderate Solidarity leaders appeared to fear an escalation of new labour unrest.

"This is why they (the Government) have advanced the meeting with union leaders that was earlier scheduled to take place on Thursday", one informant said.

The decision of individual area chapters to go ahead with strikes came in the wake of yesterday's session of Solidarity's national coordinating commission. It was strongly critical of what it described as Government failure to honour key commitments made in agreements to end strikes last year and overruled Mr Walesa and other moderate delegates who opposed the warning strikes.

Meanwhile, Solidarity's chapter at Jelenia Gora, a town west of Wroclaw, announced that it would consider strike action if the Government failed to send a commission there tomorrow which could sign an accord on a variety of demands.

Mayors put terms for recognizing Israel

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Jan 21

Two former Arab mayors, who were expelled from the Israeli-occupied West Bank, today urged the EEC to pursue its independent peace initiatives in the Middle East and said they saw no future for the American-sponsored Camp David talks between Egypt and Israel.

The two men—Mr Fahd Kawasmeh from Hebron and Mr Muhammad Melhem from Halhul—also indicated that recognition by the Arabs of Israel's right to exist would follow once an independent Palestinian state had been established.

The former mayors, who were expelled by the Israeli authorities last May for alleged complicity in Palestinian guerrilla activity, were speaking at a press conference organized by the liaison office in Brussels of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Neither Arab countries generally, nor the PLO, have ever publicly recognized the existence of the Israeli republic proclaimed in 1948. Militant Arabs still refer to Israel as a "Zionist entity" and say they will not rest until it has been eliminated.

Emphasizing that he was speaking personally, Mr Kawasmeh said: "I think if we accept a Palestinian state, we accept in principle the other's (Israel's) right (to exist). But at the moment we cannot say this officially."

Expressing cautious optimism about the EEC's peace mission, Mr Melhem said that "European states must act independently. As long as you (Europeans) follow the Camp David peace process, there will be no way out".

The two men said they expected no change from the new Reagan Administration in America, and that the Camp David process, even if amended, could lead nowhere. They also thought that the Labour Opposition in Israel would be "equally repressive" if it replaced the Begin Government.

EEC Foreign Ministers yesterday authorized their Dutch colleague, Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, to make a new tour of Middle East capitals, following up the visits made last August and September by Mr Gaston Thorn, who was then the Luxembourg Foreign Minister.

Mr van der Klaauw will be seeking detailed views on such issues as the territorial extent and population of a future Palestinian state, the timing and manner of an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, security guarantees, and the status of Jerusalem.

One of the main points of difference between the EEC and the United States is the Community's view that the PLO must be involved in the peace negotiations if they are to produce any durable settlement.

Carrington stand will be welcomed by Israel opinion

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, had some strong words on the right of Israel to exist "not merely on the map but as a member of the family of nations," when he addressed an Arab audience in London last night.

"Talk of expelling Israel from the United Nations, or 'liquidating the Zionist entity' does no service to the Arab cause," Lord Carrington said. He was addressing businessmen at the Arab Community dinner.

"The only result of saying them is to convince the Israelis that there is no point in trying to negotiate with the Arabs," he said.

Lord Carrington's comments that Israel's future must be secure, which will certainly be welcomed by Israeli opinion, came on the eve of a visit to London by Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli opposition leader, tomorrow. He will be meeting Lord Carrington to discuss the next phase in Middle East peace moves.

In another important visit, it is learned that Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, may make an official visit to Saudi Arabia, on her way back from India in April.

Salisbury renews state of emergency laws

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Jan 21

The Zimbabwe Parliament today renewed the state of emergency at the request of Mr Richard Hove, the new Minister of Home Affairs. The emergency has been in force since 1965.

Mr Hove said the renewal was needed for four reasons: the threat posed by former guerrillas who were still based at assembly points; the activities of gangs of dissident former guerrillas; the generally undesirable level of violence in the country; and the presence on Zimbabwe's border of rebels belonging to the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

The only opposition to the renewal in a vote of 56 to 14 came from members of the Rhodesian Front Party which originally imposed the emergency in November, 1965. The party said that there was no need for the emergency

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Patriotic Front Party, whose former portfolio was taken over this week by Mr Hove, was not in the House of Assembly for the vote, but those members of his party who were present voted with Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

UN aide admits Cyprus discussions deadlocked

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Jan 21

Señor Hugo Gobbi, the special United Nations representative in Cyprus, admitted for the first time today that there has been no concrete result so far in the intercommunal talks for a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The Argentine diplomat's remarks came amid mounting apprehension that the talks, now in their fourth month, are once more heading for collapse. Over the past seven years, since the *de facto* partition of Cyprus in the wake of the Turkish invasion, several intercommunal talks have ended in deadlock

Señor Gobbi's admission was made to journalists just as the sixteenth weekly session of the talks was due to start at the Ledra Palace Hotel here.

The Greek and Turkish Cypriot sides presented their proposals for a settlement of the constitutional aspect of the problem during this meeting. These proposals will be studied but will not be discussed again until the next session devoted to the constitutional issue due in four weeks' time.

Until last month, Señor Gobbi and the two Cypriot representatives created a euphoric atmosphere by emphasizing during their weekly meetings with the press that the talks were being carried out in an excellent atmosphere.

But it seems that the good climate proved insuficient to sustain any real progress when the talks resumed after the Christmas recess and the two sides were required to submit concrete proposals on various aspects.

More car. No more money.

Here is just some of the new equipment we're building into Fiestas, Cortinas, Capris and Granadas.

As you'll see, when you visit your Ford showroom, each car is getting its fair share.

What's more, none of it costs you a penny. Quite the reverse. Some Cortinas and Capris are actually coming down in price.


More Fiesta. No more money.

That nippy little hatchback, the Fiesta, has always been one of the most advanced small cars in Britain. Now it's one of the best equipped too. And what does it cost? Still just £3537* for the 950cc L model.

Here's what we're adding to the Fiesta L.

- Bodyside moulding
- Tailgate turn lock
- Head restraints
- Centre console and clock
- Carpeted rear package tray
- Load compartment carpet
- P21 push button radio

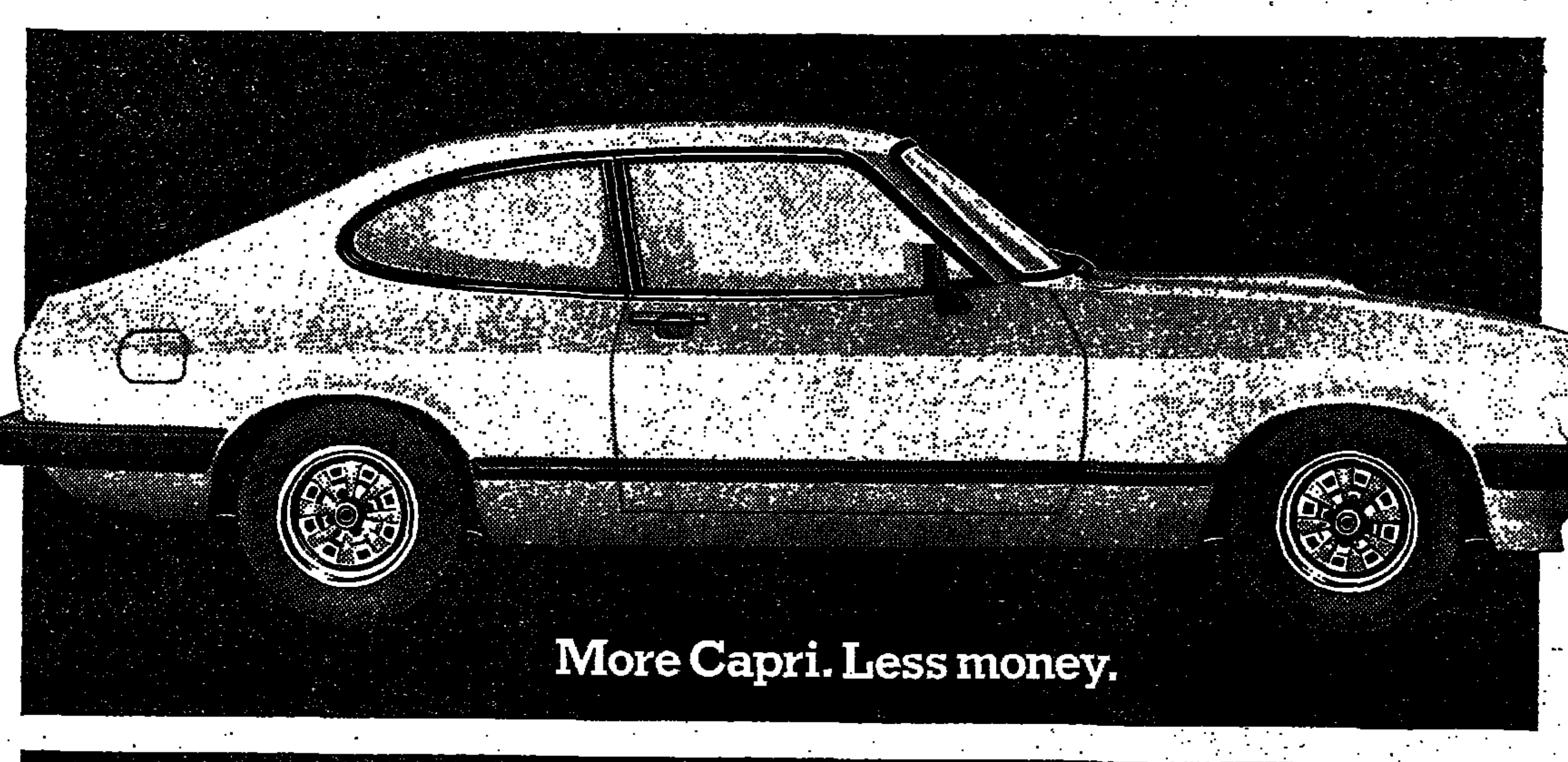
All Fiesta L, GL, S and Ghia models are getting the added value treatment. The Popular costs so little it's amazing value already.

More Cortina. Less money.

Unbelievable isn't it. Cortinas aren't just getting extra equipment. Some are actually coming down in price too. The 1.3 L, shown here, will cost only £4200* (£4052* for the two door model). But look what we're building in.

- Passenger door mirror
- Bodyside moulding
- York trim from the GL – a class higher
- Head restraints
- Rear centre armrest
- Trip recorder
- Quartz clock

Price reductions? The Cortina L is down by £150. The Cortina saloon is down by £106. And the GL is down by £55. Cortina Estate, L and GL models are reduced by similar amounts.


More Capri. Less money.

Yet more good news. We're reducing the price of some Capris as well. The L is down by £32 to £4243* for the 1.3 litre model. The GL, featured here, is down by £32 to only £4855* for the 1.6 litre model. And the S is down by £32 to £5783* for the 2 litre model. But they're all getting improved specifications. Here's what we're adding to the GL.

- P32 radio with VHF
- Opening rear quarter vents
- Front centre armrest and glove box
- Tinted glass
- New cut pile carpet

Don't forget, there's also an exciting new Capri called the LS (see opposite page). It all adds up to a range of practical sporting cars with more flair than ever.

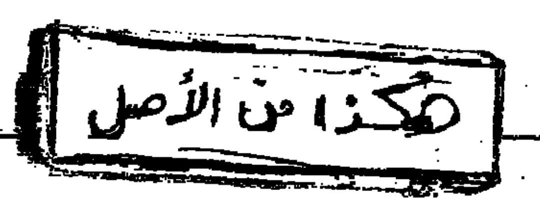

More Granada. No more money.

The Granada range includes 2.0, 2.3 and 2.8 litre petrol models, big, effortless, long-legged cars that you can drive all day without fatigue. But even they are getting extra equipment. Take the L, for instance. We're adding:

- A remote controlled driver's door mirror
- Front centre armrest and glove box
- Crushed velour upholstery from the GL
- Cigar lighter for rear seat passengers
- Front seat valances

But there are no increases in any Granada prices. The 2 litre L still costs only £6179*

Now if you're looking for value for money look at the next page...



Music while you drive? This P21 radio is going in the Fiesta L. It costs nothing. But think what it's worth.

The Capri GL and S, which already have very good radios, now get even better ones. So if you happen to see any Capri drivers singing along in traffic jams, now you know why.

Cortina Ghia drivers will be even happier. They get power aerials.

That quartz clock ticking away under the radio is another 'gift'. Fiesta L's, Cortina L's and Capri L's all get them.

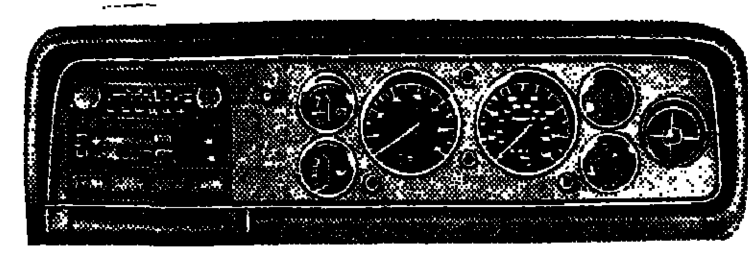
This remote control driver's door mirror is added to the Granada L. Like everything else on this page, it's free.

Where will you find this smart four spoke wheel where you wouldn't have found one before? In the Fiesta GL. Get your hands on one soon.

Or would you rather take a back seat for a change? This one is in the Cortina L. That centre armrest you've just discovered is another free feature. And the upholstery is York fabric from the GL – a class above. Smart isn't it?

So are these alloy wheels. They're now standard on the Fiesta Ghia. It also gets a passenger door mirror, cut pile carpet and a radio cassette to name some of the new features.

Are you a quick change artist? With this sports gear knob, and a slick Ford gearbox you soon will be. The knob is a nice little touch we've added to the Cortina Ghia. The new Capri LS also has one.



This instrument panel belongs in the new Capri LS, featured below. It looks like something out of Concorde, but it's easier to fly. Dials are picked out in red.

These beautiful seats go in the Granada L. They're upholstered in luxurious crushed velour. Not that we've forgotten the other Granadas. The Ghia, for instance, gets rear head restraints in the saloon. And new Chatsworth and crushed velour trim.



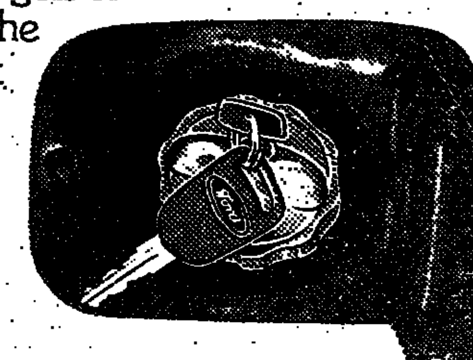
Now here's something you'd never expect to get for nothing. A sun roof. But nothing is what it costs when you buy a Cortina Ghia saloon. Well, we could all do with a little solar energy these days couldn't we?

Which brings us to a highly energetic Fiesta – the one that shortens straights and straightens bends. The Supersport is now a full fledged member of the Fiesta family. Price? Just £4634.* Exhilarating.

Like looking through glass darkly? Capri GL and S models get tinted windows. So does the GL Cortina.



We're handing out locking petrol caps as if petrol was a vanishing commodity. The Fiesta Ghia gets one and the Cortina Ghia. Actually, the best thing about them is that they're almost impossible to leave behind at filling stations.



Now that you've made up your mind to buy a new Ford and get so much extra value for nothing, how about a cigar? If you're relaxing in the back of a Granada L, with its new crushed velour upholstery, the cigar lighter is on us.

If you haven't quite decided yet read on, and we'll tell you how well we'll look after you once you own one of our cars.



Our after sales service begins before you even take delivery of the car, with a quality controlled, pre-delivery inspection. From then on, if you have your car serviced by a Ford Dealer, it will be looked after by Ford trained technicians.

You get a free service after 1500 miles and you are also entitled to two free diagnostic checks later on.

Your dealer can nearly always tell you exactly how much a repair will cost before you have the work done. Not only that, but, thanks to a computerised system, many dealers can give you even quicker estimates.

And every repair is backed up by a written certificate from the dealer.

Most dealers also operate a special pre-booking system so that you're not kept hanging about.

EXTRA ✓ COVER

Extra Cover is just one more way Ford takes care of its customers. It's an optional warranty on major mechanical parts that takes over when your first 12 month warranty expires. One year extra costs £48 – two years costs £96 (plus VAT).

Prices.
*All car prices quoted in this advertisement are maximum prices as at 21st January 1981 and include front seatbelts, Car Tax and VAT. But delivery and number plates cost extra. For other prices please ask your dealer. He'll be happy to help.

This is the brand new Capri LS. It is based on the added value Capri L together with: sports wheels, 185 tyres, special side stripes, tailgate spoiler, seats and trim from the previous S model, extra instruments, sports gear knob, and S suspension. Price? Just £4667.* Worth a lot more wouldn't you say?

Ford gives you more.



US AND IRAN

Freed hostages begin period of seclusion at Air Force hospital

From Patricia Clough
Wiesbaden, Jan 21

The 52 American hostages released from Tehran, apparently well and in good spirits, rested today in the seclusion of the United States Air Force hospital here after their night-long journey to freedom.

The two white Nightingales—United States Air Force hospital jets—which brought them from Algiers on the last leg of their flight landed at Rhein-Main air base at 6.44 am and 6.46 am.

The doors opened and within moments television networks were broadcasting pictures via satellite to the anxious families and the American nation showing all the hostages, safe and in good condition after their 14½-month ordeal.

Wearing bulky Air Force anoraks against the crisp −6°C weather, the Americans emerged, many of them smiling and waving happily. One made a victory sign to the crowds, but a few of the older ones looked weary and a little pale in the bright floodlights as they crossed to their buses.

A tide of emotion—joy, relief, patriotism and sentimentality—rose to meet them from the waiting American Servicemen and their families, the press and American officials on the tarmac.

Tears streamed down the faces of some of the government and military officials led by Mr Cyrus Vance, the former Secretary of State, who welcomed them at the steps of the aircraft. A crowd of about 2,000, many of whom had waited all night in the cold, cheered ecstatically, waved banners and sang what sounded like "America the Beautiful".

Church bells rang out in Wiesbaden as the two blue buses drove the former hostages to the hospital, accompanied by an escort of German and American police cars with flashing lights and press and security helicopters.

Their progress was slowed by jams caused by the rush hour combined with traffic restrictions by police after reports of bomb threats against the hostages.

Dawn was breaking as the 500-strong crowd at the hospital—or "Freedom Hotel" as it was called on a sheet hanging from the windows—broke into cheers at the sight of the buses. Once inside the hospital, welcomed and briefed, the hostages instantly rushed for the 24 toll-free telephones put in for them to talk to their families at home. Then the press was told, most of them went to bed.

Later some were reported to have told officials that they had kept diaries of their captivity and a few wanted to publish them as books. A technician on board one of the aircraft said a hostage told him they had learnt only by accident of the release of Mr Richard Queen, who was ill. They had been given a magazine with articles about themselves clipped out, but their captors had overlooked a reference in the index to his release.

The "Little America" in Germany, the archipelago of United States military bases and communities, went overboard to make the hostages feel at home. Their standard two-bed and four-bed hospital rooms had been brightened with children's posters and flowers, well-wishers had sent toiletries, servicemen's wives had baked cakes, and an American school brass band struck up on their arrival "Tie a Yellow Ribbon Round the Old Oak Tree".

Yellow ribbons were everywhere—tied to the trees outside the hospital, hung over their doors, and even tied round the hostages' sleeves.

In the evening former President Carter arrived to welcome the hostages as the personal envoy of President Reagan. Crowds at the air base waving placards saying "Love you, Mr Carter" and "Proud of Jimmy" gave him a rapturous welcome.

The ex-President and Mr Walter Mondale and Mr Edmund Muskie (his former Vice-President and Secretary of State), were met by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor. But the Chancellor did not accompany them to the hospital for their hour-long private meeting with the hostages.

The hostages are expected to stay in the hospital for several days for extensive medical and psychological examinations, counselling, and questioning on their experience. A special team of government and military medical staff sent to look after them includes experts on the psychological effects of prolonged captivity and others who can detect signs of brainwashing. The team is believed to have been familiarized with the life history and character of each hostage.

Although Mr Jack Cannon, deputy State Department spokesman, said the hostages were free men, it was clear they had been strongly recommended to undergo several days of psychological "decompression" away from their families, the press and the public before returning home. Two of them who headed straight for the crowds at the air base were grabbed by a security man and pointed firmly in the direction of the buses.

The press had been denied all access to them and their families have been discouraged from travelling over to meet them. Nevertheless Miss Allysse Keough of Waltham, Massachusetts, came over to meet her father, Mr William Keough, superintendent of the American school in Tehran. Sgt Donald Hohman of the Army Medical Corps was also reunited with his wife, Anna, who has been living in Frankfurt.

Other hostages' families were rumoured to have come to Germany quietly on exclusive contracts with American newspapers or networks.

The period of seclusion was recommended for the hostages' health and well-being, Mr Cannon said, but it has been suggested that another reason may have been warnings by psychiatrists that among the reactions to their captivity may be hostility towards the American authorities and sympathy for their captives. It is believed that the hostages will be advised against expressing opinions in public before getting their bearings again.

The hostages, Mr Cannon said, had not been together in one group at any time during their captivity.

Iran captors forced woman to play Russian roulette

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 21

One of the 13 hostages freed from Iran soon after being captured in 1979 revealed for the first time yesterday that her jailers made her play Russian roulette during her 17 days of captivity.

Miss Elizabeth Montagne, a secretary with the State Department, said the incident happened two days after the capture of the United States embassy. She was in a room by herself. "I knew that something terrible was going to happen", she said. "My hands were tied behind me very tightly.

"Then, one of the Iranians opened up the chambers of the gun and showed me that they were all empty and then he put one bullet inside. He closed the gun and spun the chamber, then put the barrel up to my head and then he pulled the trigger.

"There was a click. I thought I was going to die. They wanted information out of me. I was secretary to the chargé d'affaires and I guess they thought I knew something.

"He was dissatisfied with my responses. There was another click and then I think one more and then he stopped". Like all the hostages released early, Miss Montagne had not revealed anything publicly about her capture until yesterday, when the others were safely out of Iran.

Mr Lloyd Rollins, another of those in the November release, said that two of the women hostages had complained about the Russian roulette game

Inmates told to be silent at 'The Mushroom Inn'

New York, Jan 21.—Mr Richard Queen and other American hostages in Iran were held for nearly five months in a windowless warehouse basement, which they called "The Mushroom Inn". They were forbidden to talk and allowed only 20 minutes of fresh air a week, Mr Queen said today.

In an interview with the CBS network, Mr Queen revealed for the first time details of his 250-day captivity. He was released by the Iranians last July after he had developed multiple sclerosis.

During the first five days of captivity, Mr Queen said he was held in the American Ambassador's residence. "You had to ask to go to the toilet ... but at that time we were bound, as I said, to chairs, facing the wall ... then one night I was taken with several others and moved back to the consulate."

He was held there in a large room with 25 or 30 others, he said. "There were no chairs and the first few days there were no beds."

The hostages' hands were bound and talking was forbidden. "We got a few books and that was our—at least my salvation."

In late November, 1979, Mr Queen said he was moved to "The Mushroom Inn". He stayed there until mid-March, 1980.

"There were no windows. It was like living in a tomb. You didn't hear the outside world. You didn't know what was going on at all."

Though their captors banned talking, Mr Queen said he and his roommate, Mr Joe Hall, whispered to each other. The hostages were allowed to shower every third day or so.

"We were taken out about once every week. We were taken to a little, very small courtyard right by the ambassador's residence and were allowed to exercise and see the sun and hear the traffic, hear the birds, for about 20 minutes a week."

Although he was initially confident that his captivity would be quickly ended, Mr Queen said his morale dropped after a month and his spirits were "quite low".

He said that one good thing had resulted from the crisis: "To see the country act as a completely united group ... to see them all feel as Americans".—AP.

Champagne and tears as millions celebrate

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 21

The Empire State Building was floodlit patriotically in red, white and blue and a neon sign in Times Square, the heart of Broadway, flashed: "They're free." The same message was emblazoned on a hoarding at a building site on Madison Avenue, where workmen have kept count of the days the hostages were in captivity.

The jubilation in New York mirrored the national joy last night when millions attended parades, church services and spontaneously celebrated the release of the 52 instant heroes from their Iranian ordeal.

In Washington, the national Christmas tree, darkened for the last two years, was lit a month late. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Bless America" were sung time and again.

The most intense and emotional celebrations took place in towns and communities where the families of the 52 lived. Residents had offered generous emotional support to the victims' relatives and joined in the relief as though their own families were involved.

Last night the families sat round their television sets watching the live broadcasts by satellite from Algiers, Frankfurt and Wiesbaden and many were themselves appearing on television.

The networks, using the split screen techniques, showed the families' reaction to the long-awaited first glimpse of their relatives: the former hostages, already inelegantly dubbed "returnees", and the families could be seen simultaneously. Champagne and tears flowed without restraint.

For the second day, normal television programmes were cast aside for the live bulletins by satellite.

In the heart of prime time, there was a 90-minute broadcast from Algiers. The fact that for nearly an hour viewers saw only a darkened airport pierced by sleet and indefinable lights scarcely detracted from the drama.

A few of the families have expressed disappointment at not being allowed to go to Wiesbaden to greet their husbands and sons. For the most part, though, they have accepted the advice of the State Department that the former hostages should have a few days to recover before being exposed to the emotional strain of reunion.



Mr Jimmy Carter at Wiesbaden with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor.



Decent haircut at last for Mr Bruce Laingen in the hospital barber's shop.

The republic trundles out its deposed king

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 21

This is a republic and every four years it holds a coronation. The old king is trundled out to witness the event, silent and disregarded for the first time since his own apotheosis.

There is a huge parade in the new king's honour, fireworks explode behind the monuments to past kings (Lincoln, Washington), there are balls and receptions and a junior military officer carefully explains to the new monarch how he can blow up the world.

Mr Ronald Reagan wore a morning suit and made everyone else wear one, too, including poor Mr Carter who had worn less elegant clothing at his own inaugural. He drove from Capitol to White House (Mr Carter had walked) and his wife wore a scarlet suit and hat of the sort that glows in the dark.

It was white tie and tails for the men and new dresses for the women at the balls last night, $100 (about £41) a head and a cash bar.

Astonishing numbers of people know the Reagans intimately (it must be true, they all say it). "I just want to get a glimpse of Nancy's dress", they say. From a distance it seemed to be white and glittering, off one shoulder, and $7,000. Those who missed it can see it in the Smithsonian in a few days.

Those who missed going to the inaugural balls professed not to care, those who went professed to have found them tacky and boring. Everyone loved the fireworks and the parade.

Here are the differences between a British and an American coronation procession. It rained on the last one in London; it was sunny here. Americans are incorrigibly civilian; the parade had little of a military cast and the troops had great trouble staying in step—when they tried.

There were floats representing all the states in the Union (big cheers for California) with all the pretty girls aboard who were conspicuously missing at the inaugural balls later. There were high school bands and trotting horses and people dressed like Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett.

The Reagans went to all eight inaugural balls.

Trade sanctions are lifted by Britain

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Sanctions on trade with Iran, first imposed by the British Government last May, were lifted with effect from midnight last night after the release of the American hostages. Other EEC countries and members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are taking similar steps.

But the lifting of the trade sanctions, announced by the Department of Trade, will not affect the sale of strategic goods or arms which will remain subject to export licensing control. This means that for the time being the 20,000-ton Iranian naval supply vessel, Kharg, built by British Shipbuilders and handed over last April will remain on Tyneside, presumably until the future of the four British detainees still held in Iran is resolved.

The sanctions applied to negotiation of new contracts, existing contracts being unaffected. In fact, total British exports to Iran last year rose to £395m compared with £232m the previous year. Imports fell to £108m compared with £243m the previous year, reflecting the effects of the Iranian revolution on oil production.

Last year's British exports to Iran reflected particularly high levels of shipments in February and April at £45m and £54m respectively and boosted by a further £42m in August.

A number of British companies which had established close trading relations with Iran have pulled out and several have developed business links with Iraq. The building up of Britain's export business with Iran will be determined by the extent to which Iran decides to spend its money in the West and when normal diplomatic relations are restored.

Among the main casualties of the trade sanctions has been the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Claims met by it on the losses of British companies active in Iran now exceed £100m and unless there is a sharp improvement in trade, claims for a similar sum could well be lodged.

This exposure was among the factors which prompted the department to increase its premiums on all British exports last month.

Parliamentary report, page 11



Miss Alison Bunster: A call from Wiesbaden.

Freed American contacts English fiancee

Staff sergeant Joe Subic, one of the Americans freed from Tehran, has telephoned Miss Alison Bunster, his English fiancée, from hospital in Wiesbaden. The couple, who became engaged by letter during Mr Subic's captivity, talked for an hour yesterday, Miss Bunster being at the Foreign Office in London where she works as a secretary.

Later, her mother, Mrs Shirley Bunster, said at her home in Southampton: "She tells me Joe is fine although he says he has had a tremendous ordeal and it will take him some time to adjust to the fact that he's free."

Mrs Bunster said her daughter planned to fly to Washington as soon as her fiancée arrived there from Germany.

Reagan plea to ministers on new employees

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 21

President Reagan began his first full day in office with a Cabinet meeting in the White House at which he urged the assembled ministers to obey his order to hire no new employees. The order was his first act as President yesterday and applies to all branches of the Government except the armed forces.

The Senate has started confirming Ministers in office and will probably confirm all of them today except Mr Ray Donavan, the Secretary of Labour designate. He is a building contractor from New Jersey and allegations that his firm had dealings with the mafia are being examined.

The first Minister voted into office was Mr Caspar Weinberger, approved by 98 to two. The two were Mr Jesse Helms and John East, the Republican Senators from North Carolina. Mr Helms is probably the most influential of the new breed of extreme conservatives in Congress and his disapproval of Mr Weinberger is a sign of things to come.

The far right has not been pleased by Mr Reagan's choice of Cabinet and lesser officials. They wanted someone much more aggressively anti-Russian for Defence, such as Senator John Tower, or perhaps Senator Helms.

Mr Reagan will preside at the swearing in of his Cabinet and has already sworn in members of his own staff. The Cabinet's first announced business was the economy and Mr Reagan immediately asked for official recommendations on what to do.

London banks given £830m deposit to avoid havoc

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

The two senior Bank of England officials who had been helping with negotiations for the release of the American hostages returned from Algiers yesterday.

Mr Kit McMahon, the Deputy Governor, and Mr David Somerset, the chief cashier, flew into Heathrow on board a United States Air Force aircraft and were greeted on arrival by Mr Kingman Brewster, the American Ambassador.

Further details on the role played by British banks in the financial arrangements over the hostages are beginning to emerge. Since Friday, officials of the leading British banks, including Barclays, National Westminster, Midland and Lloyds were standing by day and night to help with recycling Iranian funds frozen in American banks.

Under the complex financial arrangements between the Iranians and the Americans, United States banks were to release several thousand million dollars to a special account opened at the Bank of England. Initially the money was transferred to an Algerian account and, after the release of the hostages, to the specially opened Iranian account.

But transfers of such magnitude would have, temporarily at least, forced American banks to bid for new deposits and possibly drive up rates of interest while they were doing so. To avoid monetary havoc, the Bank of England is understood to have deposited more than $2,000m (more than £833m) with the British banks.

They in turn, as prearranged, deposited the money back into American banks. This recycling process would have taken place in any case but some days could have elapsed before the full circle was complete.

US keeps Navy in Gulf area

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Dec 21

The Pentagon has no intention, as things stand, of withdrawing or reducing the United States Navy's presence in the Gulf area. A fleet of some 32 ships, including two aircraft carriers, has been patrolling the area since the hostages were captured in November 1979.

A Navy spokesman said today that there had been no orders from the new Administration for any change in the status of the Gulf Fleet. Pentagon officials explained that there was no reason for any change while Iran and Iraq remained in a state of war and while Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan not far from the sea lanes bringing middle-east oil to the West.

Spokesmen for President Reagan have emphasized in recent weeks that the new Administration intends to maintain a strong military presence in the Middle East. Mr Alexander Haig, confirmed by the Senate today as Secretary of State (93 votes to six), said during the hearing that he favoured an increased military presence in the Gulf area.

Leading article, page 15

Mr Carter's promise to Algerians echoed

From Ian Murray
Algiers, Jan 21

It was with free champagne and broad smiles that the United States Embassy officials in Algiers told the press that the hostages on the Air Algérie 727 had been escorted out of Iranian airspace by a Phantom jet.

There had been no official confirmation until that moment and months of disappointment and shattered hopes had obviously trained American officials to expect nothing and to say even less. Even when it was known the aircraft had left Tehran airport, the embassy press officer would only say he was waiting for news from the World Service of the BBC.

When the all clear was given, the champagne came out and it was time to shake hands and laugh with the journalists and camera crews, some of whom had been waiting around for up to two months.

The relief was evident on the Algerian side as well, for there had been increasing concern that Algeria would suffer if things went wrong. Failure in its delicate task of go-between might even win it international unpopularity.

It was Algeria's Islamic culture and its French colonial history which fitted it for the seemingly impossible job of acting as trusted confidant both to the profoundly suspicious Iranian revolutionary Government and Washington which represented a system despised by the Iranians.

Mr Muhammad Benyahia, the Algerian Foreign Minister, whose role was capital in all the negotiations, was chosen by his Government to meet the hostages when they landed at Houari Boumedienne airport early today.

As they crowded into the VIP lounge blinking in the harsh television lights, M Benyahia gave them the first of the many speeches of welcome they will hear in the days to come.

The request by the Iranians to act for them, he said, "appeared to be an act of confidence in the Algerian people, its revolution and its rulers, and a witness of the high qualities of esteem and the sentiments of fraternity which exist between the Algerian people and the Iranian people.

"We accepted this responsibility with the sharp awareness that it was a heavy one, but with the feeling that we must accomplish a duty dictated to us by the exercise of our international obligations."

The minister then handed over the freed hostages to Mr Warren Christopher, now the former United States Deputy Secretary of State, whose determination as the chief American negotiator here had played a large part in securing their release.

Mr Christopher again thanked Algeria warmly for all it had done and his words echoed the more formal message sent by Mr Carter to President Chadli Bendjedid. This spoke of the "immense debt of gratitude" owed by the American people to Algeria.

No threat to international relations, no quarrel between nations in recent years had been so difficult to resolve as this one, the former President said: "The United States will never forget."

The hostages themselves would clearly never forget their arrival and welcome in the middle of a rainstorm. The hour and 25 minutes they spent in Algeria, listening to speeches and sipping orange juice were perhaps a necessary reentry in to their own world after 444 days' detention.

It was an emotive night, too, for the small crowd of Americans who gathered at the airport to cheer and with a strand of yellow ribbon—that traditional token gift to the returning soldier.

The stopover showed Algerians the fruits of their diplomatic labours. The television service broadcast the arrival live and its pictures were syndicated throughout the world—a proud first scoop, as the national newspaper *El Moudjahid* put it today.

The Algerian Press Service also had a world scoop in that their man was the only journalist allowed to fly on board the 727 from Tehran with the hostages.

He reported that the happiness of all of them shone through as they boarded the aircraft. "It is a very good evening", one had said shaking him by the hand. "Thanks", one of the two women hostages had told him with tears in her eyes.

Mr Bruce Laingen, the American Chargé d'Affaires, who was the senior diplomat among the hostages, hugged M Reda Malek the Algerian Representative to the United States, and thanked him.

The hostages were then taken back through the rain to the waiting C9 Nightingales of the United States Air Force, with a red cross painted on their tails to show that they were equipped as flying hospital wards.

A top-level Iranian delegation, led by Mr Moussa Klanteri, the Minister of Transport and Communications, arrived in Algiers yesterday to discuss the problems of transport with Mr Salah Goudjil, his Algerian counterpart.

Mr Goudjil told him: "Like the brothers that we are we want our cooperation to be strong and it will be in our mutual interest."

The Algerian Government will clearly expect that Mr Carter's promise that the United States will never forget its debt to Algeria, will be put into a more tangible form by President Reagan.

'Mutual paranoia' almost wrecked the negotiations

Frankfurt, Jan 21.—Negotiations to free the American hostages almost collapsed because of "mutual political paranoia", but eventually succeeded because Iran found the hostages a severe political and economic liability, senior Carter Administration officials said today.

The ultimate release of the hostages was delayed for weeks and even months because Iran was distracted by its war with Iraq and that "shoved the hostage issue aside".

In the end, one official said, "I think the Iranians became sick and tired of the hostages".

The officials described a cliff-hanging negotiation so complex that Mr Hamilton Jordan, the former White House Chief of Staff, said it was like "a Willy Moscone pool (billiards) shot where you had to have 10 balls going into the pocket all at once for it to work".

The officials, who asked not to be identified, made their comments while accompanying former President Carter to West Germany to welcome the freed Americans.

The officials said the final cementing of the hostage deal involved two days of open telephone lines around the world—connecting 12 banks, law firms, and the Governments of Iran, Algeria, the United States and several other countries.

The low point in the 14-month negotiations came on Monday and early Tuesday when Iran delayed for hours sending a coded Telex message to put in motion the transfer of some of its frozen assets.

"First there was silence," one official said. "And then, as one of the lawyers said, the Telex burped." The first messages contained typographical errors, and the banks hesitated to act.

Then, "with the help of the Secretary of the Treasury, they took their courage in their hands, and they agreed to go ahead," he said.

Although Iran was once interested in the American military spare parts ordered by the deposed Shah, one of the officials said, the prospect of reestablishing a military relationship with the United States became an "anathema" in Iran, causing the revolutionary Government to drop the whole subject.

"In the end, they gave up almost everything they had originally demanded.

Mr Carter's decision to freeze the Iranian assets in America "really worked", the officials said. The last minute snags that threatened to destroy the negotiations were attributed by the officials to "paranoia

Paper states 'US could not do a damn thing'

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Jan 21

Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, today hailed the departure of the hostages as the end of an "historic, exciting and fruitful episode".

But he also warned of possible new political friction following their release. In a speech to Parliament to mark the end of the 444-day crisis, Ayatollah Rafsanjani implicitly accused Iranian "liberals" of planning to make political capital from the release.

"I want to warn you that opportunists and biased people will start their poisonous propaganda," he declared, but added that the hostage deal was one of "the great constructive measures in history".

The Iranian Speaker heaped praise on the student militants who captured the American Embassy here over 14 months ago—MPs, who set the conditions for the hostages' release—and the Government, which "skillfully" negotiated the deal. He said Ayatollah Khomeini, the effective ruler of Iran, had "played the role of a leader at the world level".

"We really felt [America] was the great satan in these negotiations. Even in typing documents, they would miss a sensitive word to cheat if possible", Ayatollah Rafsanjani said.

He accused the United States of organizing the Gulf war because of the hostages and said America, its Arab allies and Israel would eventually be defeated. "From this gate of the United States spy centre, the road to Jerusalem has been opened to us."

The *Islamic Republic*, the newspaper of the dominating Iranian Republican Party, also hailed the end of the hostage crisis in a leading article entitled: "US could not do a damn thing."

The paper criticized "liberals" like President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the former Foreign Minister, for their opposition to the hostage-taking. "The first and most valuable result of continuing the spy hostages issues was that ... finally the religious people overcame the liberals."

Ayatollah Muhammad Hoseyn Beheshti, head of the Supreme Court, today refuted suggestions that the end of the hostage issue might mark the beginning of new relations with America. "We do not see any reason for beginning new diplomatic relations" he said.

TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

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Lord Alwyn
Lord Airedale
Baroness Airey of Abingdon
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Viscount Alanbrooke
Earl of Albemarle
Lord Aldenham
Lord Aldington
Lord Alexander of Potterhill
Earl Alexander of Tunis
Lord Allen of Abbeydale
Lord Allen of Fallowfield
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Lord Allerton
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Earl Amherst
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Viscount Amory
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Lord Amulree
Lord Amwell
Earl of Ancaster
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Lord Annaly
Lord Annan
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Lord Ardwick
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Lord Armstrong
Earl of Arran
Vice-Admiral Lord Ashbourne
Lord Ashburton
Lord Ashby
Lord Ashcombe
Lord Ashton of Hyde
Viscount Astor
Lord Astor of Hever
Duke of Atholl
Earl Attlee
Lord Auckland
Lord Audley
Lord Avebury
Earl of Avon
Earl of Aylesford
Lord Aylestone
Baroness Bacon
Lord Baden-Powell
Lord Bagot
Lord Baillieu
Lord Baker
Earl Baldwin of Bewdley
Lord Balerno
Earl of Balfour
Lord Balfour of Burleigh
Lord Balfour of Inchrye
Lord Ballantrae
Lord Balogh
Lord Banbury of Southam
Lord Banks
Lord Barber
Lord Barnard
Lord Barnby
Lord Barnetson
Viscount Barrington
Lord Basing
Marquess of Bath
Earl Bathurst
Viscount Bearsted
Earl Beatty
Duke of Beaufort
Lord Beaumont of Whitley
Duke of Bedford
Lord Beeching
Lord Belhaven and Stenton
Lord Bellwin
Lord Belper
Lord Belstead
Baroness Berkeley
Baroness Berners
Lord Bernstein
Earl of Bessborough
Lord Beswick
Lord Bethell
Lord Bicester
Lord Biddulph
Lord Birdwood
Baroness Birk
Earl of Birkenhead
Lord Birkett
Lord Black
Bishop of Blackburn
Lord Blackford
Lord Blake
Viscount Blakenham
Lord Blease
Viscount Bledisloe
Lord Blyth
Lord Blyton
Lord Boardman
Viscount Bolingbroke and St.John
Lord Bolton
Lord Boothby
Lord Borwick
Lord Boston
Lord Boston of Faversham
Lord Bourne
Lord Bowden
Viscount Boyd of Merton
Lord Boyd-Carpenter
Lord Boyle of Handsworth
Viscount Boyne
Lord Brabazon of Tara
Lord Brabourne
Lord Bradbury
Earl of Bradford
Lord Brain
Lord Brassey of Apethorpe
Lord Braybrooke
Lord Braye
Lord Breadalbane and Holland
Viscount Brentford
Lord Bridge of Harwich
Maj-Gen.Viscount Bridgeman
Lord Bridges
Viscount Bridport
Lord Briggs
Lord Briginshaw
Lord Brimelow
Marquess of Bristol
Lord Broadbridge
Lord Brocket
Lord Brockway
Lord Brooke of Cumnor
Baroness Brooke of Ystradfellte
Viscount Brookeborough
Lord Brookes
Lord Brooks of Tremorfa
Lord Brougham and Vaux
Lord Broughshane
Lord Brown
Lord Brownlow
Lord Bruce of Donington
Lord Bruntisfield
Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry
Earl of Buchan
Earl of Buckinghamshire
Viscount Buckmaster
Lord Bullock
Lord Burden
Lord Burgh
Lord Burnham
Lord Burntwood
Lord Burton
Baroness Burton of Coventry
Marquess of Bute
Lord Butler of Saffron Walden
Lord Buxton of Alsa
Lord Byers
Lord Byron
Lord Caccia
Lord Cadman
Earl Cadogan
Rear-Admiral the Earl Cairns
Earl of Caithness
Viscount Caldecote
Lord Calthorpe
Lord Calverley
Marquess of Cambridge
Marquess Camden
Lord Camoys
Lord Campbell of Croy
Lord Campbell of Eskan
Viscount Camrose
Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord Caradon
Lord Carew
Bishop of Carlisle
Earl of Carlisle
Earl of Carnarvon
Lord Carnock
Lord Carr of Hadley
Earl Carrick
Lord Carrington
Lord Carver
Earl of Cathcart
Lord Catto
Earl Cawdor
Lord Cawley
Lord Chalfont
Lord Champion
Viscount Chandos
Viscount Chaplin
Lord Charteris of Amisfield
Lord Chatfield
Lord Chelmer
Bishop of Chelmsford
Viscount Chelmsford
Lord Chelwood
Lord Chesham
Bishop of Chester
Lord Chetwode
Bishop of Chichester
Earl of Chichester
Viscount Chilston
Lord Chitnis
Marquess of Cholmondeley
Lord Chorley
Viscount Churchill
Lord Churston
Lord Citrine
Earl of Clancarty
Earl of Clanwilliam
Earl of Clarendon
Lord Clark
Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos
Lord Clifford of Chudleigh
Lord Clinton
Lord Clitheroe
Lord Clwyd
Lord Clydesmuir
Lord Cobbold
Viscount Cobham
Lord Cochrane of Cults
Lord Cockfield
Lord Coggan
Lord Coleraine
Lord Coleridge
Lord Colgrain
Lord Collison
Viscount Colville of Culross
Lord Colwyn
Lord Colyton
Viscount Combermere
Lord Congleton
Marquess Conyngham
Lord Cooper of Stockton Heath
Earl of Cork and Orrery
Lord Cornwallis
Earl of Cottenham
Lord Cottesloe
Earl of Courtown
Earl of Coventry
Viscount Cowdray
Earl Cowley
Viscount Craigavon
Lord Craigmyle
Lord Craigton
Earl of Cranbrook
Lord Cranworth
Lord Crathorne
Earl of Craven
Earl of Crawford & Balcarres
Lord Crawshaw
Lord Croft
Lord Croham
Earl of Cromartie
Earl of Cromer
Lord Cromwell
Lord Crook
Viscount Cross
Lord Cross of Chelsea
Lord Crowther-Hunt
Lord Cudlipp
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne
Lord Cunliffe
Baroness Dacre
Lord Dacre of Glanton
Earl of Dalhousie
Baroness D'Arcy de Knayth
Lord Daresbury
Lord Darling
Lord Darling of Hillsborough
Earl of Darnley
Earl of Dartmouth
Lord Darwen
Lord [illegible]
Viscount Daventry
Baroness David
Viscount Davidson
Lord Davies
Lord Davies of Leek
Lord Davies of Penrhys
Lord de Clifford
Lord De Freyne
Baroness Delacourt-Smith of Alteryn
Lord Delamere
Earl De La Warr
Lord Delfont
Viscount De L'Isle
Lord De Mauley
Earl of Denbigh and Desmond
Lord Denham
Baroness Denington
Lord Denman
Lord Denning
Lord Deramore
Lord De Ramsey
Earl of Derby
Bishop of Derby
Baroness De Ros
Lord Derwent
Lord De Saumarez
Lord De Villiers
Lord Devlin
Earl of Devon
Viscount Devonport
Duke of Devonshire
Lord Diamond
Lord Dickinson
Lord Digby
Viscount Dilhorne
Lord Dinevor
Lord Diplock
Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge
Marquess of Donegall
Lord Donnet of Balgay
Earl of Donoughmore
Lord Dormer
Lord Dowding
Viscount Downe
Marquess of Downshire
Earl of Drogheda
Lord Drumalbyn
Earl of Ducie
Earl of Dudley
Baroness Dudley
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava
Lord Dulverton
Lord Duncan-Sandys
Earl of Dundee
Earl of Dundonald
Lord Dunleath
Earl of Dunmore
Viscount Dunrossil
Bishop of Durham
Countess of Dysart
Lord Ebbisham
Lord Ebury
Viscount Eccles
HRH Duke of Edinburgh
Lord Edmund-Davies
Earl of Effingham
Earl of Eglinton
Earl of Egmont
Lord Egremont
Earl of Eldon
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine
Lord Elibank
Lord Ellenborough
Baroness Elles
Baroness Elliot of Harwood
Lord Elphinstone
Lord Elton
Lord Elworthy
Lord Elwyn-Jones
Marquess of Ely
Lord Emslie
Lord Energlyn
Earl of Enniskillen
Earl Erne
Earl of Erroll
Lord Erroll of Hale
Lord Erskine of Rerrick
Viscount Esher
Earl of Essex
Lord Evans of Claughton
Lord Evans of Hungershall
Marquess of Exeter
Bishop of Exeter
Viscount Exmouth
Lord Fairfax of Cameron
Lord Fairhaven
Baroness Faithfull
Viscount Falkland
Baroness Falkender
Viscount Falmouth
Lord Faringdon
Earl Ferrers
Lord Ferrier
Lord Feversham
Duke of Fife
Earl of Fingall
Baroness Fisher of Rednal
Lord Fisher
Lord FitzWalter
Lord Fletcher
Lord Flowers
Lord Foley
Lord Foot
Lord Forbes
Lord Forester
Lord Forres
Earl Fortescue
Lord Forteviot
Lord Franks
Lord Fraser of Kilmorack
Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape
Lord Fraser of Tullybelton
Lord Freyberg
Lord Fulton
Viscount Furness
Viscount Gage
Lord Gainford
Earl of Gainsborough
Baroness Gaitskell
Earl of Galloway
Lord Galpern
Lord Gardiner
Lord Garner
Lord Geddes
Lord Geddes of Epsom
Lord Geoffrey-Lloyd
Lord George-Brown
Lord Gerard
Lord Gibson
Lord Gibson-Watt
Lord Gifford
Lord Gisborough
Lord Gladwyn
Lord Glanusk
Rear Admiral The Earl of Glasgow
Lord Glenarthur
Lord Glenavy
Lord Glenconner
Lord Glendevon
Lord Glendyne
Lord Glenkinglas
Lord Glenamara
Lord Glentoran
HRH Duke of Gloucester
Lord Goodman
Lord Gordon-Walker
Lord Gore-Booth
Lord Gorell
Viscount Gormanston
Lord Goronwy-Roberts
Viscount Goschen
Earl of Gosford
Viscount Gough
Earl of Gowrie
Lord Grade
Duke of Grafton
Earl of Granard
Lord Grantchester
Lord Grantley
Earl Granville
Lord Granville of Eye
Lord Granville-West
Lord Gray
Lord Greene of Harrow Weald
Lord Greenhill
Lord Greenhill of Harrow
Lord Greenway
Viscount Greenwood
Lord Greenwood of Rossendale
Lord Gregson
Lord Grenfell
Lord Gretton
Lord Greville
Earl Grey
Lord Grey of Naunton
Lord Gridley
Lord Grimston of Westbury
Lord Grimthorpe
Lord Guest
Bishop of Guildford
Earl of Guilford
Lord Hacking
Earl of Haddington
Lord Haden-Guest
Earl Haig
Lord Hailsham of St.Marylebone
Lord Hale
Earl of Halifax
Viscount Hall
Earl of Halsbury
Viscount Hambleden
Duke of Hamilton and Brandon
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell
Viscount Hampden
Lord Hampton
Lord Hankey
Viscount Hanworth
Lord Harding of Petherton
Viscount Hardinge
Lord Hardinge of Penshurst
Earl of Hardwicke
Earl of Harewood
Lord Harlech
Lord Harmar-Nicholls
Lord Harmsworth
Earl of Harrington
Lord Harris
Lord Harris of Greenwich
Lord Harris of High Cross
Earl of Harrowby
Lord Hartwell
Lord Harvey of Prestbury
Lord Harvey of Tasburgh
Lord Harvington
Lord Hastings
Lord Hatch of Lusby
Lord Hatherton
Lord Hawke
Lord Hayter
Lord Hazlerigg
Viscount Head
Marquess of Headfort
Lord Hemingford
Lord Hemphill
Lord Henderson
Lord Henley
Lord Henniker
Bishop of Hereford
Viscount Hereford
Baroness Herries
Lord Herschell
Marquess of Hertford
Lord Hesketh
Lord Heycock
Lord Heytesbury
Viscount Hill
Lord Hill of Luton
Lord Hillingdon
Lord Hill-Norton
Lord Hillingdon
Lord Hinton of Bankside
Lord Hirshfield
Lord Hives
Lord Hodson
Lord Holderness
Lord Hollenden
Lord Holm Patrick
Lord Home of Hirsel
Viscount Hood
Lord Hooson
Lord Horder
Baroness Hornsby-Smith
Lord Hothfield
Lord Houghton of Sowerby
Lord Howard de Walden
Lord Howard of Penrith
Earl Howe
Lord Howick of Glendale
Lord Howie of Troon
Lord Hughes
Lord Hunt
Lord Hunt of Fawley
Lord Hunt of Tanworth
Lord Hunter of Newington
Earl of Huntingdon
Marquess of Huntly
Lord Hutchinson of Lullington
Lord Hylton
Baroness Hylton-Foster
Earl of Iddesleigh
Earl of Ilchester
Lord Iliffe
Earl of Inchcape
Lord Inchyra
Viscount Ingleby
Lord Inglewood
Lord Inverforth
Lord Ironside
Lord Irving of Dartford
Earl of Iveagh
Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth
Lord Jacques
Lord Jacobson
Lord James of Rusholme
Lord Janner
Lord Jeffreys
Baroness Jeger
Earl Jellicoe
Earl of Jersey
Lord Jessel
Lord Joicey
Lord Kagan
Lord Kahn
Lord Kaldor
Lord Kearton
Lord Keith of Castleacre
Lord Keith of Kinkel
Viscount Kemsley
Lord Kenilworth
Lord Kennet
Lord Kensington
Lord Kenswood
HRH Duke of Kent
Lord Kenyon
Lord Kershaw
Lord Keyes
Lord Kilbracken
Lord Kilbrandon
Lord Killanin
Lord Killearn
Lord Kilmany
Lord Kilmarnock
Earl of Kimberley
Lord Kindersley
Lord Kings Norton
Lady Kinloss
Lord Kinnaird
Earl of Kinnoull
Lord Kinross
Earl of Kintore
Lord Kirkhill
Lord Kirkwood
Lord Kissin
Earl Kitchener
Viscount Knollys
Viscount Knutsford
Viscount Lambert
Lord Lane
Marquess of Lansdowne
Lord Latham
Lord Latymer
Earl of Lauderdale
Lord Lawrence
Lord Layton
Lord Leatherland
Viscount Leathers
Lord Lee of Newton
Baroness Lee of Asheridge
Earl of Leicester
Lord Leigh
Lord Leighton of St.Mellons
Duke of Leinster
Lord Leonard
Earl of Leven and Melville
Lord Lever of Manchester
Viscount Leverhulme
Earl of Lichfield
Bishop of Lichfield
Lord Lilford
Earl of Limerick
Bishop of Lincoln
Earl Lindsay
Lord Lindsay of Birker
Earl of Lindsey and Abingdon
Marquess of Linlithgow
Earl of Listowel
Earl of Liverpool
Bishop of Liverpool
Lord Llewelyn-Davies
Baroness Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe
Lord Lloyd
Lord Lloyd of Hampstead
Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran
Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor
Lord Loch
Baroness Lockwood
Lord Londesborough
Bishop of London
Marquess of Londonderry
Viscount Long
Earl of Longford
Earl of Lonsdale
Marquess of Lothian
Countess of Loudoun
Lord Lovat
Earl of Lovelace
Lord Lovell-Davis
Lord Lowry
Earl of Lucan
Lord Lucas of Chilworth
Baroness Lucas of Crudwell
Lord Luke
Lord Lurgan
Lord Lyell
Earl of Lytton
Lord Lyveden
Lord McAlpine of Moffat
Lord MacAndrew
Lord McCarthy
Earl of Macclesfield
Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor
Lord McCluskey
Lord McFadzean
Lord McFadzean of Kelvinside
Baroness McFarlane of Llandaff
Lord McGowan
Lord McGregor of Durris
Lord Mackay of Clashfern
Lord Mackie of Benshie
Viscount Mackintosh of Halifax
Lord Maclay
Lord Maclean
Baroness Macleod of Borve
Very Rev.Lord MacLeod of Fuinary
Lord McNair
Lord Macpherson of Drumochter
Lord Maelor
Lord Mais
Earl of Malmesbury
Viscount Malvern
Duke of Manchester
Lord Mancroft
Lord Manners
Earl of Mansfield
Lord Manton
Countess of Mar
Earl of Mar and Kellie
Viscount Marchwood
Lord Margadale
Viscount Margesson
Lord Marks of Broughton
Duke of Marlborough
Lord Marley
Lord Marshall of Leeds
Lord Martonmere
Baroness Masham of Ilton
Viscount Massereene and Ferrard
Lord Matthews
Viscount Maugham
Lord May
Lord Maybray-King
Earl of Meath
Lord Melchett
Viscount Melville
Lord Merrivale
Viscount Mersey
Lord Meston
Lord Methuen
Lord Michelham
Lord Middleton
Viscount Midleton
Lord Milford
Lord Miles
Marquess of Milford Haven
Viscount Mills
Lord Milne
Lord Milner of Leeds
Lord Milverton
Earl of Minto
Lord Mishcon
Lord Molson
Viscount Monck
Maj-Gen.The Viscount Monckton of Brenchley
Lord Moncreiff
Lord Monk Bretton
Viscount Monsell
Lord Monson
Lord Montagu of Beaulieu
Lord Monteagle of Brandon
Viscount Montgomery of Alamein
Duke of Montrose
Lord Moran
Earl of Moray
Earl of Morley
Lord Morris
Lord Morris of Grasmere
Lord Morris of Kenwood
Lord Morrison
Earl of Morton
Lord Mostyn
Lord Capt.Mottistone
Countess Mountbatten of Burma
Earl of Mount Edgcumbe
Lord Mountevans
Viscount Mountgarret
Lord Mowbray Segrave and Stourton
Lord Moyne
Lord Moynihan
Lord Moyola
Viscount Muirshiel
Earl of Munster
Lord Murray of Newhaven
Lord Murton of Lindisfarne
Lady Nairne
Capt.Lord Napier and Ettrick
Lord Napier of Magdala
Lord Nathan
Earl Nelson
Lord Nelson of Stafford
Lord Netherthorpe
Lord Newall
Duke of Newcastle
Lord Newton
Lord Noel-Baker
Lord Noel-Buxton
Duke of Norfolk
Marquess of Normanby
Earl of Normanton
Lord Norrie
Marquess of Northampton
Lord Northbourne
Lord Northbrook
Baroness Northchurch
Earl of Northesk
Lord Northfield
Duke of Northumberland
Lord Norton
Viscount Norwich
Bishop of Norwich
Lord Nugent of Guildford
Lord Nunburnholme
Lord O'Brien of Lothbury
Lord Ogmore
Lord O'Hagan
Lord Oliver
Lord O'Neill
Lord O'Neill of the Maine
Earl of Onslow
Lord Oram
Lord Oranmore and Browne
Earl Orkney
Lord Ormathwaite
Marquess of Ormonde
Lord Orr-Ewing
Bishop of Oxford
Earl of Oxford and Asquith
Viscount of Oxfuird
Lord Paget of Northampton
Lord Palmer
Lord Pargiter
Lord Parmoor
Lord Parry
Lord Pearce
Lord Peart
Earl Peel
Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery
Lord Pender
Lord Penney
Lord Penrhyn
Lord Pentland
Lord Perry of Walton
Earl of Perth
Bishop of Peterborough
Lord Petre
Lord Phillimore
Baroness Phillips
Lord Piercy
Baroness Pike
Lord Pilkington
Lord Pitt of Hampstead
Lord Plant
Lord Plowden
Lord Plunket
Earl of Plymouth
Lord Poltimore
Lord Polwarth
Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede
Lord Poole
Lord Porritt
Baroness Portal of Hungerford
Duke of Portland
Viscount Portman
Earl of Portsmouth
Lord Powerscourt
Earl of Powis
Lord Pritchard
Marquess of Queensberry
Earl of Radnor
Lord Raglan
Lord Ramsey of Canterbury
Earl of Ranfurly
Lord Rankeillour
Lord Rathcavan
Lord Rathcreedan
Lord Ravensdale
Lord Ravensworth
Lord Rawlinson of Ewell
Lord Rayleigh
Lord Rayne
Lord Rea
Marquess of Reading
Lord Reay
Lord Redcliffe-Maud
Lord Redesdale
Lord Redmayne
Lord Reigate
Lord Reilly
Lord Remnant
Lord Rennell
Lord Renton
Lord Renwick
Lord Revelstoke
Lord Rhodes
Lord Rhyl
Lord Richardson
Duke of Richmond and Gordon
Viscount Ridley
Lord Ritchie of Dundee
Lord Ritchie-Calder
Lord Riverdale
Lord Robbins
Lord Robens of Woldingham
Lord [illegible]
Lord Robertson of Oakridge
Lord Roborough
Baroness Robson of Kiddington
Viscount Rochdale
Bishop of Rochester
Lord Rochester
Lord Rockley
Lord Rodney
Lord Roll of Ipsden
Lord Rollo
Lord Romilly
Earl of Romney
Lord Rootes
Earl of Rosebery
Lord Roskill
Lord Ross of Marnock
Earl of Rosslyn
Lord Rossmore
Viscount Rothermere
Lord Rotherwick
Earl Rothes
Lord Rothschild
Lord Rowallan
Duke of Roxburghe
Lord Rugby
Viscount Runciman of Doxford
Earl Russell
Lord Russell of Killowen
Lord Russell of Liverpool
Baroness Ruthven of Freeland
Duke of Rutland
Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings
Baroness Ryder of Warsaw
Lord Sackville
Lord Sainsbury
Lord Saint Brides
Duke of St.Albans
Earl St.Aldwyn
Viscount St.Davids
Earl of St.Germans
Lord St.Helens
Lord St.John of Bletso
Lord St.Just
Lord St.Leonards
Lord St.Levan
Lord St.Oswald
Viscount St.Vincent
Marquess of Salisbury
Bishop of Salisbury
Lord Salmon
The Lady Saltoun
Viscount Samuel
Lord Samuel of Wych Cross
Rev Lord Sandford
Lord Sandhurst
Lord Sandys
Lord Savile
Lord Saye and Sele
Lord Scanlon
Earl of Scarbrough
Lord Scarman
Viscount Scarsdale
Lord Schon
Earl of Seafield
Baroness Sear
Lord Seebohm
Lord Sefton of Garston
Lord Segal
Earl of Selborne
Viscount Selby
Earl of Selkirk
Lord Selsdon
Baroness Sempill
Baroness Serota
Lord Shackleton
Earl of Shaftesbury
Earl of Shannon
Baroness Sharp
Baroness Sharples
Lord Shaughnessy
Lord Shawcross
Lord Sheffield
Lord Shepherd
Lord Sherbourne
Lord Sherfield
Lord Shinwell
Earl of Shrewsbury
Lord Shuttleworth
Viscount Sidmouth
Lord Sieff of Brimpton
Lord Silsoe
Viscount Simon
Lord Simon of Glaisdale
Lord Simon of Wythenshawe
Lord Sinclair
Lord Sinclair of Cleeve
Lord Sinha
Lord Skelmersdale
Marquess of Sligo
Viscount Slim
Lord Smith
Earl of Snowdon
Lord Soames
Lord Somerleyton
Lord Somers
Duke of Somerset
Earl Sondes
Lord Soper
Viscount Soulbury
Lord Southborough
Earl of Southesk
Bishop of Southwark
Bishop of Southwell
Earl Spencer
Lord Spens
Lord Stafford
Earl of Stair
Lord Stamp
Baroness Stedman
Baroness Stewart of Alvechurch
Lord Stewart of Fulham
Lord Stokes
Lord Stone
Lord Strabolgi
Earl of Stradbroke
Earl of Strafford
Lord Strang
Lord Strange
Lord Strathalmond
Lord Strathcarron
Lord Strathclyde
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal
Lord Stratheden and Campbell
Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne
Lord Strathspey
Lord Strauss
Viscount Stuart of Findhorn
Lord Sudeley
Lord Suffield
Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire
Duke of Sutherland
Countess of Sutherland
Lord Swansea
Lord Swaythling
Lord Swinfen
Earl of Swinton
Lord Sysonby
Earl of Tankerville
Lord Tanlaw
Lord Taylor
Lord Taylor of Blackburn
Lord Taylor of Gryfe
Lord Taylor of Mansfield
Lord Tedder
Earl Temple of Stowe
Viscount Tenby
Lord Tennyson
Lord Terrington
Lord Teviot
Lord Teynham
Thomson of Monifieth
Lord Thomson of Fleet
Lord Thorneycroft
Lord Thurlow
Viscount Thurso
Lord Todd
Lord Tollemache
Lord Torphichen
Viscount Torrington
Marquess Townshend
Lord Tranmire
Lord Trefgarne
Viscount Trenchard
Lord Trend
Lord Trevelyan
Lord Trevethin and Oaksey
Lord Trevor
Baroness Trumpington
Bishop of Truro
Lord Tryon
Marquess of Tweeddale
Lord Tweedsmuir
Viscount Ullswater
Lord Underhill
Lord Vaizey
Lord Vaux of Harrowden
Lord Vernon
Earl of Verulam
Lord Vestey
Baroness Vickers
Lord Vivian
Lord Wade
Lord Wakefield of Kendal
Lord Wakehurst
Earl Waldegrave
HRH Prince of Wales
Lord Wall
Lord Wallace of Campsie
Lord Wallace of Coslany
Lord Walpole
Lord Walsingham
Lord Walston
Viscount Ward of Witley
Lord Wardington
Earl of Warwick
Marquess of Waterford
Lord Watkins
Viscount Watkinson
Viscount Waverley
Lord Wedderburn of Charlton
Lord Wedgwood
Lord Weidenfeld
Lord Weinstock
Viscount Weir
Duke of Wellington
Lord Wells-Pestell
Earl of Wemyss and March
Lord Westbury
Duke of Westminster
Earl of Westmorland
Lord Westwood
Lord Whaddon
Earl of Wharncliffe
Lord Wheatley
Baroness White
Lord Widgery
Lord Wigg
Lord Wigoder
Lord Wigram
Lord Wilberforce
Lord Williamson
Lord Willis
Lord Willoughby de Broke
Lord Wilson
Lord Wilson of Radcliffe
Lord Wilson of Langside
Earl of Wilton
Viscount Wimborne
Marquess of Winchester
Bishop of Winchester
Earl Winchilsea and Nottingham
Lord Windlesham
Lord Winstanley
Lord Winterbottom
Lord Wise
Lord Wolfenden
Lord Wolverton
Lord Wooley
Earl of Woolton
Baroness Wootton of Abinger
Bishop of Worcester
Lord Wraxall
Lord Wrenbury
Lord Wrottesley
Lord Wyfold
Lord Wynford
Lord Wynne-Jones
Earl of Yarmouth
Archbishop of York
Baroness Young
Lord Young of Dartington
Viscount Younger of Leckie
Earl Ypres
Marquess of Zetland
Lord Zouche
Lord Zuckerman

I would value your opinion on a matter of concern to me and of great interest to the public: on the question of the laws regulating the opening hours of shops.

You may have noticed that my company, Dickie Dirts, is running an opinion poll to obtain the views of the general public on this issue. The poll has been run through the national press and polling booths have been set up at my outlets.

The opinion poll asks: At present it is against the law for shops to sell most types of goods after eight at night and on Sundays.

1) Do you think that shops should be allowed to sell most types of goods after 8.00 p.m. at night?

2) Do you think that shops should be allowed to sell most types of goods on Sundays?

The results so far are: 'Yes' to Sundays and late night 24,101; 'Yes' to late night 24,555; 'No' to Sundays and late night 628; 'No' to Sundays 1,082; Votes taken overall 25,183.

The overwhelming majority of people who have voted 'Yes' to both questions in the opinion poll, have given as their reasons that they are the most convenient times for them to shop.

A copy of an advertisement publicising the results so far is enclosed.

Dickie Dirts operates two cut price retail clothing outlets which are open seven days a week 9 a.m.–11 p.m., has been in open breach of the law for the last three years, and has often been prosecuted. We operate a rotating shift system so that staff do not have to work more than 37½ hours per week.

I am writing to you and all the other Members of the House as I would be most interested to hear what you have to say on the subject and whether you have any plans to amend the current shop act regulations.

Yours sincerely,

Nigel Wright

N.Wright, Dickie Dirts

Dickie Dirts OPINION POLL

Dickie Dirts, 396-400 North End Road, Fulham Broadway, London SW6, Tel: 01-381 3169. 58 Westbourne Grove, London W2, Tel: 01-229 1466. Open 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. seven days a week.

OVERSEAS

Junta begins to loosen reins of political control in Argentina

By Peter Strafford

After nearly five years of repressive rule by the military regime in Argentina, the first signs have begun to appear of an easing of the political atmosphere. The Government retains tight control, but it has apparently decided to allow a certain liberalization.

The political parties have become more active over the past year, and their activities are more fully reported, even when they are critical of Government policies. Some of the main Buenos Aires newspapers are themselves much bolder in their criticisms.

Semi-official kidnappings and disappearances still take place, and the authorities dispersed a peaceful protest march in Buenos Aires in December by relatives of those who have disappeared in this way in the past. But the disappearances are far fewer than they were.

The question, therefore, is how far the military will allow this process to go. They have always said that their eventual aim was to return the country to democracy, but they have not shown any hurry to do so and clearly intend to retain control for a long time.

In March, however, there will be a change of government when General Roberto Viola takes over as President from General Videla; and there is some expectation that he will introduce some changes. He is said to believe that he has a mandate for change.

He will not be a free agent, since he will be subordinate to the three-man military junta, consisting of the commanders of the Army, Navy and Air Force. But he has a reputation as a skilled practitioner of military politics, and the expectation is that he can have considerable influence if he chooses to use it.

So far he has been very general in his public statements. But he has made a deliberate attempt to make himself better known by his appearances on television.

The Argentine armed forces took over power in 1976 at a time of growing chaos, as the government of President María Estela Perón was losing control. There were powerful guerrilla movements carrying out a terrorist campaign, and the economy was on the point of collapse.

Since then the military Government's policies have succeeded in stabilizing the economy. But its policy of wholesale repression, by which it used semi-official groups to carry out illegal abductions, and large numbers of innocent people were killed, has drawn worldwide condemnation, most recently from a human rights commission sent by the Organization of American States.

Today the terrorist threat has been virtually eliminated. But the armed forces have still to face up to the consequences of their counter-terrorist campaign, by providing some sort of explanation of the thousands who disappeared and by releasing or trying the more than 1,500 still held in prison without being charged.

It is ironic that at a time when there is an improvement in the human rights situation it should be becoming more of a public issue. This is partly because of the greater freedom of the press to discuss the subject, and partly because of the award of the Nobel Prize to Señor Pérez Esquivel.

The Argentine ambassador in Oslo ostentatiously stayed away from the ceremony when Señor Pérez received the prize. This was criticized in the press and the movements of Señor Pérez, previously almost entirely unknown, are now reported.

For the moment there is no great pressure for the holding of elections soon, and no prospect that they will be called. The next steps in the slow process of returning power to civilians are likely to be the appointment of civilians as provincial governors and, possibly, the holding of municipal elections.

The two main parties, now limbering up, are the Peronists and the Radicals. The Peronists are badly split but it is thought that if they could unite, they would still win any election. Many Argentines still look back on the years of Peronist rule as a golden age.

The Government has tried to restrict the power of the trade unions, one of the main pillars of the Peronist regime, by recent legislation which requires them to be non-political, bans the creation of a national confederation, and deprives them of their social welfare funds.

But the unions remain powerful despite being politically divided. There have been underground meetings of the old General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

The military would certainly not hand over power to the Peronists, whom they regard as being responsible for many of Argentina's troubles.

Mr Nott is accused by Russia of militarism

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 21

The Russians today sharply attacked Mr John Nott, the new Secretary of Defence, saying that he had taken up his post with a call to continue the arms race, ardently trying to demonstrate his 100 per cent support for the Conservatives' militarist doctrines.

A *Pravda* commentator said *the British Government, eagerly* following orders from across the Atlantic, was obstinately dragging the country along a dangerous path. The new head of the defence establishment did not hide the Government's desire to increase its military capabilities in every way and perfect the technology and production of deadly weapons.

The newspaper said this "aggressive, unrealistic course" in international affairs in no way increased Britain's authority. Instead, it damaged détente and undermined international trust. But the British Government deliberately refused to withdraw from its short-sighted positions. A record defence budget had been approved at a time when the country's economy was in a grievous state and could have done with the billions of pounds allotted to defence.

In their efforts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies, the newspaper went on, the Conservatives were ready to make any sacrifice, to buy new weapons and to allow the stationing of American nuclear missiles in East Anglia.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government, putting its faith in the arms race, took no notice of the opinion of the peace-loving public in the country, *Pravda maintained, especially* the inhabitants of those areas where it was planned to station the American rockets.

"Trying to justify their actions the Tories again and again resort to the 'Soviet threat'. John Nott was not original: in order to support his militarist statements, he also approved this false argument."

Leading article, page 15

Passport for bishop

Johannesburg, Jan 21.—Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, *has had his passport returned* to him by the Government. His passport was confiscated last March.

Prudence Glynn

Back with the washboard and give drudgery its due

Then there was just this handkerchief. I stood poised by the ironing board, which I had managed to erect with the minimum number of blood blisters. I had remembered to check the bottom of the iron for any untoward residue, always a hazard in family life since the last user may have been trying to flatten a black plastic snake, and this is not good news for the pearl grey silk crepe de chine blouse.

I was poised, in the interests of research, to do The Ironing, and since this is the domestic chore I hate more than most, I was wearing the sickly smug look of martyrdom. You know *that look, a really special type* of smirk. On the faces of more simple folk it suggests they are not right in the head, indeed possibly batty. On the face of the sophisticated martyr it is the gloat of understanding, often not untainted with spite.

But martyrs are determined to go through with it, so *nothing can be more frustrating* than to find there is nothing to go through with. Tied to the stake, just as the green smoke begins to curl from the faggots, or the noose is getting a touch tight, up gallops the King's Whoever, rears to a halt (horses are frightful hams) and says "Stop It". Tied symbolically to the end of a bit of electric flex, I contemplated with glee 13½in deep of neatly folded laundry running the gamut of blouson to vest, school blouse, cotton corduroys, wool challis, polyester mix, pure silk. And then the only thing which *needed* ironing was the hanky.

To be honest, having pitifully little of the martyr in me, I should not pretend to any great disappointment, but I wanted to put to the test a statement I read recently that many women actually *like* ironing. They not only like it, they find it therapeutic. Taking a bash at the Old Man's shirts is almost as good as taking a bash at the Old Man himself. What a good bit of heavy digging is to the male so ironing is to the female (indeed the electric iron was voted the most indispensable appliance in a recent survey), even though the gardener can now buy a *mechanical cultivator* for a modest cost on hire-purchase and in the second instance, as I had proved, the operation is almost entirely superfluous.

Well, if superfluous labouring is so obviously an opiate for the masses, there should be an immediate reduction in the *number of* labour-saving devices available; their allocation should be carefully supervized, perhaps with the help of an NHS psychiatrist or social worker.

As unemployment rises and longevity gets, well, longer, many people clearly have not enough to do, and since *women* are the first to get the sack in times of trouble and also live longer than men, a step back to more active housework could fill in slack time and provide a new interest in life.

In monetary terms the gain would be enormous. The reasons for Britain's inundation with foreign appliances, very annoying to the protectionist lobby, are quite simple. They are generally better designed, more reliable, cheaper, more *efficient* and more likely to arrive than the home product, which has to rely in the main on BSC's capricious steel deliveries and gulp-making prices. With only specified categories of people allowed to have washing machines, think of the effect on the balance of payments.

Local authorities would be able to meet the demand for spending cuts by abolishing night classes for the idle in Yoga, pottery and olde tyme dancing. Yoga is usually just a *trendy word for keep fit*, and you can as easily work off those extra ounces by getting down on hands and knees with a dustpan and brush. After the washing, everyone's hands will be far too sore and cracked for whirling clay about, and as for old tyme dancing, we would all be out on our feet in quite *another sense*.

The television people would also save money. They would no longer have to provide those expensive and incomprehensible weather charts, with the little bits which lift on and off magnetically and which are invariably wrong. Women would become the weather forecasters, forever darting outside to see if it is wise to hang out the sheets, and they would bellow their opinions over the garden wall.

Which reminds me, telephones would be virtually abolished. They have destroyed the art of letter writing, a tre*mendously* time-consuming activity requiring a degree of grammar, vocabulary, and taste in presentation not needed in the mindless babble conducted at hideous expense via a set of strings occupied by a chicken with webbed feet.

All in all, if my propositions are adopted everyone is going to be pretty busy. No time for neurotic nuclear shelter planning (just hide under the grand piano); no time for crank religions (too busy rinsing the conventional choir boy outfits by hand). These are two of the plagues of California, where filling in time is becoming an art form in itself.

To complete my research I have taken a survey of the labour saving devices which support my life style. Clothes washer (Hoover, with what I consider a bad switch design); dryer, great until you forget to empty the fluff catcher and finally extract a French beret; vacuum cleaner, Japanese so no more to say; vacuum cleaner, Electrolux, excellent; deep freeze, fridge, waste disposal, toaster, automatic kettle, self-cleaning oven . . .

Will I dispose of them and make my life more relaxed and worthwhile? I won't, not one of them. I have no intention of doing anything domestic that I can possibly avoid, and to do this I need all the help I can get. As I have said, there is little of the martyr in my soul, and as Liberace said, "Too much of a good thing is simply wonderful".

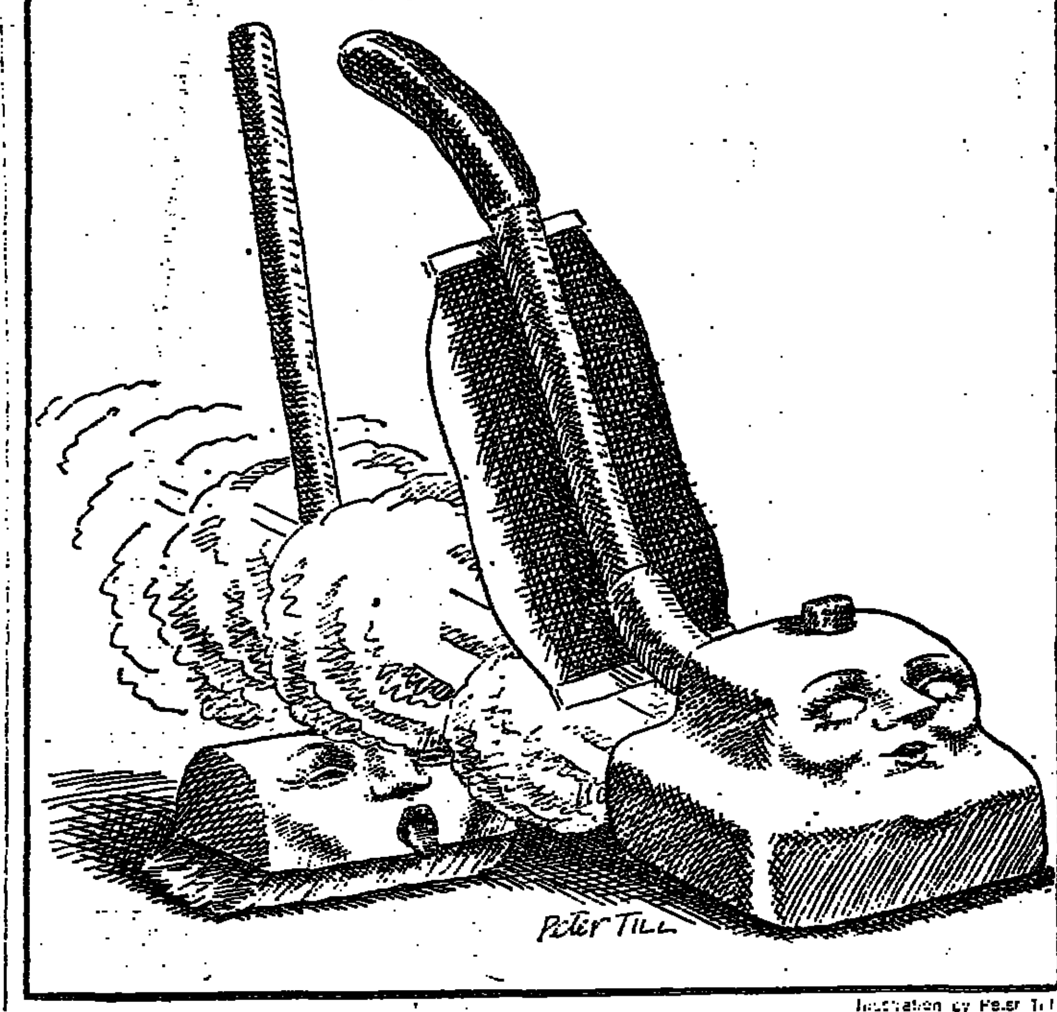


Illustration by Peter Till

Turks seize another journalist

Istanbul, Jan 21.—Istanbul authorities have detained a third member of the staff of Turkey's mass-circulation newspaper *Hurriyet* (freedom), a spokesman for the paper said today.

He said that Mr Taygunture, a senior editorial executive, was detained yesterday following a prolonged investigation into the publication of a story by the paper nearly two weeks ago about plans to introduce massive price increases in nationalized industries.

The paper's managing director and news editor are already in custody and at least four other journalists have been questioned.

Turkey's military junta, which seized power last September, has not introduced formal press censorship, but editors have imposed self-censorship after *frequent* warnings from the Government.

Although several smaller right and left-wing papers were closed down after the coup, the big dailies have published continuously except for the left-leaning *Cumhuriyet*. It was closed down for 10 days in November and its distribution suspended for five days this month in the southern city of Adana.—Reuter.

Suzuki tour improves relations with Asean

From David Watts
Bangkok, Jan 21

The South-East Asian tour of Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, has clearly shown that Tokyo supports the *Association of South-East Asian* Nations (Asean) in its opposition to the Vietnamee over Kampuchea.

During his tour, Mr Suzuki, who returned to Japan yesterday, reflected his country's more aggressive style on foreign politics.

In recent years the Japanese have tried hard to keep the lines open to Hanoi and not purely because of the short-term profits to be made in the reconstruction of Vietnam. Until the Suzuki tour, Japan's policy on Vietnam was to prevent it becoming totally dependent on the Soviet Union.

But Mr Suzuki's call to Vietnam for an immediate response to the international community's demands for a conference on Kampuchea was an interesting reflexion of Japan's new, more assertive international diplomatic style.

"If you analyse his speech (in Bangkok), you see that Suzuki was making a very strong commitment to Asean on Asean's terms," one western diplomat said.

"The Japanese perhaps built up his final speech too much in advance so that it raised unrealistic expectations and they have no-one to blame but themselves for that. But they have now made their choice—they've cut the Vietnamese loose."

Asean nations seem well pleased with the results that the tour has produced on the international political level.

As Mr Suzuki said in Bangkok, the relationship between Japan and Asean has reached a new level of maturity. That *is not to say that there is always* either warmth or trust on certain issues in certain countries, but Tokyo and the five Asean capitals (Manila, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Bangkok) are learning to live with each other.

Not all was sweetness and light, however. In Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur, Japan failed to get new commitments for oil supplies—in Jakarta because of continuing concern about Tokyo's new friendship for Peking.

Paradoxically economic questions were the least concern in the only two Asean countries—Singapore and Thailand—which have trade deficits with Japan. With Singapore, the imbalance is largely a technical one.

Expansion of China air links sought in Peking

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Jan 21

British, Chinese and Hongkong representatives will meet in Peking next week to discuss the expansion of air services between Hongkong and China.

China wants to operate extra flights from Canton, Hangzhou and Peking.

Britain and Hongkong are seeking the resumption of Cathay Pacific's weekly chartered flights to and from Shanghai, which were vetoed by Peking when Cathay Pacific inaugurated its regular flights between Hongkong and London.

The Chinese surprisingly claimed that this gave British airlines two operational services between China and London compared with China's single service between Peking and London. British Airways operates a regular service to Peking.

China is now issuing plastic credit cards—called "prosperity cards" in Chinese—in Hongkong through the state-owned Nanyang Commercial Bank to encourage the increasing flow of visitors from and through Hongkong and Macao. Cardholders will be able to get cash advances of up to $1,000 (about £410) in Chinese currency in five Chinese cities.

MPs to report on garrison in Hongkong

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Jan 21

Twelve British politicians—five Conservative and five Labour MP's and two peers—will arrive in Hongkong tomorrow to investigate the operations and living conditions of the Army, Navy and Air Force garrison in Hongkong.

Organized by the Ministry of Defence, it will be the largest political mission to visit Hongkong in recent years. Most are members of the Hongkong all-party group at Westminster.

The Conservatives are: Mr Antony Buck (Colchester), Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot), Mr Victor Goodhew (St Albans), Mr Neil Thorne (Redbridge, Ilford South) and Mr David Trippier (Rossendale). The Labour members are: Dr David Clark (South Shields), Mr Clive Soley (Hammersmith, North), Mr James Hamilton (Bothwell), Mr Neville Sandelson (Hillingdon, Hayes and Horrington), and Mr Peter Snape (West Bromwich, East).

The two peers are Lord Wallace of Coslany and Lord Fortescue. Their report will help to influence British Government policy on garrison strength and expenditure here.

Demonstrators shot dead by Indian police

Delhi, Jan 21.—At least five people were killed when police fired on workers demonstrating at Bangalore and Chintamani in Karnataka, South India, today. Earlier, police used batons and tear gas to disperse the crowds.

According to reports, six policemen were injured in stone-throwing incidents.

Bangalore and other towns have been hit by a stoppage called in support of 70,000 workers in five public undertakings who have been *on* strike for about a month demanding wage parity.—Agence France-Presse.

Japanese team on Everest delayed by mist

Katmandu, Jan 21.—Members of the Japanese winter Everest expedition reached Camp Two *21,000ft yesterday*.

The British winter Everest expedition set up camp at 22,872ft on January 15. The British were climbing the west ridge, and the Japanese the traditional south-east ridge.

The four Japanese, led by Naomi Uemura, aged 39, had been scheduled to reach 23,958ft —*Camp Three—today*, but thick mist forced them to remain in Camp Two. Agence France-Presse.

Philippines flood toll

Manila, Jan 21.—The death toll in the worst floods to hit the southern Philippines for two decades has reached 103. The flooding began in mid-December.

Accidentally on purpose

The Times Cook

Shona Crawford Poole

History has it that the dish named after Napoleon's victory at the battle of Marengo was concocted by his chef from the only ingredients available in the war-torn countryside. Thus chicken and crayfish were cooked with olive oil, garlic, tomatoes, brandy and eggs, an unorthodox combination which survives to the present day.

And if the origin of chicken Marengo has been seasoned-up in the re-telling, there is pretty sure to be a good portion of truth in the tale. For if necessity is the mother of invention in the wider world, it is surely so in the kitchen.

Need, accident and luck can conspire to assist or thwart one's efforts with sometimes surprising results. Hence *the* undeserved success of a sauce that seemed doomed to fail. It was going to be a bernaise but the wine was red not white, the vinegar was flavoured with lemon not tarragon, and the herbs were a mixture of dried *fines* instead of fresh chervil and tarragon. Need—in this case lack of organization—dictated that these were the flavourings when accident intervened in the form of unfamiliar controls on the stove and the sauce boiled. Here the luck of cooking at an altitude of over 5,000 ft had lowered boiling point sufficiently to save the egg yolk and butter emulsion from separating.

The result was not, of course, bernaise. Nor is it likely to be recorded in the annals of culinary history, but the fickle finger of fate had dictated that it was a most acceptable sauce.

Unexpected guests accounted, on another occasion, for the improvized stir-fried spring onions which turned out to go very nicely with roast lamb. And this led to further experiments with stir-fried vegetables intended for serving with simply prepared meat or fish rather than as part of a full scale Chinese meal.

Once tried, stir-frying is an irresistible method of cooking many vegetables. Not only do they keep their colour and flavour and a bite of crispness, but a minimum of their nutritional value is lost in the cooking process. The method is splendidly quick and its few principles easily mastered.

An iron wok, the traditional basin-shaped Chinese cooking pot, is the ideal utensil for the job because it has the right heat-conducting characteristics and its deep sloping sides allow fairly large quantities of ingredients to be stirred and tossed in a small amount of oil without being projected on to the kitchen walls. That said, a wok is not essential. An iron frying or paella pan will do very well.

Peanut oil (groundnut oil or huile d'arachide on some labels) stands up best to the high temperatures generally used for stir-frying. Corn oil is also suitable, but olive oil and animal fats have too low a smoking point for this method unless you are prepared to sacrifice speed for their flavour.

A wide variety of vegetables are suitable for stir-frying. Bean sprouts, spring onions and Chinese leaves are predictable candidates. Less obviously suitable choices include any vegetables which can be cooked lightly and quickly when cut into pieces of appropriate shape and uniform size.

Stir-fried spring onions
Serves two

170g (6oz) spring onions
2 tablespoons peanut oil
1 tablespoon soy or tamari sauce
Freshly ground black pepper to taste

Trim both ends of the spring onions and discard any floppy or discoloured outer layer. Cut them in halves, and if the white end halves are the thickness of a pencil or fatter, slit them lengthwise. Wash and thoroughly dry them.

Heat the pan until it is very hot and add the oil which should look shimmery at once. Before it starts to smoke (if it does start again with slightly less heat and fresh oil) add the spring onions all at once. Fry them for about two minutes, lifting and turning constantly to prevent them sticking and burning. Add the soy sauce and continue stirring and lifting until the spring onions are just cooked and most of the liquid has evaporated.

Serve immediately with almost any plainly roasted or grilled meat.

Chinese oyster sauce, which does indeed include oysters, or at any rate extracts from them, tastes more like a cross between Bovril and Marmite than anything much to do with shellfish. This being the case it is curious that it goes as well as it does with lettuce or Chinese leaves. If you have not already met it in a restaurant, it is worth a 40p trial from most suppliers of oriental foodstuffs.

Stir-fried lettuce
Serves two

1 large cos lettuce *or half a* head of Chinese leaves
2 tablespoons peanut oil
2 tablespoons dry sherry
4 tablespoons oyster sauce (see above)

Cut the tough base from the lettuce or Chinese leaves and discard any damaged outer leaves. Cut it in 2.5cm (1 inch) wide strips across the leaves. If necessary, wash it and dry very thoroughly. (Small cos lettuces may be quartered lengthwise instead of being cut in strips.)

Heat the pan until it is very hot and add the oil which should look shimmery at once. Before it starts to smoke add the chopped leaves all at once. Fry them for two or three minutes, lifting and turning constantly to prevent them sticking or burning. Sprinkle with the sherry and stir-fry for another half-minute. Add the oyster sauce, stir briefly to coat the leaves and serve immediately. This one is especially good with roast chicken.

The best thing about beansprouts is their crunch. They also have the merit of being a much better source of vitamins than their pallid appearance suggests, and they are cheap. *Add a few more interestingly* flavoured crisp vegetables like celery and red peppers and you have a kind of hot, crunchy salad.

Stir-fried winter salad
Serves two

225g (8oz) beansprouts
2 sticks celery
1 small red or green pepper
1 small leek or 4 spring onions
1 clove garlic
3 tablespoons peanut oil
1 teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vinegar

Wash and very thorough dry the beansprouts. Pick out any which are badly damaged and discard any bean skins sticking to them. If the sprouts are *more than about 5 cm* (2 inches) long, cut them in halves. Finely slice the celery, cutting it diagonally across the stalk like French bread. Cut the pepper in halves, discard the seeds and slice the flesh into narrow strips. Slit the leek in halves lengthwise, wash and thoroughly dry it, and cut it into narrow diagonal strips. If you are using spring onions chop them in very short lengths. Peel the garlic and chop it very finely.

Combine all the vegetables, except the garlic, and mix them together.

Heat the pan until it is very hot and add the oil which should look shimmery at once. Before it starts to smoke add the chopped garlic and stir it briefly before tipping in all the vegetables. Fry them for three to four minutes, lifting and turning constantly to prevent them sticking or burning. Sprinkle the mixture with the sugar, salt and vinegar, mix well and serve immediately.

Even root vegetables can be stir-fried. Try a mixture of carrots, turnips and parsnips cut into matchstick strips and flavoured with a little fresh orange juice or the more usual soy or tamari sauce. Stir fry them for about four minutes. If this leaves them still a little too crisp for your taste, lower the heat, cover the pan and cook for a minute or two more.

Finely shredded hard cabbage goes well with thinly sliced rings of leek. A little finely chopped fresh green ginger or a few caraway seeds give this combination an unexpected and delicious tang. Stir-fry the cabbage and leeks for three to four minutes adding a table*spoon or two of stock or dry* sherry at the last moment.

Stir-fried mushrooms are particularly good. Cut them in T-shaped slices and stir-fry them with garlic for only a minute or two. Soy or tamari sauce is almost a must for mushrooms.

PARLIAMENT, January 21, 1981

Regrettable setback to getting ceasefire in Namibia

House of Commons:

The Government was deeply disappointed by the failure to achieve agreement on a date for a ceasefire in March leading to independence for Namibia by the end of 1981, Mr Richard Luce, Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Shoreham, C) said in a statement on the outcome of last week's conference in Geneva.

It proved impossible at the Geneva meeting (he said) to reach agreement in view of the statement of the delegation led by the South African Administrator General that it was "premature" to agree on an implementation date.

This is an especially regrettable setback after the great efforts of the United Nations, the Western Five and the front line states to meet the reasonable concerns of South Africa and the internal parties.

We support the chairman's closing appeal to those concerned to reconsider their position. The Five will review the position with the other participants in the negotiations and we shall discuss the problem with the new American administration.

Meanwhile, the progress made so far in preparing the ground for a settlement should not be thrown away.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexleyheath, C): Many MPs on both sides of the House are grateful to Mr Luce and his officials for their sterling efforts in attempting to achieve a satisfactory conclusion at Geneva.

The resulting failure has encouraged the Soviet Union to continue to support Cuban forces in Angola.

Mr Luce: Any failure to reach an agreement is a setback for the people of Namibia, for all the surrounding states, including South Africa, and for the West.

The only people who stand to gain from discontent and violence are the Soviet Union and her satellites.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South, Lab): What pressure is the Government trying to bring to bear on the South African Government, bearing in mind this Government's generally soft approach to South Africa epitomized by Mrs Thatcher's statement that it was her desire to bring South Africa in out of the cold?

Mr Luce: The Government has been working closely with the four Western powers to seek to persuade all the parties to compromise and reach agreement. We should not underestimate the amount of progress that has been made and the extent that the gap had been closed until the setback last week.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): While there is dis*appointment at the failure to reach* agreement, there would have been a great deal more among many of us if there had been an agreement which would have led to a Swapo government taking over Namibia.

The South African government has made its position perfectly clear—that it would not accept United Nation's sponsored elections until the impartiality of the United Nations had been established over a prolonged period. To suggest anything else would be, to say the least, misleading.

Mr Luce: I am quite sure we share his objective, to see stability in Southern Africa. The Government believes that one of the best ways to achieve stability is free and fair elections.

It is not for us, it is for the people of Namibia, to choose who should be their government. That is the best way to lead to stability in that part of the world.

There has been genuine anxiety on the part of the internal parties and on the part of the South African government about whether *or not the United Nations would* supervise free and fair elections.

One of the main objectives of the conference last week was to see whether there could be common ground with a view to reassuring those parties that the United Nations would be genuinely free and fair.

Mr Urquhart put forward a series of proposals which he hoped would be seriously considered and reflected upon as being a gesture in that direction.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds, East, Lab): We support the bipartisan policy on Namibia. The responsibility for this tragic breakdown rests unequivocally with the government of South Africa which clearly went to Geneva in bad faith intending to wreck the conference.

The Swapo organization showed more flexibility and moderation in seeking to relieve the United Nations of its responsibility for recognizing Swapo as the only representative of the people of Namibia.

When Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington go to see President Reagan, could the minister assure the House that they will make clear to President Reagan that the credibility of the West in Africa is now at stake?

It is essential that the Western powers should continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with the front line states in finding a solution along the lines which have already been agreed in principle by all concerned.

Mr Luce: Looking back over the last week—and I was able to attend the last three days—it was the Administrator General who said it would be premature to reach agreement at that stage and therefore it was decided not to go ahead.

Looking back over several years of negotiation, it has required compromise on all sides by all the parties. It would not be right to cast the blame on one party solely.

On the American position, it would be only sensible that the new administration must have time to consider the situation in southern Africa. The new Secretary of State in his evidence to the Senate said he wanted a negotiated settlement and stability in southern Africa.

Arms sales to Iran remain subject to licensing procedures

Sanctions against Iran would be lifted immediately as they were imposed in the context of the American hostages, but the British Government attached the greatest importance to the release of the four British detainees, Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, said during question time. The Government must hope their release would take place soon.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, (Leeds East, Lab) had said: *Now that the hostages have been released,* the Government should use its influence inside the EEC to ensure no Community country supplies arms to the present combatants in Iraq and Iran until there is a lasting peace established.

Sir Ian Gilmour: I cannot speak for the EEC countries, but I can for *ourselves. There have been no* sales since November 1979 and all sales will remain subject to customary licensing procedures.

Future applications will be considered in light of all the relevant circumstances, including the situation in the area which relates to war and our relations with Iran.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): He should discuss the need for the return of British citizens who are illegally held in Iran before trade can be resumed.

It is much in the common interests of Europe and the West as a whole and our future relations with Iran that we should prevent that great and important country from slipping either into chaos or under the Iron Curtain.

Sir Ian Gilmour: I agree with his last words. Sanctions were imposed in the context of the American hostages and will be lifted immediately. The Government attaches the greatest possible importance to the release of the four British people who are detained. We hope that will take place soon.

Mr Peter Fraser (South Angus, C): Even if sanctions agreed last year by this House and our European partners have to be lifted, Britain and other countries should have the greatest regard to not exporting military hardware to Iran unless and until we get our prisoners home. (Cheers.)

Sir Ian Gilmour: I do not honestly think that is something particularly relevant to the release of the detainees. (Protests.) There is a clear distinction between the position of our detainees and that of the hostages.

What is similar is that neither should have been detained in the first place. Apart from that, the Americans have been engaged in long bargaining with the Iranians in order to get back the hostages.

We do not believe there should be bargaining, but that they should be released forthwith.

Labour demand for the truth on North Sea oil revenues

Official projections of future Government revenues from North Sea oil were substantially lower than the projections of independent forecasters, Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, said in a debate on energy.

The oil revenues coming into the Exchequer accounts gave the United Kingdom more economic hope than anything else. What was the truth on the oil revenues? What was the truth about the output of oil?

At some time the Government should have justification on the figures on which the Treasury did their political arithmetic. After *the report in The Financial Times* that the Department of Energy was reassessing reserves the House should know who was doing this and whether the British National Oil Corporation would play a part.

The figures on which the revenue was based were of the *greatest importance*. It had been argued that the figures were being deliberately underestimated so that they could be updated at a suitable political date. He was only concerned to know the basis on which they were done.

Mr Rees (Leeds, South, Lab) was moving an Opposition motion deploring the Government's lack of overall energy policy, condemning the pricing policy which handicapped competitiveness of British industry and rejecting a policy for coal which would lead to a reduction in the output projected in *The Plan for Coal*.

He said the House did not give enough consistent and overall attention to energy. There should be an annual energy statement leading to debate and discussion, bringing in the Select Committee on Energy.

He had been considering the demise of the Energy Commission. Whatever form it took, whatever name it was given, there was room for a forum in which those involved in the industry could discuss Government policy and help toward its formulation. In this subject government did not know *best*.

He had no wish to set up a bureaucratic organization but discussion was vital. In such an uncertain field, where things which looked right in the short term often turned out to be wrong in the medium and long term, they had to get it as right as possible but also be flexible so that they could make changes to what had been decided.

There should be reports to the House on the quarterly meetings of the International Energy Agency in the same way that meetings of the EEC were reported on.

On nuclear power, it was not clear what progress had been made towards setting up a public inquiry into the pressurized water reactor. *What form would it take? When would it start?* Great emotions were engendered by this subject.

Until there was an inquiry, its terms of reference known, and people could gather their own evidence to put before it, the emotion would be pure emotion and would not be translated into genuine and proper discussion on the use of nuclear power in the future.

In recent years, as the CBI had said, there had been mounting concern about the rate of increase of United Kingdom energy prices and even greater concern that energy prices were higher than those enjoyed by Britain's major international competitors. High energy costs could seriously threaten the viability of certain sectors of industry.

There were major problems for the paper and board industry, chemicals, and steel arising out of the high price of energy. Would the Government look again at the financial targets for the fuel and power industries and take steps to alleviate the burden?

Britain must look to the future of the coal industry. But unless there was a base on which the industry could move to the future, the worries, concerns, and niggles that had been put forward recently would vitiate what needed to be done.

What was the Government's view now on *The Plan for Coal*? Colliers did not object to pits shutting because their life span had ended, but they wanted new pits opened and existing pits expanded.

He was against the importation of coal. Legislation was not needed to stop imports. The Prime Minister had stated that the output of coal by Western countries was going to be doubled. The Opposition wanted to know whether the Government said one thing internationally but acted in *a different way nationally*.

The Government should help with coal stocks and with investment for conversion to coal. It should recall the tripartite meetings and do for the coal industry in this country what the West German Government did for its coal industry.

West Germany was held up as the economic schoolmaster of Europe. Let Britain follow it and carry out the policy West Germany had. It would be better for *this country in the longer run.*

Coal was going to be of the gravest and greatest importance in 20 years. The *Secretary of State* said on January 4 that areas of former prosperity would be by-passed with heavy social consequences. *He hoped that the* Secretary of State's feelings about some areas which were going to be by-passed would not rule when the decisions were taken in the department.

It is (he said) one thing to say it in Guildford or East Surrey. It looks different in other parts of the country. We should know what the Secretary of State has *in mind*.

The Opposition wanted the coal industry to be a positive, forward-looking industry with investment which would bring results.

Betrayal to cocoon Britain against the reality of high-priced energy–minister

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, (Guildford, C) moved an amendment: "That this House recognises the realism of the Government's energy policy and welcomes the renewed vigor with which the nation's energy resources are being developed."

He said energy policy had to be looked at within the turbulent scene which since 1972 had seen the price of crude oil increase by 1,800 per cent. It had nearly tripled since early 1979.

The magnitudes of the price earthquake against which they were operating were rolling through every western economy. Despite North Sea oil there was no escape for Britain from the price upheavals and the collosal changes in cost.

The greatest danger facing the Western economies was the possibility there might be a further oil explosion in the years ahead.

Industry's complaint had been that the apparent outcome of pursuing economic pricing had been to put Britain at a disadvantage with her competitors, particularly continental competitors. If this was so it would obviously be *serious*.

When this proposition was first expressed—that Britain generally was at a disadvantage on energy prices—his department did not accept it. The subsequent debate and analyses that took place culminated in a study by Neddy. This accepted the conclusion that British industry generally did not suffer a disadvantage, but that large bulk users in energy intensive industries could be at a disadvantage. Chemicals, steel, foundries and paper and board were mentioned.

The Government had recognized this in a succession of measures. There seemed to be general agreement that there was *no* case for general intervention to hold down *energy prices*.

General intervention would be wrong. The *industries* concerned were energy intensive and, in particular, difficulties were in some cases facing structural problems that went far deeper than anything that could be solved by changes in energy prices.

The problems of these industries also included the threat of unfair *trade. The obvious examples were* chemicals and textiles where there was *no* doubt that Britain, along with the whole of the European industry, was being severely threatened by artificially low United States oil and gas prices.

He and the *Secretary* of State for Trade (Mr John Biffen) would continue to take vigorous action both at Community and bilateral level on this matter.

It might be that with the new American administration there could be hope for faster deregulation of oil and gas prices.

There had been suggestion that to help industry, costs should be substantially further loaded on to domestic consumers. Industrialists had been pressing him hard for a faster still rist in domestic prices.

They should remember the Government had already approved a 10 per cent increase in domestic gas prices in real terms over a three-year-period starting last year. Although domestic prices were half the French and German prices, it would not be right to allow them to increase even faster.

Throughout the 1970s, Britain dithered on nuclear power when by the end of 1985 France would get 44 per cent of its power from nuclear generation and West Germany, 25 per cent. There was no way in which with fossil fuels, coal or oil, they could compete with the cost structures these other countries were now being able to build up.

The British Gas Corporation had agreed to his requests in the autumn, that new customers who in their first year paid a price about equivalent to gas oil would be charged at about the renewal price for the second and third years of their initial contract.

More recently, he had asked the corporation to consider what further assistance they could give large bulk users in energy intensive industries.

He had further discussed with the electricity industry the possibility of cost savings through load management, and this was being looked at actively.

The NEDO task force had started from the point that generally British industry did not suffer but that larger bulk users, in particular in the energy intensive industries, might be doing so. This was a view the department had taken over the *months*.

As all sides were represented on the task force, it would provide a unique opportunity to reach agreement on the facts and the Government would consider the facts established by them carefully.

In particular, he knew that one of the points made all along by *industry* was that the heavy fuel oil duty was higher than that of other European countries and this had put oil prices to industry out of line.

In fact the latest available statistics showed that in early January United Kingdom oil prices to industry, including tax, were somewhat lower than those to continental industry.

Since then United Kingdom prices had gone up but crude cost increases were also working their way through onto continental prices and it would be wrong to assume that the United Kingdom's favourable position would necessarily be altered again.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe), had heard *the strong views of industry arguing* the case for a reduction in heavy fuel oil duty to bring it more into line with the *similar* duties being charged by continental competitors.

There must be greater efficiency in the nationalized industries. One of the key weapons was the *system* of cash limits. It was not correct that the effect of the external *financial limits* was *to* push up prices. These were not a device for forcing up prices or taxing the energy consumer.

The Government could do everything possible to encourage investment in new energy resources. The gas gathering pipeline project was going ahead *and* was on schedule.

It could sustain heavy investment *in coal and nuclear power* and also encourage major investment in energy conservation.

Morale in the coal industry was *high* and *not low* as the *Opposition* suggested. His confidence was complete that as a successful and profitable industry they would overcome their present problems and achieve financial viability.

As to its view on *The Plan for Coal*, the Government had provided a financial strategy and framework. It had given a framework for it to be maintained; it was for the coal board to see how it was maintained; he believed it could be done.

North Sea oil revenues were being ploughed back through industrial and regional assistance and Government funding, through research support, through reduced downward pressure on government borrowing and through substantial tax reliefs to industry.

Contrary to the argument that the Government had no policy, it was ending the shambles of subsidy and control. He rejected the proposition that they should be like the United States in the '70s and run an internal subsidized oil price. That would be irresponsible. It was catastrophic for the United States.

People asked why they could not have lower gas prices like the French. But not only had French prices risen 70 per cent in the last year, but many French firms were subject to gas interruptions last spring and summer. Cheap gas was no good if there was no gas.

The Government was paving the way for new investment in energy and energy-related industries on a massive scale. That gave Britain an important advantage.

No one questioned the difficulties of transition or the need to encourage industries that used much energy to introduce new less energy-intensive technologies. That was not a case for reversing the whole policy or plunging into the *wilderness of subsidy.*

It was the case for sensitive response by the fuel supply industries and for waging war on unfair trading practices by other countries. All government departments were ready to take up allegations of unfair trade practices wherever they could get details from industry.

The Government would stick to its policy. *It was already providing* the foundation for an economic recovery that would be strong and sustained rather than feeble and short-lived. It was that recovery which would give increasing resources to help the hardest hit.

It would be an utter betrayal (he said) to try now to cocoon our country against the reality of high-priced energy generally only to have these realities hit us with typhoon ferocity later on.

Conversely there is everything to be gained for the British economy if we let it adapt now to the stormy and dangerous conditions ahead.

If we have the determination and steadiness now to let that process go forward then in the years *before us, there will be very few* national economies stronger than the British. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Lawrence Cunliffe (Leigh, Lab) said that now that the coal industry had met all that the *Government* had asked and filled the gap in British energy shortages, there was a case for selective help and intervention.

Many industrialists would convert back to solid fuel and coal tomorrow if given some help.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford, C) said if the French or Germans had North Sea oil they would turn it to the advantage of industry much more than Britain had attempted to do.

Mr Frank White (Bury and Radcliffe, Lab) said *there* was a deep concern that the Government had no clear coherent energy policy and was failing to coordinate the energy sources at the nation's disposal.

Mr David Crouch (*Canterbury*, C) said Mr Howell gave the impression sometimes of being a staff officer who did not give the greatest weight to the opinions of his field officers fighting the battle on the front.

There should be an urgent inquiry into the cost of energy to British industry and whether it had not been seriously disadvantaged by the present pricing policy.

The present price structure of energy to industry was to say the least out of line with the rest of the world. British industry was paying through the nose for its energy and much more than its industrial competitors across the Channel. The result was that Britain was losing business fast.

When businessmen found that a major element in their costs, an element dependent on government policy, was the artificially high price of energy in Britain compared with other parts of the EEC it stuck in their gullets. Why should Britain of all European countries self-sufficient in oil, coal and gas find itself priced out of the market? This was not the result of free market forces. It was the result of government intervention.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab) said it was foolish for the Government to allow more than eight million tonnes of coal to be *imported in 1981 when pits with* coal beneath them were being closed in the same period.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C) said if European countries like France and Germany wanted to share in North Sea oil, they should take British coal to burn in their power stations.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said that 10 to 20 per cent of energy could be saved by a massive energy conservation programme.

Mr Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley, Lab) said the Government should have second and third thoughts before it allowed the coal board to close pits against the wishes of the NUM.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East *Grinstead, C) said general subsidies* for energy were bad for efficiency, conservation and innovation.

Mr Timothy Renton (Mid Sussex, C) said a start should be made to involving private capital and employees in the ownership of the equity of British Gas and the British National Oil Corporation. An ideal split would be 40 per cent to the state, 10 per cent to employees and 50 per cent to the private sector.

Mr Alexander Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Midlothian, Lab), said if the Government was running into difficulty over nuclear power, it was of their own making. It had chosen the pres*surized* water reactor despite the Three Mile island incident which had damaged the image of this source of energy.

He predicted that Government policy on *this would* founder because of the technology it had chosen instead of backing the British AGR.

If the Government pursued its policies and there were wholesale pit closures with *27,000* jobs at stake, it would be an act of betrayal. The miners and the people would all be betrayed.

Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary for Energy (Kingston upon Thames, C), said that the Government believed in a strong coal *industry,* that it *had* a bright future, and that it was capable of *taking advantage of the opportunities* open to it.

It hoped that as much as possible of manufacturing industry would switch from oil to coal.

The inquiry into pressurised water reactors was expected to be held in 1982 and it was hoped that construction of PWRs would be able to start in 1983.

Arguments from some Labour *MPs made him wonder if they were* aware of the world outside Britain and whether news had reached them of the revolution in Iran and the war between Iran and Iraq.

While that war continued vital supplies of oil would be interrupted and the wrold faced the *possibility of another price explosion.*

Even after the world returned to calm *supplies would still* be used up faster than new supplies were being discovered. In those circumstances there could not be low energy prices.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 309 votes to 255—Government majority, 54 and the Government amendment was agreed to.

Madrid conference to consider new plans at next meeting

The Russian attitude at the Madrid conference held to review the Helsinki agreement, while not acrimonious, had not been constructive, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during questions.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) had asked for a statement on the Madrid con*ference*.

Mr Blaker (Blackpool, South, C): During the first part of the Madrid meeting there was a thorough and frank review of the implementations of the Helsinki Final Act by all signatory states.

Among the issues to which particular attention was paid were the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, *the repression of monitoring* groups in the USSR and the deteriorating Soviet record on human rights.

The Madrid meeting reconvenes on January 27 to discuss new proposals for improving the implementation of the Final Act, and to draft a Final Document.

Mr Chapman: Would he confirm *that the senior United Kingdom* representative at the conference was quoted after the six week session as saying that with the greatest regret not the slightest step forward had been taken.

If the USSR refuses to abide by the Helsinki declaration, which I understand includes a commitment to convene a further review conference in two years' time, will the Government seek a united response from Western countries including the EEC which will not necessarily exclude using certain trade and economic measures?

Mr Blaker: We are already using certain trade and economic measures vis-à-vis the Soviet Union in the context of its invasion of Afghanistan.

He is more or less correctly quoting Mr Wilberforce who was leading the British delegation. It is true that the Russian attitude, although it has not been acrimonious, has not been very constructive about the prospects of fulfilling the agreement more effectively.

We have put forward new proposals *which* will be discussed on the resumption of the conference on January 27 and we hope the Russians will show a more constructive attitude then.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East, C): Will he pursue agreement within the Helsinki process for preventing the abuse of pyschiatry for political purposes?

Mr Blaker: Among the proposals which we have put foward with our friends are proposals on the better observation of human rights. I have no doubt the question of abuse of psychiatry will come up.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab): Now that the British Government has renewed negotiations with the Soviet Government for extended trade credits, does *this mean the process of détente* under the CSCE will be continued and, if so, will the Government take seriously the proposals tabled by France and the Soviet Union for a European disarmament conference?

Mr Blaker: I am not sure that we have proposed that credits in favour of the Soviet Union from *the Government should* be renewed. We discontinued them when the previous Government's agreement expired.

We have taken the view that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan delivered a very serious blow to détente.

If the Soviet Union continues to behave in that way détente is not going to survive. The proposals by France and the Soviet Union for a conference on disarmament are different proposals.

We have supported the French proposal which envisages the improvement of confidence building measures over the whole of Europe. We will examine the Soviet proposals but they seem to us to involve a declaratory statement rather than practical steps.

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C): Why are these discussions taking place at all when so many brave souls are being persecuted and are *in* prison for accusing their governments of not observing both the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki accord?

What protests are we making in *Madrid about the treatment of* such people who committed no crime but are witnesses to the truth?

Mr Blaker: The Government believes the Helsinki process is useful in the interests of the West. I think events in Eastern Europe since that time shows some confirmation of that fact.

It is true terrible abuses of human rights continue but the continuation of the Helsinki process gives an opportunity to draw focus to those abuses in a public manner.

We have been doing that and we have received many letters of congratulation on the stand that the British Government has taken.

We shall continue to draw attention when the conference resumes.

Britain's joy and relief

The American people would be informed of the joy and relief of the House and the British people that the American hostages had arrived safe and sound in the West after their terrible ordeal, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during questions on British information services in North America.

To quit EEC would affect jobs badly

To repeal the Treaty of Rome would be totally contrary to this country's national interests and those of the Community and the Government had no intention of doing so, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, *said during questions* about the EEC.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C) asked: Since the British housewife is forced to pay £1,500m each year over and above the cost of supporting our own agriculture, and since according to *The Times* New Zealand could increase agricultural production at prices half that ruling under the CAP, will the Government take whatever measures are necessary to ensure that Britain could go over to a system under which we could get food at prices which are advantageous to the poor and the elderly? (Labour cheers.)

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C): I do not accept Mr Marlow's figures. He is asking us to leave the Community. It is much better to say so rather than put forward a demand which could not conceivably be granted.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman *on* foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Llanelli, Lab): Should we not reconsider the absurd arrangement whereby agricultural prices are fixed in green currencies and not in real money? When is the Government going to revalue the green pound?

Sir Ian Gilmour: Mr Davies talks about an absurd system but he did nothing to change it all the time he was at the Treasury.

The green pound under the Labour Government went down to 45 *per cent less than its value, with* great damage to our farmers.

At the moment the positive monetary compensation amounts which we have add 2.25 per cent to the food index and less than 0.5 per cent to the retail price index.

Mr Stephen Dorrell (Loughborough, C): This country had a large surplus with Europe last year. Whatever negotiations the Lord Privy Seal undertakes to reform the shortcomings of the Community, he should not endanger the substantial benefits this country gains from membership of the Community.

Sir Ian Gilmour: I entirely agree. It is also the case that performance in manufacturing has not been good all over the world, but it has been better in trade with the EEC than with the rest of the world.

Mr John Dormand (Easington, Lab): When the Lord Privy Seal meets his counterparts in Europe, will he impress on them the disenchantment of the British people with the political control imposed upon us by the Treaty of Rome?

Will he begin a move towards a fundamental change in the Treaty of Rome in order that we can have a much looser federation with Europe?

Sir Ian Gilmour: We have not got a federation, either tight or loose, with Europe and we are not aiming to get a federation. The EEC is a collection of nation states.

We have accepted no greater controls than either France or Germany and nobody could say that they behave as if they have lost control of their national destinies. Of course they have not, neither have we.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said that harmonization was a subtle erosion of the powers of any United Kingdom Government.

If any future Government (he went on) seriously wanted to take measures to reduce the level of unemployment, would it not be inhibited or stopped by proposals in the Treaty of Rome?

The only answer is to follow Labour's policy and get out of the Market.

Sir Ian Gilmour: No, because harmonization is not an erosion of sovereignty. In some cases, it is sensible and in other cases it is not.

Governments are not inhibited by the EEC in taking steps to improve unemployment. If we were to leave the EEC this would *have a catastrophic effect on jobs.*

Mr Denzil Davies said a Common Market of 12 members, including Spain, Greece, and Portugal, would be very different in character from the original Common Market of six.

Should we not (he added) repeal the Treaty of Rome and replace it with a much looser economic arrangement?

Sir Ian Gilmour: No, I do not think so. I accept that a Community of 12 is certain to be different from a Community of six. But to suggest that we should now repeal the Treaty of Rome is a frivolous suggestion.

It would be an enormous undertaking and totally contrary to this country's national interests and those of the Community and we have no intention of doing so.

Government urged to support BR

It was high time that decisions were taken about the transport pattern for the end of the century and beyond, **Viscount Sidmouth** (Ind) said when opening a debate on the need for a transport policy with particular reference to long-term investment.

On the passenger side there was a need to relieve the ever-increasing dependence on the motor car. On the freight side it was possible to identify several loads at present carried by road which were suitable for rail transport. Perhaps the most outstanding was the long haul traffic between this country and Europe.

The investment figure for British Rail would not enable them to maintain even their present level of activity.

Lady Elliot of Harwood (C) said she always feared vast motor vehicles on the roads and they were told they had got to have larger ones. She would like to see more freight taken on the railways and less on the roads. The Government could count on the support of the public if it invested more money in the railways. It was an investment that was going to pay.

The Countess of Loudoun (Ind) said she would like to see more schemes for transferring heavy bulk transport from land to water. Britain's system of waterways had great potential but at present was under-used.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth (C) said that in essence the Government's policy was that transport should be the free choice of the user and should be self-paying. There was no denying that the individual would not forgo the personal convenience of personal transport.

Lord Underhill (Lab), for the Opposition, said Britain needed further development of the high speed train and advanced passenger train and the extension of rail electrification.

Public transport was not just another business. It was of vital importance to the nation.

Lord Tanlaw (L) said people felt they were paying second class fares for third class travel conditions. If an investment programme was not implemented now they would eventually be paying first class fares for fourth class conditions.

Lord Inglewood (C) said the total cost of railway policing should be shared equally by central government, just as county police forces were funded. This would relieve British Rail of an unfair charge, however *justified it might* have been 100 years ago.

Lord Greenhill of Harrow (Ind) said a bigger programme of long-term investment in British Rail was needed. The expanded programme should be coordinated with private industry so that domestic and export requirements could be simultaneously met. Strong gov*ernment initiative, intervention* and subsidy would be needed.

Drunk driving involving an accident should bring a long jail sentence. That would teach people not to do this again.

Viscount Mountgarret (C) said money for investment should go to renewal of canals. Britain's inland waterways could be made just as attractive as those in France.

There should be a sliding scale of motor taxation according to the size of the vehicle. Drivers visiting cities regularly should have to pay a substantial annual sum.

Lord Gainford (C) said he agreed with the British Railways slogan "This is the age of the train". *Given the choice he* would always choose rail travel. He was in favour of any policy to increase electrification.

Lord Teviot (C) said there was need for a review of transport policy. He hoped Viscount Sidmouth's initiative would lead to positive and on-going action. A national transport policy was needed *based* on practical *realities* and free of gimmicks.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary for the Environment, said British Rail's passenger network would for the forseeable future remain broadly at its present size, without any substantial closures. BR had responded positively by producing ideas for low cost renewal and operation of services. The answer to the railways' problems did not lie in ever-increasing subsidy.

The need for long-term investment and especially for consistency in investment levels was particularly important to those industries which supplied nationalized industries to enable them to *plan ahead*. The Government had sought to stabilize investment levels on road and rail. Total public investment in inland transport in 1980-81 would be £1,300m.

At a time when public spending is under severe constraints (he said) I cannot hold out any realistic prospects of an increase in that total

The Government had maintained the rail board's investment ceiling in real terms at the same level as that set by the previous government. In recent weeks this matter had often been misrepresented in some of the media. This ceiling was adequate at present to meet the board's needs.

The review of the case for a main line electrification programme was complete and the final report would be published soon.

The Government was spending more than £100m a year on motorway and trunk road maintenance. This amount was likely to increase. The Government was aware of the enormity of the nightmare road accident situation.

The debate was concluded.

House adjourned, 7.26 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on Welsh affairs.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill, second reading. Debate on European Communities Committee report on social fund.

No over-the-counter spectacle sales

The Government was criticized for its view that people should not be able to buy glasses without an eye examination when **Lord Cullen of Ashbourne**, a Lord in Waiting, answered questions about spectacle prices.

He said that although the General Optical Council, the optical profession's ruling body, decided in November to allow opticians to display prices in windows, revised regulations to bring the proposed amendments into force could not be laid before Parliament until Privy Council approval had been obtained.

The General Optical Council (he said) expect to seek formal approval early in March.

The Government considers that to allow the sale of reading glasses by unqualified persons without an eye examinaion would not be in the best interests of patients.

Lord Orr-Ewing (C): That will be a great disappointment to a million people who buy simple reading glasses and pay an average of £40 or more a pair whereas in America and other advanced countries the price is £5 or less. This Government was elected to encourage competition.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: The Government stands by its view that people should not be able to buy glasses without an eye examination.

Lord Northfield (Lab): Savings would be made for the NHS if people with simple failing eyesight like me could buy glasses off the peg. What would happen if reputable companies put on sale over the counter glasses from Hongkong? Would the Government prosecute them?

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: All though we are in favour of further competition we have also to take into account the views of the medical profession. (*Shouts of "Oh!".*)

New Books



London burning from Hollar's England, by Graham Parry (Michael Russell, £15). Wenceslaus put the impression at the top of his map of 1667 to help plan the reconstruction.

The History Man

On History

By Fernand Braudel

Translated by Sarah Matthews
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10.95)

Fernand Braudel is one of the greatest historians alive, and if I could preserve only one piece of publishing, or indeed literature, from the 1970s, it would probably be *The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II* (now a Fontana paperback, two volumes, £3.50 each) few other works of scholarship or the imagination bring us so close to the living presence of our ancestors or reconstruct so brilliantly the resources and world-view available to, and shared by, the heroes of both statesmanship and art.

On History is a collection of articles and book reviews written for French learned journals, chiefly the celebrated *Annales*, between 1944 and 1963—throughout the period, that is to say, when Braudel was working on the first ('49) and second ('66) editions of his masterpiece. They were first gathered in book form in 1969, but even as *Ecrits sur l'histoire* they must have looked a trifle opportunist, not to say belated, since the fellow-professionals to whom they are chiefly addressed would have read them anyway, and most of the ideas they advance had been subsequently realized and transmuted in *La méditerranée*. In English, moreover, 12 years later, via the University of Chicago, and with no kind of historical or editorial perspective to help, *On History* seems at first sight both repetitive and shapeless.

That it *is* somewhat repetitive cannot be denied, since the bulk comprises articles fighting the same campaign for the unification of the human sciences before a number of different academic communities: of course arguments and examples recur. The shapelessness, however, is entirely deceptive: the book's profile is sharp, informed both by the consistent passion and content of the campaign itself, and by the moment in French, European and world history when it was most crucially advanced. An awareness of momentous times is implicit throughout. "Why should the fragile art of history escape from the general crisis of our age?" he cried in his inaugural lecture to the Collège de France in 1950, and it is the central question of Braudel's work.

For against the glow of events, "darkness prevails", and against the limitations of what he calls *L'histoire événementielle* and the shock of spectacular change—what most people, indeed, still understand by "history"—Braudel proposes a vision of history proceeding at three principal speeds: the event, or short span; the conjuncture, or meeting of elements over many years; and the *longue durée*, the timeless structures of human society and behaviour which change at the speed of centuries and millenia or hardly seem to change at all. It is Braudel's simultaneous, and almost musical, mastery of all three, and of the infinite variations within them, that makes *The Mediterranean* breathe like a work of art perpetually in progress.

Fernand Braudel did not, of course, invent or even discover the *longue durée*, since this territory of recurrence and timelessness had long been staked out by philosophers and sociologists (Marx among them) but it was Braudel and his great predecessors of the *Annales* school of historiography—Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre—who saw that it was an idea too vast to be handled by philosophy and sociology alone, still less by the even newer disciplines of geography, anthropology, demography, economics and statistics. To them he proposes not rivalry but collaboration, not surrender but alliance. It is a far more effective answer to reductive new tyrannies than the whimsical inversions of Blake or the glass of sherry offered by Annie Callender and Professor Marvin to the barbarian Howard Kirk in *The History Man*. *Annales*, founded in 1929, is part of history's long fight back.

Much of its work, in turn, became both arrogant and dusty—even *Annalesists* are only human—but Braudel is different. The arguments in *On History* are distinguished by a generosity and open-mindedness which makes even Toynbee look parochial and the German historians then emerging from the long night of the Third Reich even more so. (It seems entirely symptomatic of the distance between French and German intellectual life in the 1950s that Otto Brunner's *Neue Wege der Sozialgeschichte* arrived on the desk of *Annales* for review three years late, and typical of Braudel that he calmly sat down to review it. *The long durée* takes no account of publication dates.)

His supreme scholarly virtue, however, is the constructive humility which forbids him ever to believe a line of inquiry is exhausted, that he can ever give up or sit back. Compared to him, even Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, his younger and best-known colleague in England (*Montaillou*, *Carnival*) is a master-puppeteer who rings down the curtain and closes the show.

Savour *The Mediterranean*. The essays collected in *On History* confirm that it is a masterpiece of French liberal humanism revitalized by the new technology of twentieth century scholarship just before the computer received the freedom of the archives. Written between the fall of Vichy and the loss of Algeria, they further reveal how positively *that tradition responded to the* nadir of French confidence and remained quite unshadowed by the high noon of the glaring Existentialist sun. Nearly 20 years have passed. Vietnam became one again, Islam revived: two up for the *longue durée*. But what chance its survival in Brazil, Black Africa or Western Europe, all of which Braudel viewed with some optimism in 1960, now?

Michael Ratcliffe

Our finest hour

The Elizabethan Deliverance

By Arthur Bryant

(Collins, £8.50)

In half a century of writing Sir Arthur Bryant has ranged far and wide over English history. After his first book on Charles II, he proceeded to his studies of Samuel Pepys, then in the war years cheered and heartened his public with his books on the Napoleonic struggle—*The Years of Endurance* and *The Years of Victory*. With the coming of peace he gave us *The Age of Elegance*, that vivid picture of English society in the post-war years of the Regency.

Later he set forth to interpret the whole story of England in separate volumes on related themes. But—as he tells us in introducing his present book, there was one period on which he had never written—"and that the most important." This is, of course, the reign of Elizabeth I. In trying to fill the gap he found himself writing not the single chapter he had intended but a whole book. He calls it *The Elizabethan Deliverance*—and he does not just mean the defeat of the Armada. He means the whole process by which Elizabeth's England emerged from the uncertainties and disorders of the two previous reigns to become a potential great power. He sees the first 30 years of Elizabeth's reign as decisive for the destiny of England.

The English challenge to Spain on the oceans was the key to the future. Yet it might so easily never have happened. If Mary Tudor had borne a son to Philip II (she was only 37) England might have been swept up into the great imperial Habsburg combine. Fortunately Mary died childless. Elizabeth, her half sister, only half-royal, called Ann Boleyn's bastard by some, de-legitimized after her mother's death, later re-legitimized, succeeded to the throne. What an apprenticeship for a sovereign!

During her dangerous youth Elizabeth had learnt vigilance and shrewd judgment of men and things. She was quick to recognize England's immediate need for a period of peace and recuperation after the uncertainties, persecutions, and disorders of the recent past. She knew what mistakes to avoid and—not without pain—decided against the political folly of marrying the man she loved. (It was a folly that her rival, Mary Queen of Scots, committed not once but twice.)

Elizabeth was fortunate in having remarkable men to serve and advise her and was strong enough to hold the balance between them. She supported Lord Burleigh's careful diplomacy but privately encouraged Drake's stupendous circumnavigation and his seizure of Spanish treasure. When Philip of Spain added Portugal to his Empire, his power by sea was the greatest and most dangerous in the world. This happened on the eve of Drake's return with his treasure laden ships. The Queen, with perfect *sang froid* disregarded the protests of the Spanish ambassador and knighted Drake.

The story is well known, but Sir Arthur's account makes us tingle again at the dangers, anxieties, and triumphs. He is excellent also on the Armada making us share the heightening tension as the Spanish galleons sailed up the Channel and feel for their ultimate appalling fate as the great ships were driven northward by the gale, jettisoning provisions, breaking on the rocks of the terrible Hebrides and the hostile Irish shore.

It was a great deliverance—one of our finest hours. Yet when the Queen gave thanks for the victory in St Paul's cathedral many of her seamen were already cast off without pay and begging in the streets. It would take the better part of a century before administration began to catch up with the organization required to sustain a navy.

The book ends with the great cultural flowering of the late Elizabethan Age and the emergence of London as Shakespeare knew it. Sir Arthur has read widely, and generously acknowledged, the work of our finest Elizabethan historians. But it is his own intense imaginative commitment which makes *The Elizabethan Deliverance* so vividly and splendidly readable.

C. V. Wedgwood

Fiction

Waking

By Eva Figes

(Hamish Hamilton, £3.95)

The Second Coming

By Walter Percy

(Secker & Warburg, £6.95)

Taboo

By Eva Jones

(Cape, £6.50)

I like short novels.

Eva Figes has written a very short novel. It has 88 pages. It is brilliant.

So is its conception.

Eva Figes decided to explore that strange twilight land of frightening, sharp shadows and soft crooning voices which sidles into the mind each morning when we awake. At this time we are at our most vulnerable. Fears, irrational and seductively simple, crowd in. The dregs of disturbing dreams slop and gurgle. The focus of the mind's eye is soft and blurred.

Yet it is also a time of blissful comfort.

The body is relaxed and warm. Its tempos are slow and lazy. The harshness of the coming day is a hush of gentle semitones.

It is a time for contemplation. It is a time for procrastination.

Eva Figes has explored this world with a sharpness of vision and a freshness of observation that is distinguished by its high technical skill and the strength of its wit and compassion. What she has done is to take one woman and examine seven mornings in her life from childhood to old age. The insights are poignant and funny. The revelations are tender and cruel. The observations are incisive and profound.

The child alone in her bedroom, longing for the household to awake so she can burst out into the sunlight and the dew-laden garden says:

I am breathing fast. Dark spots like little fishes swim in front of my eyes. I blink, they sink to the bottom of the pool and re-emerge, I shut my eyes and watch the inside of my lids, which grow scarlet . . . I have a theatre behind my eyelids and the show I like best is a glaring pattern of bright white and acid green. I can always make it come.

The old woman struggling into wakefulness says:

After the solidity of light and windowframe have been established I must also revive my body, since only my head awakes. This is a slow business nowadays, but I am in no hurry. I am reminded of a fumbling hand trying to inhabit an old leather glove.

Superb.

Superb, too, is the technique used to create the character of the woman and the contours of the world she inhabits. It is information by inference.

Eva Figes tells her reader nothing specific about the woman's background or her circumstances, yet by the subtle use of innuendo, hint and shared confidences she has created a character of immense complexity and formidable strength.

There is only one line of dialogue in the whole of the book, yet by some miracle the voices of the characters are distinctive and clear.

Eva Figes uses the book as a mirror to reflect into the reader's imagination a world of sadness and pleasure, of happiness and solitary misery. And the physical world, too, she has portrayed firmly and potently without being specific.

You can see the lovers in the bedroom next to the young girl. You can hear their cries of pleasure and their whisperings. Later as the girl grows older you can hear their bickerings and sense their agonies as their love fades and hatred creeps in. It is novel-writing of the highest technical excellence.

Walter Percy's *The Second Coming* moves through a similar landscape of self-doubt, self-examination, and growing self-awareness.

But here the scenery is more florid, more exotic. Here the signposts are clearly *labelled*. Here the reader's journey is longer and, I fear, more arduous.

It is the story of a middle-aged man in Carolina fighting the pangs of loneliness, frustration, and ill health; and finding salvation of sorts through a friendship with a young girl who has escaped from an asylum.

It *is* a poetic book leavened with a great deal of robust fun and mordant wit. It suffers somewhat from its domination by its main character, Will Barrett. He is so strongly portrayed and so meticulously examined and analysed that he overshadows and eventually swamps all the other characters in the book.

There is a cynical cutting edge to Mr Percy's observations and his dialogue is fascinatingly quirky. It is an entertaining book spoiled by poor plotting and an overdominant main character.

The flaws in Eva Jones's *Taboo* are rather more serious.

Its theme is incest.

The establishment of character and situation is excellent. Brother and sister live in an hotel. Their parents are dead. Physically and emotionally they are coming to depend upon each other totally. Guilt causes misery and anguish. How are they to cope with it?

The ingredients are perfect for a book of great delicacy and insight.

Unfortunately Eva Jones then throws in two wildly unconvincing characters as a catalyst, and then shunts everyone off on a long desert trip to allow passions to ferment and the plot to spark and crackle.

It was unnecessary.

The exotic nature of the background and the crudeness of delineation of supporting characters destroy the purity of the original conception. So by the time brother and sister are brought into head-on collision over their emotional and physical involvement the reader's interest has waned and the story has lost conviction.

It is a great pity for Eva Jones has a taut narrative style and writes excellent dialogue.

I fear she has created a taboo for herself—the fear of striking out hard and unwaveringly for the central core of her theme.

Peter Tinniswood

In the TLS tomorrow: review of Byron, retrospection of Winston's Lord Randolph, and discussion of the Church's progression from tolerance to taboo in its attitude to homosexuality. In the book pages of The Times next week A. L. Rowse reviews Henry VII and Chris Patten writes about David Owen's Face the Future.

Falling off the greasy pole

The Uncrowned Prime Ministers

By D. R. Thorpe

(Darkhouse Publishing, £7.95)

Gardeners talk about the weather, politicians about getting on. It is a subject that never palls. Issues come and issues go; ambition lasts for ever.

Of course, for most politicians it is enough—to use Lord Butler's analogy—to become a bishop or a cardinal; few can realistically fancy their chances of becoming Pope. Yet those politicians who are thought to have been *papabile* at some time in their lives are deemed to have failed if they do not get right to the top, however long and distinguished their careers in the college of cardinals.

A study of those who did not quite become Prime Minister may provide some ustful lessons for present and future aspirants to that office, and it may also tell us a great deal about the party from which they failed to emerge as leader. Mr Thorpe's book does a bit of both in a very readable way. *The Uncrowned Prime Ministers* whom he has selected are that "great gentleman" Sir Austen Chamberlain, *who fell at the last fence* (or, to be more accurate, declined to jump it) on three occasions in 1911, 1922 and 1923; the "most superior" George Nathaniel Curzon, who fell heavily once in 1923; and "Rab" Butler, whose opportunities came and alas went in 1957 and 1963.

It is no disrespect to Mr Thorpe that one of the principal virtues of his book is that it sends us back to other more substantial volumes by or about the subjects of this one. In Lord Butler's case, there *is—as Mr Thorpe points out—*one of the two outstanding political autobiographies of the post-war years (Duff Cooper's is the other).

Mr Thorpe stretches his argument a shade too far in trying to encompass the three very different subjects of this book. There were good and particular reasons why Chamberlain and Curzon did not get to No 10. In 1911, many Conservatives would have regarded Chamberlain as a pretty bogus *Tory—a Liberal Unionist*, a food taxer, and the gentlemanly echo of his father's views. In 1923, Balfour's argument that the rise of the Labour Party made it impossible to have a Prime Minister in the Lords clinched the issue for Baldwin. Forty years later, Mr Benn's campaign to divest himself of his peerage made it possible for Lord Home to avoid the Balfour black-ball.

The reasons for Lord Butler's failure show the Conservative Party in a much less sensible and attractive light; he was a far greater loss both to his party and to the country than either of the others. It is easy to see why Conservatives turned to Harold Macmillan in 1957. "Rab" was tired after years of responsibility, a serious illness and the loss of his first wife. In the wake of Suez, he did not cut much of a dash. The reasons for his rejection in 1963 are more difficult to fathom or excuse. Maybe the Tory Party would never have had him at any time. *It paid a heavy price* for its prejudice.

What is common to the winners and what to the losers? The winners are lucky, a much under-rated political attribute. Bonar Law, Stanley Baldwin, Alec Home, and Margaret Thatcher were all kissed by fortune; and they had the courage to take their chance when it came. The successful politician must also actually want the great prize. Austen Chamberlain admitted to his family in 1911 that they would hear a sigh of relief from him if he was not chosen to succeed Balfour. But ambition should not be worn on the *sleeve. Curzon wanted to be* Prime Minister too much, just as he had wanted to be Viceroy of India. His vaunting ambition made him appear unbalanced to his colleagues. He was not quite "sound".

The winner has to be prepared *to fight*, and it *helps* if he has a good campaign manager (Michael Foot's horrid hero, Lord Beaverbrook, for Bonar Law; J. C. Davidson for Stanley Baldwin). What finally won the day for Lord Home in 1963 was that he was *prepared* to take on Hailsham, Maudling, Butler, Macleod, and Powell, and sit tight until three of them broke. Lord Butler on the other hand would not use the loaded pistol that Macleod and Powell handed to him.

Mr Thorpe also refers to the principle of negative choice. To become Prime Minister, it is not always necessary to have many friends, but it is extremely important not to have enemies. It is tempting to add that the possession of strongly *held* and *articulated views is* as dangerous to political success and fortune as the existence of a band of critics among your party colleagues. *Many* politicians have, as Muggeridge said of David Frost, risen without trace, reflecting whatever is the current orthodoxy in a competent and genial enough way.

On the other hand, the Conservative Party to its credit has often had a soft spot for a rebel, like Harold Macmillan. But are those who follow in Lord Butler's footsteps, see most sides of most questions, and argue a moderate case with moderation, always likely to pursue their own cause with the minimum of zeal? Perhaps one day a moderate thug will arrive at the top of the "greasy pole".

Chris Patten



The Garden of Opportunity, by Evelyn De Morgan at Cragside from National Trust Studies 1981 (Sotheby Parke Bernet, £12.50). The symbolism is elaborate. To your right the figure of Wisdom is equipped with an Owl for wisdom, a Book for knowledge, and a Cornucopia for wealth. Two students are turning away from Wisdom to Folly, who wears a fish-scale green robe, and holds a silver ball on the reverse side of which is a skull. In her other hand is a sprig of henbane.

Behind harem walls

Women in Muslim History

By Charis Waddy

(Longman, £9.95)

In the religious weeklies there used to be—perhaps still are—a good many appeals on behalf of Zenana Missions (Zenana: "an E. Indian harem" OED). It was thought by supporters of the missions that there were a lot of intelligent women in Muslim countries, their faces hidden behind veils and their veiled faces hidden behind harem walls, who were capable, perhaps not of being converted but at least of leading more open and useful lives. The popular view that precious few Muslim women have ever had a chance still persists and Dr Waddy sets out to correct it:

For those who have regarded the Muslim world as man's domain—and they have numbered many both within and outside Muslim circles—there is an astonishing wealth of feminine character as well as charm, brilliance, as well as beauty, rescued from oblivion by succeeding periods.

Dr Waddy's examples range from the family of the Prophet—his wives Khatijah and Aishah, his daughter Fatimah—to present-day feminists like Hoda Sha'arawy of Egypt and Begum Ra'ana of Pakistan. It is an impressive catalogue, from sheer numbers. And yet what conclusions can fairly be drawn from it?

That women in nomadic societies have always found it natural to assume a degree of equality with men? That in dynastic upheavals a strong-minded wife or mother is quite likely to be preferred to a weak husband or son? Or simply that you cannot keep half the population indoors all the time?

Perhaps the canvas is too wide in space and time, and Dr Waddy too polite and optimistic in her manner, too willing to stick to the particular and eschew the general. Whatever the reason, the result is rather reminiscent of a school prize-giving. A bit more Tom Brown—or even Angela Brazil—would have been helpful. As Dr Waddy says of medieval Cairo: "What life was like for ordinary women outside the sheltered world of court and palace is a question that awaits research."

It is appropriate to remind western readers that Islamic law allowed women property rights long before Europe did, and that for what it is worth (usually not much) the constitutional battle for equality has almost everywhere been won. It is nice to find Ibn Jubair, the pilgrim from Spain who saw the end of the crusading kingdoms, saying that it was the Christian women who wore veils "and never stop talking."

There is one surprising omission. Although Dr Waddy pays attention to a seventh century Umm Kulthum she makes no mention of her namesake, whose death in 1975 brought universal mourning and funeral crowds in Cairo as great as for Nasser. But then she was a singer.

E. C. Hodgkin

Literary sleuthing

Turgenev and England

By Patrick Waddington

(Macmillan, £20)

That Great Britain exerted a considerable fascination for Turgenev is incontrovertible. Bazarov in *Fathers and Sons* is well acquainted with and highly critical of, English manners. In *A Nest of Gentlefolk* at least part of Fyodor Lavretsky's youth is plagued by the half-digested notions of English life and education picked up by his father. England has a habit of "cropping up" in Turgenev. It by turns irritated and disarmed him. It could seldom spell his name but, in the person of Oxford University, acknowledged his *genius wholeheartedly enough* to grant him an honorary doctorate. Dickens he had admired above all novelists.

All this still leaves Patrick Waddington a problem in trying to erect a study of this scope—or rather length—on the subject of Turgenev and England. Professor Waddington's love of and devotion to, Russian literature and particularly Turgenev, are beyond question. Indeed *Turgenev and England* may fairly be described as one of the most extraordinary labours of love. But does it in 300 pages succeed in telling us substantially more about Turgenev than we broadly already knew?—namely that we liked him, and that his opinion of us veered between "...a truly great nation", and "no Englishman has the slightest suspicion of what art is". Does any amount of literary sleuthing, of raking over the now cold embers of those days of travel, talk, shooting, visits to Russian emigrés and English *literati* succeed in *blowing life into* them?

The sad fact is that this book resembles nothing so much as a PhD dissertation run amuck. The material is painstakingly assembled and displayed; but the answer, at the end of the day, is a lemon. And whether it was a shipwreck on the Isle of Wight 20 years before Turgenev's visit; the Brontës (whom Professor Waddington concedes, Turgenev may never have read); or *The Confessions of an English Opium Eater* which gave rise to the state of mind that conceived Bazarov, must remain, to borrow from Sir Thomas Browne ". . . a question above Antiquarism".

Research has been hard at work in *Turgenev and England*. But (and this is the gravamen against the book) it has not been more exercized than speculation. Where facts fail the author, hypothesis supplies the deficiency. If Turgenev did not go to Madame Tussaud's, no matter; Professor Waddington provides him, retrospectively, with a list of waxworks he ought to have seen there. *On a visit to Herzen in Putney* Turgenev might have read the company his *A Trip to the Forest Belt*. If he did they might have thought him to be on the point of suicide—which in turn, according to Professor Waddington, he might have been—or, again, might not.

An annoying trick of the author's is his frequent hardening up of "might have", "would have" or "may have" to "will have", to imply a greater probability in happenings of which there can be little proof. Thus: ". . . on the way the talk will have been of George Eliot and of literature . . .". Elsewhere we learn "probably after an early lunch, Turgenev . . . set out . . ."; "one person Turgenev may have wished to see . . . was young Sidney Jerrold . . ."; "a number of subscribers were present . . . One of these was possibly Max Müller, ashamed of his former lack of enthusiasm . . ." And so on.

One can only say that this is a *pity*. Such a book by an *authority in Slavonic studies* is bound to command a degree of respectful attention, yet this type of approach must be calculated to stifle further enquiry. At this price at least, the lay enthusiast is not likely to be able to afford to have his ardour dampened.

Peter Davies

Penelope Wilton, Superman

Rehearsing for Man and Superman Photograph by Donald Cooper

Penelope Wilton does not often act opposite her husband, Daniel Massey, but when she does it is usually something of an occasion. After the first time they met on stage, in the shortlived musical *Bloomsbury*, as Strachey and Carrington, they married. The second time, in Harold Pinter's *Betrayal*, she established herself as one of the National Theatre's leading actresses.

In their present stage partnership she plays Ann Whitefield to his John Tanner in the rarely performed full-length version of Shaw's *Man and Superman*. For the past six months the Massey household has echoed to marathon Shavian speeches being learnt by heart. She thinks they probably won't make a habit of working together.

Man and Superman has not been performed in London with its detachable one-act diversion, *Don Juan in Hell*, since 1951, and Shaw himself deemed the play impossible to perform in its entirety. With today's penchant for playing the classics uncut, it was almost inevitable that the National Theatre would attempt it, and indeed the four-and-a-half-hour evening does not seem as intimidating as it might have done a few years ago.

"It is, after all, no longer than *Hamlet*, and audiences today are more used to concentrating on plays for longer", she said. "There have been *Nicholas Nickleby* and *The Greeks*. But you still have to quell that feeling of 'I've got to get through it—they'll want to catch their trains'. The play must take the time it needs, and as long as it keeps the audience enthralled, then it is the right length."

She feels the Don Juan sequence is integral to the play and throws light on the events in the other three acts. In a dream Tanner is transposed to the sixteenth century as a Don Juan figure, with Anne Whitefield as Dona Ana; the bandit Mendoza (Michael Bryant) is the Devil. It heightens John Tanner's themes in Acts I and II about the fight between the Man Artist and the Woman Mother, who is driven by the Life Force. Much of what Shaw was saying is relevant today. He foresaw that people would be able to make themselves sterile, but also that when they had done so, the Life Force which combats everything would make us want to reproduce again.

"What makes Shaw's heroines so fascinating for me is that he liked women so much and therefore those he writes about are marvellously rounded characters. He was no chauvinist and was greatly in favour of the New Woman. Perhaps he saw her as less threatening because she was not obsessed with getting a husband."

Christopher Morahan's production opens tonight at the Olivier, a stage that makes considerable demands on the actors. "You are surrounded by the audience and they want to be involved. You have to go out to them, whereas in a proscenium arch theatre you can put up a fourth wall and act very comfortably behind it. The Olivier is much more a sharing theatre."

The design by Ralph Koltai uses a large curving mirror background to reflect the changing landscape from England to Sierra Nevada to Hell and back again. The intention, says Koltai, is to "reflect reality at one remove" rather like Shaw's play, where characters and behaviour are at one remove from social reality.

Penelope Wilton attracted much critical notice when she played five years ago in Jonathan Miller's productions of *All's Well that Ends Well* and *Measure for Measure* at the Greenwich Theatre. He was one of the first directors she worked with and she renews their working partnership when she plays Desdemona in his BBC TV production of *Othello* next month.

"I went to the Drama Centre when I was 19, found it extremely hard to get a job, but got into the Nottingham Playhouse as an acting assistant manager at a very interesting point in its history. Jonathan Miller and Michael Blakemore were directing there, with Stuart Burge as artistic director, and my first proper role was as Cordelia in Jonathan's production of *King Lear*.

"I did think of working outside the theatre, because I had the suspicion that I might be going into acting because everyone else was doing it, but then I decided I would just try getting into drama school, and I was accepted, and went on from there."

Probably the most rewarding play for her so far has been *Betrayal*, in which she plays the central character in a triangular relationship, seen in reverse from the end to the beginning.

"It was a wonderful part for a woman. In so many modern plays they are either an appendage of the men or have a lot of hangups. Here was a totally fulfilled woman with two very good relationships going on. We always said in rehearsal we must do this play the right way *round* but we never actually did. It was not an easy play, because Harold writes very sparsely so you have to have a strong feeling of what you are about, and what sort of character you are. Pinter writes with a heightened naturalism which can be hard to cope with. People used to come along ready to laugh at the famous pauses. There is one scene when I admit to my husband that I have been having an affair for five years. Daniel and I had to sit and stare at each other for minutes, and some nights I used to dare people to make a sound."

Clare Colvin

Orpheus Ensemble
St John's

Stanley Sadie

In the second concert on Tuesday of their series of three devoted to music by Stravinsky and three generations of British composers, the Orpheus Ensemble artfully, and perhaps a shade cruelly, juxtaposed Benjamin Britten's Op 1 with works by two younger men, Nicholas Maw and Robert Saxton. Back in the 1930s, when the Britten Sinfonietta was new, it must surely have seized attentive listeners by the ears with its boldness, its originality, its comprehensive grasp on every plane.

Times have changed; composers even of the highest talent set themselves more limited objectives. Saxton's *Canzona in memoriam Igor Stravinsky* (1978), for example, is a carefully written piece, exploring textures made up of figuration: initially (after a brief, gently rhetorical introduction) highly polyphonic with tortuous, weaving lines, interchanging woodwinds and strings with the horn sometimes supplying a firm middle and inciting the ensemble to action, and then gradually moving toward homophony. The progress is clear, the instrumental effects are nicely judged; Saxton's limited problem is solved with an austere concentration not unworthy of the work's dedicatee.

Maw's *La vita nuova* (1978-79), on the other hand, is a celebration of love, in a series of five highly sensuous settings of Italian Renaissance verse. It exploits, like much of his music, the warmth of the soprano voice (here Jane Ginsborg, possibly a little more frail and more vibrant than might be ideal) and sets it against textures of exceptional vitality, richness and elaboration; like the trilling woodwind and tremolando strings, enlivened by rapid leaping figures, of the Boiardo setting, or in the final song the throbbing strings with calm, broad lines and improvisatory interjections from the woodwind and harp.

Touched
Royal Court

Irving Wardle

After the Royal Court revival of *Cloud Nine* here is the second chance to see another fine recent play that misfired on its first London appearance. Acclaimed in Edinburgh three years ago, Stephen Lowe's *Touched* then limped into the Old Vic for a few token performances.

Commercially, that settled its fate: and we are lucky that the Sloane Square management still has the integrity to present work it believes in, without the usually indispensable credential of novelty or past success.

"Integrity" is also the outstanding attribute of the text and of William Gaskill's production; and, as that word ranks second only to "interesting" as an audience-repellent, let me also say that you will find some spellbindingly truthful acting on the Court stage, and a piece that wonderfully pin-points the moment from which modern Britain began to take on its present lamentable shape.

Touched takes place within the hundred days between the defeat of Germany and the defeat of Japan and concerns the life of a Nottingham family, three sisters, their mother, and a few neighbours and work contacts.

They chat as they unpeg the washing, they lark about with the gormless Johnny, they gossip about returning menfolk and read marriage prospects in the tea leaves; and meanwhile the historic voices of the time mark out the key events. Belsen, the Potsdam Conference, the Hiroshima bomb.

Mr Lowe, in short, has settled for the venerable formula of showing the impact of public events on one small domestic group. And it is one mark of his quality that he is more concerned with what he has to say than with displaying technical originality.

More important is the extreme sensitivity with which he operates the old mechanism. These people may reflect their times, but not in any predictable way. Waiting to hear the bulletin on Germany's unconditional surrender, one of the girls goes into a Churchillian version of the "Three Little Pigs"; and the closest we get to direct patriotism is a solo of 'Rule Britannia' by a cigar-brandishing little girl who has been left out of the VE-night party.

In their separate ways, the three sisters are all expecting better times to come. Young Betty (Kathryn Pogson) dreams of a glamorous marriage, Joan (Sharon Duce), the family's snappy humourist, thinks of emigrating; Sandra (Marjorie Yates) really believes that the war will give birth to a new age. "Out of this evil, good's bound to come; it doesn't make sense otherwise", she says, firmly turning down the offer of some pilfered chicken.

But with the change of government the girls move on from war-work under an officious Tory foreman to kitchen drudgery under a fiddling Labour supporter; and the dream starts going sour.

It is Sandra's life that brings the action into focus. To their horror, the family discover that she is pregnant by an Italian prisoner of war and try to bully her into aborting the child before her husband's return. She refuses. For her, that new life and the revival of the country are inseparable. Hence the title pun, combining sexual reference with the accusation of going soft in the head. And hence the double meaning when it turns out there is no child; hopes for a better country also amount to no more than an hysterical pregnancy.

The piece takes no advantage of hindsight. From its ITMA catch-phrases and Vera Lynn songs, it could have been written in 1945; and its treatment of the women, from the deeply conventional joker Joan to the taciturn Sandra, new thoughts painfully stirring into life after the numbing experience of the past years, all belong with the cheap print dresses and crackling radios of austerity Britain.

The production has the same qualities: spare, tough, economical, poised, and absolutely in period, apart from the tilted back wall mirror in Frank Conway's set which has the effect of catching the group and holding them at arm's length, as if distanced by time.

Kathryn Pogson and Marjorie Yates Photograph by Donald Cooper

Sideshow
Riverside

Ned Chaillet

Nineteen eighty-one will be a good year for the disabled, or such is the promise of the wheelchair-bound Good Fairy "Crip", who thinks that the Third World War may start this year, making many more cripples to join those on stage at Riverside Studios. There are items of less good cheer in the Graeae Theatre Company's play, *Sideshow*, including a convention of employers who attack the disabled with such phrases as, "Kick a cripple today", but all the phrases, including the most bitter, are delivered with a peculiar brand of high spirits calculated to destroy the spectators' expectations.

The whole point of the Graeae Theatre is the abolition of old expectations. Made up mostly of people disabled in one way or another, the company's uniqueness is audible even before it becomes visible. From the darkened stage comes the tap of metal crutches, the roll of wheelchairs and then a roll of the drums. "Roll up, roll up", shouts the sideshow barker, played to begin with by *Nabil Shaban, who is himself* severely physically disabled and confined to a wheelchair from which he seems all arms and head.

He introduces his colleagues as if in a circus freak show and parades them across the stage for the Miss Crippled Universe contest with Miss Legless announcing: "My toes never get cold in winter". The humour remains distinctly mordant in Richard Tomlinson's play, and while the disabilities are generally visible, the expected limitations are constantly eroded.

Mr Shaban, something of an extrovert star for any company, imagines himself a bank robber and stages a very lively death scene in a shoot-out, and Mr Tomlinson choreographs a chorus line of wheelchairs and crutches to go with the song: "Gene Kelly Eat Your Heart Out." There is a distinct point to be made to potential employers by the actors' demonstrations of skills.

Philharmonia/Muti
Festival Hall

William Mann

Riccardo Muti has returned to the Philharmonia Orchestra, of which he is the musical director, and will be recording Mozart's Mass in C minor this week with them and their chorus. By way of a trial run they performed it on Tuesday on the South Bank.

Muti prefaced it with Bach's third orchestral suite; it was a curiously old-fashioned reading to hear these days, played with a quite large body of strings (reduced for the Air, and only then unsupported by harpsichord continuo), the slow part of the overture taken rhythmically as written, the dance movements heavy in pulse, the music moulded with nuances in the romantic manner, cadences left without the requisite additional gracing. I did enjoy the light athleticism of the violins in the quick part of the overture (Muti took the optional repeat of it and the slow conclusion, an uncommon decision, one that works well), and the peals of joy from the three trumpets.

Mozart's C minor Mass remains a mystifying masterpiece, even more than his D minor *Requiem* which is likewise incomplete. It is unlikely that we will ever know why he did not finish the C minor work, whose music stands so clearly head and shoulders above his other Masses, and sounds as if written with a consuming enthusiasm for the new churchly style that he was creating expressly for it.

The movements for double chorus left no doubt of the Philharmonia Chorus's currently healthy condition, under their new chorus master Heinz Mende. Most of the extant solo music is for the two sopranos; Ileana Cotrubas and Agnes Baltsa (both from *Contes d'Hoffmann* across the river, like the solo tenor, Robert Tear) revelled in their melodious and florid music, together and separately, though neither did much with Mozart's trills.

Edge of Britain
Granada

Michael Ratcliffe

Alan John Percival Taylor was clearly a disagreeable little boy who scowled at the ladies in Thom's Japanese Teahouse, distracted the dancing class by the spectacular flickering of his tongue and slurred his feet in the gutter in order to avoid talking to other little boys on the way to school. He was a more advanced reader than they, for one thing, and disdained the morning glass of milk, preferring to drink water instead. "It was felt to be inegalitarian if I got free water whilst they paid a penny for milk, so I paid a penny for water out of the tap . . . once egalitarians get going", he told us, in the course of this delightful return to the coastal Lancashire of his childhood, "you never know what damage they can do".

Edge of Britain, an hour-long conflation of four separate programmes on Southport, Preston, Blackpool and Morecambe seen earlier in Granadaland, cast the Beaverbrook Librarian as Sir John Betjeman, a role he handled with complete confidence in a wholly personal style. Decimalization, boundary changes, the rotting of Preston's handsome Derby Room and the prospects of nuclear power on Heysham Head passed before his mournful view while the misericords of Cartmel and the ironwork of Lord Street delighted him. "Luxury for the Millions", "The Triumph of Democracy", he noted approvingly as ladies waltzed gravely with each other under the crystal and ormulu in the Tower Ballroom, adding, as Sir John would not have done, that he hoped he would never have to go there again. The Illuminations, on the other hand, he loved.

Much like the stick of rock given to members of the press attending the preview (is it not much mintier, like toothpaste and garden peas, than it used to be?) *Edge of Britain* was bright pink on the outside only and stamped 'A. J. P. Taylor all the way through'. He may have dashed up from Oxford to drive one of the few cars available to Preston strikers in 1926, but enough, in 1980, was clearly enough. What really mattered was that Lancashire had been 'grievously dismembered by bureaucrats' and that by vigorous raids into what others were pleased to call "Cumbria" and "Merseyside" Alan Taylor could make it whole again. Murray Grigor (direction) and David Kemp (production) gave him a sympathetic platform and only the music of Ron Geeson's music sounded insistently, loudly, and horribly wrong.

Arts agenda

One of the hits of last year's Edinburgh Festival, the Canadian play *Billy Bishop Goes to War*, by John Gray, is due to open in the West End this spring. Described as a play with music, the two-man drama about the First World War flying ace has just completed an eight-week run at the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles. The impresario Peter Bridge said he expected it to open in London early in April. It will be the same production, with the same performers, Eric Peterson and John Gray, as were seen in Edinburgh.

Bridge is also involved in bringing south another play from Edinburgh, *Rents*, by Michael Wilcox, which was presented at the Traverse Theatre during the 1979 Edinburgh Festival. It will be something of a contrast to *Billy Bishop*, since its subject is teenage homosexual prostitution. Directed by Robert Gillespie and designed by Grant Hicks, it should open in the West End later in the spring.

■ One difficulty for the Royal Shakespeare Company in bringing back *Nicholas Nickleby* to the Aldwych (it starts a three-month season in April) has been to accommodate the acting company at Stratford, which was due to transfer to London in the spring after a short season in Newcastle upon Tyne. However, Trevor Nunn, the joint artistic director of the RSC, said they had resolved the problem by arranging for the Stratford company to return there after the Newcastle visit; in the three months before they come to London they will present a new production of *The Merchant of Venice*.

■ Edward Heath occasionally ventures on to the conductor's podium, usually to conduct an overture or another short piece at some celebratory concert. But on February 4 he will be conducting a complete programme of works by Bach, Mozart, Tchaikovsky and Beethoven.

The concert will take place in Switzerland, at the Davos Symposium, an annual conference of European business executives which discusses world affairs (Zbigniew Brzezinski is the opening speaker this year). Mr Heath will be chairing the symposium, but half way through he will exchange his gavel for a baton, and conduct a concert by the Bournemouth Symphonietta which will be making its first excursion outside Britain.

The concert, with Sir Clifford Curzon as the soloist in a Mozart piano concerto, is in aid of charity, with the aim of raising funds from the assembled executives for the Pestalozzi children's homes.

■ A satirical show based on the book *The Thatcher Papers* by Alistair Beaton and Andy Hamilton is being launched next month by the Bush Theatre in west London. Based on supposedly secret papers leaked by a Whitehall mole, it could well cause the sort of protests heard last year about the play *A Short, Sharp Shock*, which was seen at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, and the Royal Court.

The Bush sound singularly unworried about the prospect of people fulminating about a waste of public money on leftist propaganda. Asked if it was the kind of show which would raise the blood pressure of right-wing MPs, the Bush said: "With a bit of luck, yes. It's all fairly scurrilous". The show, which opens on February 25, is called *She Was Only a Grocer's Daughter, but She Taught Sir Geoffrey Howe*. (I hope the rest of the jokes are better.)

■ Britain's pioneering company of disabled actors, the Graeae Company, has had such success in its first year that it is now hoping to turn itself into a permanent touring group.

Graeae, which is appearing until next Tuesday at the Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, has already presented its initial production, *Sideshow*, more than 30 times, and its director, Richard Tomlinson said: "We are inundated with invitations for this year".

NOT TO BE MISSED: Teresa Berganza sings arias by Haydn and Handel, with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra under Roderick Brydon. Tonight in Aberdeen, and then in Glasgow, Covent Garden (February 1) and Greenwich (February 4). Later concerts, with Raymond Leppard conducting, will be given in Paris, Barcelona and Monte Carlo.

Martin Huckerby

Law Report January 21 1981

Court of Appeal

Indian discriminated against over son's birth certificate

Savjani v Inland Revenue Commissioners

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn

The services to the public which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue provide not only in collecting taxes but in granting relief from taxes, making monetary repayments and giving advice on such matters amount to "the provision . . . of . . . services to the public" within the meaning of section 20(1) of the Race Relations Act, 1976. In requiring an accountant of Asian origin who attended their offices in order to claim tax relief in respect of his dependent son to produce a certified copy of the entry in the register of birth relating to his son instead of the short form of birth certificate normally required of taxpayers, the Inland Revenue unlawfully discriminated against him on racial grounds contrary to section 20(1) (b) of the Act.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Mr Prabhudas Savjani, of Leicester, against Judge Heald's dismissal at Nottingham County Court on August 18 of his claim against the Inland Revenue Commissioners for a declaration that the commissioners had unlawfully discriminated against him on racial grounds, contrary to section 20(1)(b) of the Race Relations Act.

Section 20 provides: "(1) It is unlawful for any person concerned with the provision (for payment or not) of goods, facilities or services to the public or a section of the public to discriminate against a person who seeks to obtain or use those goods, facilities or services— . . . (b) by refusing, or deliberately omitting to provide him with goods, facilities or services of the like quality, in the like manner and on the like terms as are normal in the first-mentioned person's case in relation to other members of the public or (where the person so seeking belongs to a section of the public) to other members of that section. (2) The following are examples of the facilities and services mentioned in subsection (1) — . . . . (c) facilities by way of banking or insurance or for grants, loans, credit or finance; . . . (g) the services of any profession or trade, or any local or other public authority."

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Mr John Macdonald, QC and Mr Peter Susman for Mr Savjani; Mr Alan Moses for the commissioners.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr Savjani, who was born in India, came here in 1970 and married a wife who came from Kenya. They had a child, Neil, born on May 15, 1976, at Leicester. His mother took out a full birth certificate with full particulars of both father and mother. There was also a short birth certificate giving the name and sex of the child and his date of birth. The price of the full certificate was £2.50, the short form of certificate was free.

The father would have been entitled to tax repayment or relief in respect of the child under section 10 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970. He went on June 15, 1977, to the inspector of taxes at Lillie House, Leicester, where taxpayers could obtain advice. The people in the office looked up his tax file and found that he had been born in India. He was told that it was no good him bringing the short form of birth certificate, he would have to bring the full form. The father was upset because he knew that if he had been an ordinary Englishman the short form of certificate would do.

Eventually he produced the full form, was granted relief and a repayment order was made.

It was contended that what happened was contrary to the Race Relations Act.

There had been an agreed statement of facts which included: "At all material times the defendants (the commissioners) had a policy in relation to the proof of claims that each taxpayer originating from the Indian subcontinent (including one who had come from another country such as Kenya) when claiming tax relief for the first time for a child born in the United Kingdom should be required to produce a certified copy of the entry in the register of births relating to such child in proof of his claim. Normally, and as a general rule, such certified copies were not required from other claimants for relief. This requirement was embodied in written instructions issued to Inland Revenue officers."

There was a letter from the chairman of the Inland Revenue to the Race Relations Board written in May, 1977, saying that a report by the Public Accounts Committee to Parliament in 1968 "found that fraudulent claims to personal reliefs had been made upon an extensive scale by immigrants from the Indian subcontinent" and that, following that report, the Revenue "were obliged to introduce more stringent checks upon claims by immigrants". Those included "the inspection of the full birth certificate which enables the child allowance entitlement of the claimant to be verified".

The judge had held that there was no unlawful discrimination. Now there was an appeal.

It was plainly a case of discrimination. The father had been treated less favourably than other fathers. Was it unlawful discrimination under Section 20?

The whole question was whether the Revenue were providing "facilities or services" within the section. They were clearly a "public authority".

The judge had drawn a distinction between a person coming for advice, when the Revenue could not discriminate, and the actual advice when it was given which he said was not the provision of a service. That was too fine a distinction by far.

In the work which they did under the Taxes Management Act, 1970, the Revenue provided a service to the public in the collection of taxes. They also provided a service in so far as they gave relief from taxes, repayment of taxes or advice on those matters. They were giving a most valuable service. The provision of granting relief was the provision of services. The case fell within "the provision . . . of . . . services" in section 20(1): see the examples in subsection (2)(c) and (g).

His Lordship could understand the difficulty of the Revenue. Section 41(2) of the Act could provide a way out if the appropriate minister of the Crown thought that the Revenue circular was appropriate, he could take the necessary steps under the section.

If in a particular case the circumstances were sufficiently suspicious to call for a full certificate, an inspector could require one but not as a matter of formal policy.

The case was very different from *R v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Kassam* ([1980] 1 WLR 1037). In the present case there was a service relating to relief from tax and it came within the provisions of the Act.

The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN, agreeing, said that the Race Relations Act imposed many administrative problems, and the Inland Revenue were to be treated with sympathy. The Act had been passed in order to remedy great evils and it was in wide terms.

It was submitted that the Revenue were performing duties to the Crown, but it did not follow that they were not also performing services to the taxpayer. It was a service within section 20, the wide words of which were intended to burn out the serious evil of discrimination. In the Kassam case a wide discretion had been given to the Secretary of State.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that he was not prepared to dissent but agreed, with some doubt and hesitation.

The court made a declaration that the Inland Revenue had unlawfully discriminated against Mr Savjani on racial grounds contrary to section 20(1)(b) and awarded £25 agreed nominal damages and costs.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Squatters eviction procedure

Westminster City Council v Monahan and Others

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir David Cairns

[Judgments delivered January 19]

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Westminster City Council against an order Mr Justice Lawson made under Order 113, rule 6(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, setting aside an order of Mr Justice Russell allowing the council to serve short notice and dismissing the council's summons under Order 113 against Mr James Monahan, two other named persons and persons unknown, to recover possession of Sandringham Flats West, Charing Cross Road, London, on the ground that the council had failed to show urgency. The council issued the summons on the basis that the defendants in occupation were in occupation without licence or consent and that the council were entitled to possession.

Order 113, rule 6(1) provides: "A final order shall not be made on the originating summons except by a judge in person and shall, except in case of urgency and by leave of the court, not be made less than five clear days after the date of service."

Mr Peter Mottershead, QC, and Mr Philip Newman for the council; Mr David Watkinson for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the council planned to redevelop premises which comprised residential flats and shops at ground level. The last trader vacated the shops early this month.

The defendants opposed the redevelopment scheme. They pointed out that the development might take time to come about and if the council were to demolish the premises there would be an unsightly empty site, possibly for many years. It was clear to the council officers and to the court that the defendants' occupation of the premises was to protest against the council's action.

The council issued a summons. The affidavit in support of the summons only dealt with bare essentials. It was thought that leave of the judge would have to be taken to serve short notice. Mr Justice Russell made that order. On January 14 the council's summons came before Mr Justice Lawson, who made the order under appeal.

For that hearing the defendants obtained affidavits from council members giving reasons why no development could be carried out in the near future. But there was no evidence to show that the defendants had any right to be at the premises.

There was confusion about the way Order 113 operated. The jurisdiction given by the order came into existence in 1970, to fill the gap in the law relating to squatters. The object was to enable owners to recover possession of premises from trespassers even if their names were unknown.

The type of cases to which that order applied was mentioned in rule 1. If the owner issued a summons under Order 113 the matter was governed by the rules of that order. The final order could be made under rule 6(1).

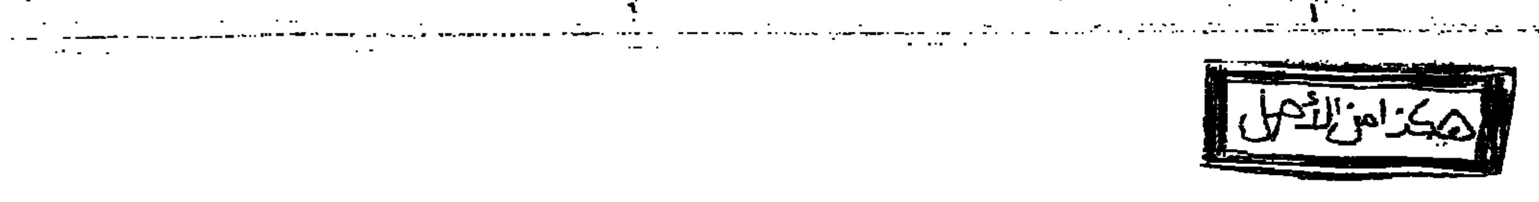
The idea had got round that if it was necessary to abridge the time an application had to be made to a judge for leave to serve short notice and the judge would make the order. That procedure was not correct.

When the matter went before the judge he could make the final order, but he could not make such an order within rule 6(1) unless a clear notice of five days was given and the matter was urgent. If that time limit had not been complied with the practice contained in paragraph 6 of the *Practice Direction (Possession of Land: RSC Order 113)* ([1970] 1 WLR 1250) should be applied. The paragraph provided that an application should be made to the judge at the hearing in court, and if the judge did not allow such abridgment the matter should be adjourned to such date as the judge should direct. Although that Practice Direction related to the Chancery Division it should be followed in the Queen's Bench Division. It was wrong to dismiss the summons out of hand.

Lord Justice Eveleigh gave a concurring judgment, and Sir David Cairns agreed.

The appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Mr D. P. Flynn; Miss Jane Wright.



Ronald Butt

Family affair

Have you heard of an organization called *Family Forum*? No? That is hardly surprising. It *has received almost no* publicity. But its birth is a tale *worth telling to illustrate how* to tap public resources by brandishing a word that (*in its* common meaning) has everybody's approval, and then to promote social change by redefining the word's meaning.

Family Forum seems to have had its origin in what was called the National Council of Social Services (NCSS) now the National Council for Voluntary Organizations (NCVO), a long-standing body with the impeccable general objective of promoting voluntary action.

According to the 1977-78 annual report of the NCSS, a meeting had been convened to discuss "the place of the family". It was chaired by Mr Peter Bottomley, MP, who became chairman of a steering committee with representatives on it of various voluntary and statutory bodies.

"The committee came into being", the report records, "to discuss whether a family movement should be launched in Britain" and the sort of structure and programme it should have. "As a working definition, it was agreed that a family was a household with a *dependant or* dependants and/or a group of *people fulfilling family functions.*" (Please read that again; *several times if you can bear* it.)

So *Family Forum* was launched, and one of its organizers' *earliest preoccupations* was defining what it would *mean by the "family". One of* its most active members from the start was Mr Alastair Service of the Family Planning Association and formerly lobbyist of the Abortion Law Reform Association.

At a meeting on January 23, 1979, *he is reported to have* observed that it "would be dangerous if we sought a close definition of the family." It was, *he said, very important* "that we should define it as widely as possible, if at all."

At a meeting of the Family Forum organizing committee on January 22, 1980, plans for an inaugural meeting were made, a promise of £20,000 by the Carnegie Trust was announced, the mechanics of child benefit were considered and at the head of suggestions for future activities was "To take up issues such as 'Contraception and the Under 16s' and also a much wider range of issues."

The same afternoon, an open meeting was held by Family Forum to discuss the provision of contraceptives for children below the age of consent, bodies representing both sides of the argument being present. This was at the time when Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Social Services Secretary, was contemplating moderating the DHSS memorandum which virtually licensed doctors to prescribe the pill to girls below the legal age without telling their parents.

One interesting incident at a Family Forum meeting on the subject was the production of a letter fro mthe Mothers' Union (apparently prepared by Ms Anne Hopkinson, chairman of the MU's social problems committee) supporting keeping the DHSS memorandum unchanged. This intervention *seems* by no means to command general assent in the Mothers' Union.

On September 10, 1980, the inaugural meeting of Family Forum was held at the House of Commons. Among those who "endorsed the Constitution on behalf of their organizations and so became founder members" were the representatives of such well-known pro-Family groups as the Family *Planning* Association and the Campaign *for Homosexual Equality*, as well as Ms Anne Hopkinson for *the Mothers' Union*.

The scene was now set for *the first annual general meeting*. It was addressed by none *other than the Chancellor of* the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey *Howe, which I suppose was* only right and proper as the *Exchequer was giving £30,000* to support Family Forum in its *first two years. Sir Geoffrey, I* understand, talked very sensibly about *the family as most* of us understand it, which is plainly not at all the idea of many who will have the use of *this organization.*

All this, you might have *thought, represented* quite a success for Mr Service whose *own views on family* attitudes were suggested in his *observations to the Sunday Times* in 1976 about his own children: "We've asked them when they think they'd want their first sexual relationship. They both think it will be *around* 16." [my italics].

But Mr Service was still a little disquieted. Even before the AGM on November 14, he wrote to Mr Bottomley on November 14 expressing his concern about the list of member organizations.

"That *makes* curious reading in one respect especially", wrote *Mr Service*. There was a "plethora of nominations from *small local* pressure groups in Harrow and other individual *places* of the 'Parents and Children Concern' type".

Mr Service went on to say that he foresaw a "dangerously *unbalanced*" membership towards people with such views *if local organizations* (which he thought to be offshoots of *the Responsible Society*) *could* join, though he thought it "only right that *national* organizations such as the Responsible Society *and the Order* of Christian Unity should be members of the FF and (*in* their view I suppose) balance the membership of FPA and Brook Advisory Centres".

"I therefore believe", he concluded, "that we must be very careful in establishing the rules governing admissable organizations—and I realize that this factor must be balanced against the need for representation of grass roots bodies. I hope you will be able to devise proposed rules that will take both these factors into account. I think it is important if we are to make Family Forum work as we would all wish it to. Yours ever, Alastair."

For myself, I don't think Mr Service has much to worry about. With Ms Hopkinson (to whom Mr Service sent a copy *of his letter to Mr Bottomley*), Mr Nicholas Tyndall, of the *Marriage* Guidance Council (who has promoted the *wretched book Make it Happy* which the FPA were obliged to cease *stocking before they could get* their renewed grant from the *Government) and a few more to* keep him company, I don't *think he will* be lonely on Family Forum's executive *committee*.

I expect he will be success*ful with his non-definition of* the family, too. As the deputy *director of NCVO, Mr Roy* Manley wrote contemptuously *to an inquirer about the Family* Forum: "I would state at this *moment that the Forum is* unlikely to limit its interest to the *conventional family of two* parents and two kids."

In short, Family Forum will try to emulate the American *experience in which the word* "family" was taken over by *the social engineers* and redefined as something else. The *White House* conference report of 1970 (Forum 14) described *optional forms of the family* as ranging from "nuclear *families*" to "*single parent*", "communal", "group marriage" and "*homosexual* varieties".

So we *can't say we haven't* been warned. I am all for social *work to help anyone* who is distressed, but what is the point of *describing as the family* something that is not the family *—except to destroy the meaning* of a word and a concept? The family, larger or smaller, means those who are linked together *by marriage*, by blood or by formal adoption.

Why is Mr Service so frightened of grass roots opinion? The answer can only be that if it could express itself, it would declare against the basic ethos that he and like-minded organizations support.

Should we not listen to what he calls grassroots opinion on *these matters in preference to* the professional career-structured *social bureaucracy* which runs to many of the organizations sheltering under the umbrella of Family Forum? At *the very least*, is this the sort of exercise for which this *Government should spare public money*? Even £30,000 would *provide a wheelchair or two.*

Bernard Levin

Marinetta and the nine bullets

'What lies upon our plate is the knowledge that some things are evil . . . and that what was done to Marinetta Jirkowski is one of those things'

God rest you, peaceful gentlemen,
let nothing you dismay,
But—leave your sports a little while—the dead are borne this way!
Armies dead and *Cities* dead, past all count or care.
God rest you, merry gentlemen, what portent see you there?
Break ground for a wearied host
That have no ground to keep.
Give them the rest that they *covet most . . .*
And who shall be next to sleep, *good sirs,*
In such a trench to sleep?

Thus spake Rudyard Kipling, and not a moment too soon, if you ask me. *For it is hard, and getting harder, to* find new ways in which to say old *things; occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros.* What is the point *of announcing for the hundredth time* that Christmas comes but once a *year, that the sun shines by day* and the moon by night, that twice two *make four? Only, I think, this:* that the more we fail to remind our*selves that these true things are true,* the more we run the risk that the *contrary view will eventually prevail.* And perhaps the most significant and *terrible truth about our world is* that there *is* a contrary view; there are *people* who insist that Thursday follows Friday, and not the other way about, that in some right-angled triangles the square on the hypotenuse is by no means equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, that black, contrary to the hitherto universally accepted view, is in fact white, and vice versa.

A story in 50 words

That is why, though I do not enjoy banging my head on a brick wall, I have to have another thump or two today. For a week or so ago there was a report, so irrelevant to the world's concerns that I could find no trace of it in any newspaper other than *The Daily Telegraph*, where it was recounted in exactly 50 words, which tells a story often recounted *by me in the past and no doubt even* more often to be repeated by me in the future. *And at any rate to be* told by me today.

A pregnant girl of 18—we even have her name, Marinetta Jirkowski *—was* shot dead by East German border guards while trying to escape to the West with two men. The two men survived, and got to freedom; Fräulein Jirkowski did neither, but fell dead with *nine* bullets in her. (That total seems, even for the Vopos, to be over-egging the pudding a bit, but it may be that the careless young thing caught her foot in the wire which sets off the automatic multiple-fire guns that are mounted on posts all along the border and which differ from weapons on other frontiers, as does the entire East German armoury in those parts, in one strange and striking particular: they all point inwards towards their own citizens, not outwards against a possible aggressor.)

God rest you, peaceful gentlemen,
but give us leave to pass.
We go to dig a nation's grave as great as England was.
For this Kingdom and this Glory and this Power and this Pride,
Three hundred years it flourished —in three hundred days it died.
Pour oil for a frozen throng,
That lie about the ways.
Give them the warmth they have lacked so long . . .
And what shall be next to blaze, good sirs,
On such a pyre to blaze?

Just so; you have a powerful feel*ing of déjà-vu, or: old Bernard's* banging on again. We have supped full *of horrors these past* few decades, and the worst result of such a diet *is not indigestion but loss of* appetite. And yet it seems to me that even *if we have to hold* our noses and make a face as we swallow, sup we must. For what lies upon our plate is the knowledge that some things are evil—evil *sans phrases*—and that what was done to Marinetta Jirkowski is one of those things. And if we do not force that knowledge into ourselves and keep it down against the rising gorge, but instead listen to those who offer us more palatable but poisoned fare, we shall be doomed first and damned afterwards; and serve us right on both counts, particularly the first.

Answering the question

God rest you, thoughtful gentlemen,
and send your sleep is light!
Remains of this dominion no shadow, sound or sight,
Except the sound of weeping and the sight of burning fire,
And the shadow of a people that is trampled into mire.
Break bread for a starving folk
That perish in the field,
Give them their food as they take the yoke . . .
And who shall be next to yield, good sirs,
For such a bribe to yield?

There are plenty all around us who *could answer that question*, and *not* a few who have already done so. *There are those who tell us (some of* these, incidentally, believe it) that *unilateral disarmament ought to be* undertaken by Britain because the *action might bring such moral* pressure to bear on the Soviet leaders that they would be compelled to follow suit. Others insist that the *standard* of living in East Germany is the seventh highest in the industrialized world—or the fourth highest, or the third, or the eighth, for the figures are all imaginary anyway and which is selected at any moment is of little importance—and that that can only mean the people are contented with their lot. Yet others assure us that the "brain drain" from eastern Germany would be crippling to the country's economy if its citizens were allowed to leave, a state of affairs which any country is entitled to prevent. One, on the opposite page only a month or two ago, said that if Soviet troops invaded Poland the West should on no account do anything in return that might displease the Soviet leaders. Why, perhaps Mr Sebastian Coe would see nothing wrong in running—and for glory and medals alone, not for cash—in Leipzig or Potsdam, or, for that matter, in a Warsaw occupied by the Red Army, and possibly in either case Sir Denis Follows would come trotting and puffing behind, wagging his tail and yapping "Let's keep politics out of sport".

And so I feel it necessary to bang my head against the wall again today, upon this strange death of Marinetta Jirkowski. I do not know how the filthy thing that killed her is to be destroyed, though I know that sooner or later it must be. I do know that there are people in this country who admire that thing, and wish to see it rule us, too, and some of them are in our universities, and some in our press and television, and some in the councils of our trade union movement, and some in Parliament; and many of them hardly bother any longer to pretend that their beliefs are other than they are, which suggests that they think they are near to their goal; and in so thinking they may well be right.

One day a reckoning

But they are not right in saying that twice two make five, nor that rivers flow uphill, nor that grass is blue. One day, there will be a reckoning for those who fired nine bullets into Marinetta Jirkowski. But every time one of us fails to feel rage at what was done to her, or to recognize our rage as the correct moral response to unmitigated evil, that failure not only postpones the day of judgment on her killers, but brings nearer a very different judgment on ourselves.

God rest you, merry gentlemen, and keep you in your mirth!
Was ever Kingdom turned so soon to ashes, blood and earth?
'Twixt the summer and the snow—seeding-time and frost—
Arms and victual, hope and counsel, name and country lost!
Let down by the foot and the head—
Shovel and smooth it all!
So do we bury a Nation dead . . .
And who shall be next to fall, good sirs,
With your good help to fall?

How the press was scooped on the day Victoria died

Queen Victorial died 80 years ago today. This previously unpublished description of the scene at Osborne was written by the late William George Easthope, then a young journalist on the Portsmouth evening paper, of which he was later editor.

Rumours that the Queen was not well began to circulate towards the middle of January when it was noticed that she was not going shopping in Cowes—as she usually did when she was on the Isle of Wight—or visiting cottagers on the Osborne estate.

Nothing was published, however, and not until the evening of Saturday the 19th did anything definite reach our office: a tip that the Queen was really ill.

With only 10 minutes to spare I seized £5 from the cashier, jumped into a cab and caught the last boat to the island. From East Cowes I walked up York Avenue, the long hill that leads to Osborne House. The road is lined with trees and trim villas, but I could not see them for it was a black night with a cold, rainy wind.

Solitary gas lamp

All was quiet at the lodge at the entrance to the grounds of Osborne House. No one was about and one solitary gas lamp was burning. The Prince of Wales Hotel opposite looked inviting. I went in. Nodding over a wood fire was our Cowes correspondent, a man named Lewis.

He had been there most of the day and all the previous night, so I mounted guard while he had a nap. A police sergeant on duty in the lodge confirmed that the Queen was "pretty bad". No news came from the dark, silent house, however, and the long night wore wearily away.

After bacon and eggs in the morning—all the landlord could provide—I handed over to Lewis, went down the hill to the post office and spent 10 minutes searching the telephone directory for subscribers *living near* Osborne House. There was only one, a doctor in York Avenue. After *noting* the address I rang up the *office, reported the state of* affairs, and called for reinforcements. *Then I* tramped back up the hill.

Word about the Queen's condition had begun to spread and as the morning went on visitors began to arrive. By *noon the landlord of the hotel* was overwhelmed by a crowd *of London journalists, who had* arrived on the first boat, *demanding food as well as* drink. All had to be satisfied *with a rapidly dwindling* stock of bacon and eggs. More *pressmen and personages* arrived throughout the day, *among them the Prince of* Wales, soon to be King *Edward, and Kaiser Wilhelm* II. They strolled arm in arm in *the Osborne grounds, talking* affectionately.

I lunched at the Royal Marine Hotel in Cowes, listen*ing to reporters from the big* London papers as they *swapped experiences* about their scoops or mishaps.

Parallels were drawn with the vigil at Hawarden when *Mr Gladstone* was dying and the different arrangements to *get the news first away*: a system of signals with handker*chiefs, relays of runners*, a horse (which ran amok among *the garden frames) and so on.* Prominent among the bunch *was Julian Ralph, the Daily Mail* correspondent, who had orders to be first with the impending news, and seemed prepared to buy the Isle of Wight if necessary to get his story through.

Going back up the avenue we local men—four of us now—met W. G. Fish, the Exchange Telegraph Company's special representative (later to edit the *Daily Mail*), complete with glossy silk hat. He also had instructions to be first with the news, so I unfolded my scheme to beg the use of the doctor's telephone in York Avenue. That would get us through to Portsmouth, and thence word could go straight to Exchange Telegraph by our private wire.

Longing for darkness

The doctor received us in his consulting room. He was reluctant to agree to our request but finally said he would allow us to make one call, when the Queen died. Perhaps Fish's impressive hat and persuasive eloquence helped carry the day.

We went back to the gate and several times during the day passed up and down the avenue, which was becoming increasingly thronged. The telephone wires leading to the doctor's house seemed to grow more and more visible, thickening before our eyes till they looked like cables. We longed for darkness to set in lest some of the London men notice them and upset our plans.

By team time I felt tired so left my colleagues to carry on and returned to Portsmouth. A special edition was ready and the office all keyed up for its release. All I had to do was to arrange for the Exchange Telegraph message to be rushed through to London.

The news of the Queen's passing did not come through until just after 6pm on Tuesday the 22nd. I was on duty when it arrived, first via the private wire, an official notice having been posted at the Mansion House in London, but almost immediately by telephone from the doctor's house in York Avenue. Only a matter of seconds separated the two, and ours was easily the first press message out of the island. A few seconds later the presses began to revolve for a record sale.

Message to the Lord Mayor

How London had the news first is simply explained. A submarine cable connected Osborne House with the mainland, and before the bulletin announcing the Queen's death was posted at the Osborne gate, a message had already been sent to the Lord Mayor of London.

All the plans of the horde of special correspondents at Osborne thus went for nothing, but I heard afterwards of the extraordinary scene when the bulletin was posted. An avalanche of frenzied humanity swept down York Avenue towards the post office—runners, men on horseback, cabs with the occupants yelling, drivers shouting, whips cracking. What happened when the mass precipitated itself into the post office must have defeated description.

At the tail of the procession came my colleague, Sydney Allen. He let the mad rush go by then mounted his bicycle and pedalled down to the doctor's house.

The authorities took care that such scenes would never be repeated. Future announcements would be made to ensure that no one could score a scoop.

© W. R. Easthope, 1981



Men doff their hats as Queen Victoria's funeral procession passes through the narrow streets of Cowes. In the centre, King Edward VII is accompanied by the Kaiser.

LONDON DIARY

From exotica to erotica, Soho style

Yet another cherished little bit *of Soho is about to fall victim* to what I suppose must be *described as contemporary* libertarianism. The House of Hamburger in Brewer Street, Soho, a delicatessen which is one of the few places in London where you can still buy oak smoked kippers, will shortly be transformed into a sex shop.

Although I imagine that most Londoners are affronted by the creeping invasion by the porn merchants of the capital's most cosmopolitan "village", there seems to be precious little that the authorities can do about it.

For example, no planning permission is required for a change of retail use, which means that dirty magazines and "sex aids" can be substituted for salami and cheeses with impunity. Live "performances", film shows and coin booths must officially be licensed, but local authorities and the police find that there are endless difficulties in enforcing the law, and that the pornographers are adept at exploiting every possible loophole.

"Most of the time they don't even bother to apply for licences because they know they won't get them," a Westminster council official confessed. "So they go ahead and wait to be prosecuted. The same goes for *unauthorized signs outside their* premises, which often cause *great offence*. We take them to court, they pay the pathetic little fines that are demanded and they go away laughing."

One of the difficulties lies in a confusion of authorities. Westminster is the planning authority and also has powers to license sauna and massage parlours. Entertainment licences are the responsibility of the Greater London Council. Enforcement of the obscenity laws is up to the Metropolitan Police. The Fire Brigade must decide whether buildings constitute a safety hazard. Drink licences are a matter for the magistrates.

Moreover, the GLC's powers to control so-called entertainment apply not only to places which are open to the public and not to those which masquerade as private clubs; this opens the door to all sorts of abuses.

Bryan Cassidy, chairman of the council's public services and safety committee, is attempting to maintain the momentum of the clean-up Soho campaign *launched by his colleague*, Bernard Brook-Partridge, three *years ago, but the opposition* is devious and well organized. *Often it is almost impossible to* track down the owner of a par*ticular emporium.*

In the meantime it seems we *shall have to say a sad goodbye* to the *gefillte* fish and stoically accept the whips and scorns of *our supposedly enlightened* time. Soho, you deserved a better fate.

Hard cases

Jack de Manio, the former broadcaster who could never *get the time right, gave a lunch* yesterday for a group of the *most influential* men in London —the hall porters at eleven of the capital's leading hotels. The tenuous excuse was that de Manio once worked in a hotel, and he had been retained to promote the merits of a restaurant which I shall of course not name.

Hall porters are almost as *willing* to divulge information as they are to dispense drinks *in the middle* of the night, but I did gather that hotels are *going through a lean period* at present. Claridges, for example, *now allows film stars to stay* at the hotel, a development that *would have* outraged its more genteel visitors a few years ago. *Hotels* at Heathrow have had to follow the Laker example by offering cheap rooms on a standby basis.

But despite the decline in the numbers of Arab and Iranian clients, staff at the Carlton in Knightsbridge were gratified recently to receive a Christmas present from a Middle Eastern guest of 48 cases of alcohol. Before it was discovered that the hotel was meant to receive only one case, the hall porters had disposed of it all in a spirit of Christmas bonhomie.

"And if you print any of that," said one of the luncheon guests, "we'll break your neck."



Making waves

Trouble in the air in the Shetland Islands has led to the resignation of Dr Jonathan Wills as head of Radio Shetland, the BBC's most far-flung community radio station. It appears that his style has upset the hierarchy on both the Shet*lands Islands Council* and the BBC's Scottish management in Glasgow.

Dr Wills's cheery irreverence attracted the size of audience that other local stations might envy, but his unremitting coverage of local council affairs resulted in a summons to Glasgow on a three-month attachment as a reporter to a production unit.

Dr Wills, aged 33, declined and after some acrimonious exchanges between Glasgow and Lerwick handed in his resignation.

"I was given to understand that, at most, two people in senior management appeared to believe that I had failed to maintain BBC standards of balance and impartiality in my programmes," Dr Wills said yesterday. "The only other person to make such an allegation was a certain chief officer of the *Shetland Islands Council*."

Dr Wills has had a varied career since leaving Edinburgh University, where he was the first student rector. He has worked on the *Shetland Times* (no connexion with this management) and for the Northern Lighthouse Board as boatman to Muckle Flugga, the light that marks the northern extremity of the British Isles. He was Labour candidate for Orkney and Shetland in both 1974 elections; he lost badly and then joined Radio Shetland. His Nationalist opponent, who stole much of his vote, was made *head of nearby Radio Orkney.*

The chief officer of Shetland *council has failed to shake of* the scourge; Wills has rejoined the lively *Shetland Times* as a senior reporter.

Shutters up?

I hear that the *fate of* what could be described, with a *modest stretch* of the imagination, as London's first cinema hangs in the balance. The Regent's Park Diorama, in Park Square East, may soon be knocked down to make way for houses.

The Diorama was devised in Paris by Daguerre, the pioneer of photography, and brought to London by him in 1823. The show consisted of vast paintings *more than* 71 feet by 45 feet, translucent in parts so that they could be changed by varying the light from above and behind by an elaborate system *of shutters*. The theatre itself, designed by A. W. Pugin and an engineer named Morgan, was as intricate as the machinery it housed.

Now the Crown Estate Commissioners have plans to *redevelop the site, but they are* being held up by Camden Council, whose development control sub-committee has postponed a decision on whether to permit the Diorama's demolition. Meanwhile the building serves as a home for the *Matchbox* Theatre Company and the National Dance Group.

Visiting the Diorama in its heyday (it closed in 1852) must *have been quite a novelty*. The pictures remained stationary *but the audience of 300 could* be slowly revolved to come face to face with each picture in turn. Ancient ruins were the *favourite subject*, as the *lighting* tricks added to their effect. The artist John Constable went once and wrote: "It is in part a transparency, the spectator in a dark chamber . . . the art pleases by reminding and not deceiving. The place was filled with foreigners and I seemed to be in a cage of magpies."

Just like any West End theatre today.

Bunny fight

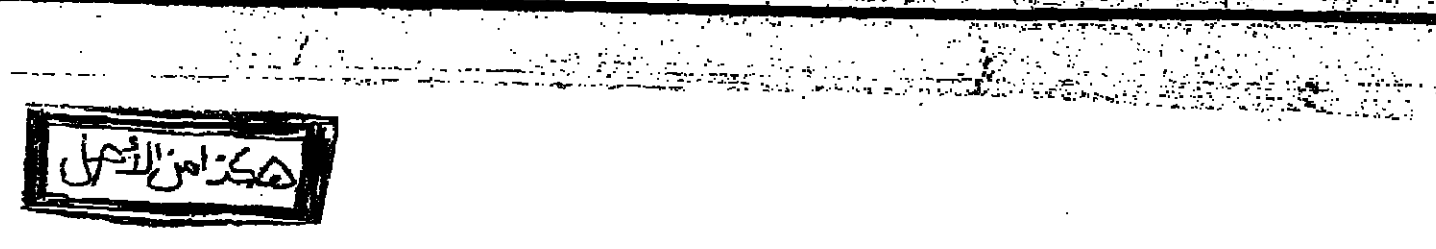
I expect the air to be filled with a good class of insult at the Oxford Union in the coming weeks. *Mary Whitehouse*, the self-appointed and tireless guardian of public morals, is to engage in verbal swordplay next Friday with Victor Lownds, head of the *Playboy* empire in Britain, over the motion "that a licence for pornography is a denial of freedom". Andrew Sutcliffe, the union president, expects *the presence of Mandy* Rice-Davies, an authority on public morals from the sixties, but he has failed in his efforts to get hold of another centre-stage player of that *era*, Christine Keeler.

On *reflection I think the* event will be disappointing; both sides are entrenched, over-exposed, and unlikely to add much to the sum of human knowledge. Much more intriguing should be the political debate on February 27 between Síle de Valera, the Irish and Euro MP and granddaughter of Eamon, and the Rev Martin Smith, grandmaster of the Imperial Orange Order.

They will debate the motion "that Northern Ireland was unjustly created and has irretrievably failed as a political entity". I expect their attitudes are just as entrenched as those of Whitehouse and Lowndes, but their capacity for withering insult should be a good deal *more highly developed.*

One businessman overheard confiding in a Canadian colleague in a London restaurant: "I can assure you, the name of Mr Small is very big at head office."

Alan Hamilton



TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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IN THE CONTEXT OF NATO

The Government has announced a programme of defence economies which will enable it to prune spending on the Armed Forces by £200m during the next financial year. The programme is not yet complete, but most of the big decisions have been taken for the time being—which is a phrase worth appending in the prevailing economic climate.

The Royal Navy and the Royal Marines are the most disappointed, followed closely by the RAF. By and large, however, the thinking behind the cuts has been sensible enough, given that any have to be made. The theme has clearly been to save the new equipment due to be introduced during the 1980s, either by deferring programmes or at the expense of older systems, which will be phased out more quickly.

This process inevitably creates some uncomfortable gaps. But none of these looks so serious that the service concerned cannot live with it. It is ironic that the Government, after making such a fuss about the parlous state of the country's air defences, should ditch its own plans for an extra squadron of Lightnings to redress the balance. On the other hand the additional unit of the elderly, short-range Lightnings was as much a political gesture as a military solution. All such decisions are painful, but pain is a subjective experience and it would be foolish to pretend that either Britain or Nato has been dangerously weakened by yesterday's announcement.

More depressing is the very fact that the country's defence policy is once more caught up in a cycle of stop-go-stop. The Government would no doubt contend that this is an exaggeration. But it is largely its own fault if this is the impression which has been given. The euphoria with which the Services welcomed Mrs Thatcher's electoral triumph eighteen months ago is already starting to evaporate. Still, this kind of criticism is not very constructive and it is to the future that we must turn. The latest round of cuts will encourage the debate over whether Britain should examine the shape of its Nato contribution and the range of its commitments during the 1980s.

That is more easily said than done. To disturb the balance of forces in Britain requires not only the skills of a political/military analyst but the kind of nerve more often seen around the gambling tables of Las Vegas. No one knows if we will ever be called upon to fight another war in Europe, and even if we are we have no real conception of what that war might be like. Would it be decided on land, at sea or in the air? Would it be long or short? Would nuclear weapons be used? Answers to these questions have to be attempted, but in the end they remain imponderables, and it is not a weak man but a wise one who hedges his bets when the stakes are so high.

For that reason alone, apart from any political considerations, such an examination would require cooperation within Nato. Would that cooperation be forthcoming? The alliance usually moves in the manner of a donkey, with a carrot at one end and a stick at the other. So far it has been the Americans who have applied most of the stick, but progress has remained erratic, interrupted by crises and suffering from the same lack of direction that has too often characterized defence policy in Britain. However, this is no argument for letting well alone. It is rather an argument for applying heavy pressure on Nato for a constructive review of its priorities and how these should be addressed—a review reaching beyond those initiated by President Carter four years ago. With a new President in the White House, this is perhaps no bad time for such pressure to be applied.

For Britain it is a question of whether to continue its struggle to maintain its present balance of forces plus the strategic deterrent and to fulfil the present range of commitments, or whether to concentrate upon what it can do best—or upon what, by common consent, it can most usefully contribute to the defensive strategy of the alliance. As Mr Nott, the new Defence Secretary, said on Tuesday, it is not a question of stark choices—not at this stage, anyway—but of emphasis. The aim should be a level of defence spending and a distribution of resources which Nato and the British Government—whatever its colour—feel that they can benefit from and maintain, without interruption, in the long term.

THE GULF WITHOUT THE HOSTAGES

It will be some time before the full impact of this week's events is felt. But even at this stage it is clear that the release of the hostages has removed an impediment around which the struggle for power inside Iran has swirled for the past fifteen months. The American Embassy and its occupants became the focus for a frenzied anti-Americanism which the more pragmatic of Iran's revolutionary leaders were powerless to prevent, and which became an obstacle to rational policies.

The removal of that obstacle seems bound to benefit President Bani-Sadr and his associates, combined perhaps with the more flexible elements within the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party. The result may well eventually be a more stable government in Tehran. Ever since the overthrow of the Shah two years ago, Iran has suffered from lack of central control. The *only man* to wield *almost* unquestioned authority has been the Ayatollah Khomeini.

The Iranian economy—as President Bani-Sadr has argued all along—has been grievously damaged by revolutionary isolationist policies, including the loss of oil revenues. Above all, Iran's weakness has been glaringly revealed by the war with Iraq. Their military equipment is almost entirely American. The Iranian Army—of which President Bani-Sadr is Commander-in-Chief—has grown increasingly frustrated by the prevailing anarchy, and alarmed by the non-replacement of diminishing spare parts and ammunition.

The more moderate forces in Iran are not necessarily pro-Western, nor indeed are they any less devoted to the principles of Islam than the mullahs. The Western powers, moreover, are not likely to resume arms sales to Iran, at least not in the immediate future. The West has no desire to fuel further the flames of war, and in any case would not wish to antagonize Iraq, which has been following a neutral if not pro-Western line.

At the same time, the unfreezing of Iranian assets will enable Iran to buy arms on the world market. An improvement in its trading relations with the West could help the economy back on to its feet in a general way. The result would be an increasingly consolidated, better-armed Iran, willing and able to reassert itself as a regional power. The Reagan Administration, for its part, looks set to increase the American military presence in the Gulf region, and will find this easier to achieve if Iran is more friendly, or at least less hostile.

Not surprisingly, the states of the Gulf—including Saudi Arabia—are apprehensive. They are not averse to the idea of American protection against Soviet encroachment. But they do object to anything likely to provoke Russia, or raise the level of existing local conflicts. The prospect of a renascent radical Iran is, from this point of view, far from comforting.

This prospect seems likely to dominate the forthcoming Islamic summit at Taif, in Saudi Arabia. Ostensibly the summit will be dealing with the Palestinian question, and the importance of Jerusalem as a Muslim holy place. In fact, however, the Gulf War is by far the most pressing issue facing the Islamic and Arab worlds. It has caused innumerable splits and dissensions, and will dominate discussion in the corridors if not in the conference hall.

It is possible that attitudes to the Gulf War will harden at Taif. On the other hand, the Islamic nations have an opportunity to urge Iran and Iraq to come to terms before the fighting—at present bogged down in winter conditions—flares up again, perhaps with a more aggressive and confident Iran taking the offensive. The Iranians, it is true, have refused to send a high-level delegation to Taif, on the ground that the Iraqi President, Saddam Husain, will be there. But it seems likely that Iran will be represented, and an Islamic delegation has gone to Tehran to urge the Iranians to attend.

If a more coherent and self-assertive regime does emerge in Tehran, it might be tempted to try to turn the tables on Iraq altogether. But it might equally be rational enough, and feel confident enough, to negotiate. The meeting at Taif is an occasion for the Islamic nations, who have been in the forefront of mediation attempts since the outbreak of hostilities, to renew their efforts to resolve a conflict which is damaging both sides and putting at risk the stability of the region as a whole.

RINGMASTER OF THE PHILIPPINES

President (and Prime Minister) Marcos of the Philippines has ruled already for fifteen years—two spells as an elected president and a further eight years under martial law. He has now put an end to the martial law while jauntily proposing that elections should be held in 1984, at which time he and his no less politically skilled wife might hope to present themselves for yet another extension of their *national management*. It is hardly surprising that those opposition leaders willing to offer their opinions agree that so long a spell of martial law makes a poor soil in which *successors can grow.*

What President Marcos is trying to do is to brush up his own and his country's image. The air of urgency and determination that could attach itself to martial law back in the sixties had lost all its gloss during the seventies. Under President Carter's rule relations with the United States slipped downhill—given the Philippines' tally of political prisoners.

Even among the fellow-members of the Asean group of south-east Asian countries President Marcos's political style stood out. The rest were making some kind of progress towards stable if not always democratic government; the Philippines was making none at all. President Marcos was much too blatant a ringmaster. Add to this the judgments of such an impartial body as the World Bank, more than raising its eyebrows when weighing the country's political and economic stability, and not least the arrival in February, at the invitation of the country's Roman Catholic hierarchy, of Pope John Paul II, and one can see why the soiled cover of *martial law needs to be removed.*

Even at that the reinstatement of habeas corpus has not been effected. Rebellion, subversion, conspiracy and the like all still serve to catch any kind of political activity inimical to President Marcos and the military and commercial beneficiaries of his continued power. Like serious counter-revolution in China the crime is in the eye of the beholder. Besides which, a Public Safety Act, decreed last September but only now divulged, and a National Security Act buttress the President's power handsomely enough against any threat that might arise.

How successful has President Marcos's rule been, it might be asked, to earn him so long a tenure? Given the backing of American investment and the provision of roads and electricity in the countryside, the conjuror's skills and patter of the Marcos partnership serve well enough to point to public acceptance of their rule. It is the expanding urban middle class that has begun to tire of their rulers. Seeking some way out of the *impasse they must be well aware* that in the fifteen years of Marcos rule the Philippines has made no measurable progress in its political evolution. The promise of elections in 1984 has been sceptically received. The President's only effective rival, Senator Benigno Aquino, is now in American exile after eight years in prison. There seems to be no alternative in sight to more of the same just about tolerable dictatorship, whatever its political label.

Decline of the otter

From Sir Christopher Lever

Sir, Since I am mentioned by name as one of the otter's "staunchest protectors" by Mr Alan Hamilton in his note "Hounds off" (London Diary, December 2), referred to by Mr Vincent Weir in his letter of December 19 under the above heading, may I be allowed to make my own position on the subject clear?

Reports issued in 1977 and 1979 by the Joint Otter Group (formed by the Nature Conservancy Council and the Society for the Promotion of Nature Conservation), to which Mr Weir contributed, point out that "in the six years following the onset of the decline [of the otter], from 1958 to 1963, 11 hunts were active and they killed a total of 1,065 otters . . . at a time when the population was rapidly declining and probably breeding with reduced success".

Although, as Mr Weir says, the killing of otters by hunting in England and Wales was voluntarily suspended (in 1967), hunting itself continued, hounds being called off before a kill could be made. The Joint Otter Group pointed out that "it is open to argument whether it is practicable to hunt without killing otters and, in any event, any reduction in disturbance from hunting can only be of benefit to the otter . . . it would be preferable for hunting to cease". Otter-hunting was not finally abandoned until December, 1977, when the animal was given legal protection under the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act, 1975. Mr Weir's suggestion that "prior to the animal being protected by law . . . they [otter hunters] realized . . . that disturbances of any kind to a species whose numbers had sunk to such a low ebb could lead to extinction" is, therefore, somewhat misleading.

To this extent I consider that otter-hunting did play a contributory role in the animal's decline; to claim, however, as Mr Hamilton does, that "hunting has been one of the main causes of the animal's demise" is, as Mr Weir rightly implies, both misleading and untrue.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER LEVER,
Rye Mead House,
Winkfield,
Windsor Forest,
Berkshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How Labour will decide its future

From Mr Patrick Davies

Sir, My old friend Matthew Oakeshott really ought to declare his interest when he writes to you (letter, January 20) as "a member of the Labour Party for 18 years". He fails to tell your readers that he spent a period of time as a paid personal assistant to Roy Jenkins, and remains closely involved with the anti-party intrigues of Jenkins and his allies.

I will, however, declare my interest: I am secretary of our constituency Labour Party, have stood nine times as a Labour candidate in local government elections in the past eight years, and am now a city councillor.

According to Matthew Oakeshott, "a clear issue of principle is . . . whether trade union block votes, swayed by members of other political parties be they Conservatives or Communists, are to join in the election of the leader". Why does the question of the trade union block vote only become "a clear issue of principle" when the party leadership is being considered, and the majority of trade unions have adopted policies with which Matthew Oakeshott does not agree?

Why does Dr Owen suddenly become an enthusiast for a postal ballot of all party members when up to now he and his right-wing colleagues have sought to preserve an élitist parliamentary control over the leadership?

At present party members in our constituency have no say whatever in the election of the party leader, and since we do not have a Labour MP we cannot even put our views to a parliamentary representative.

Under the electoral college solution every party member in every constituency *will* have a vote in the election of the party leader in the following way. Every constituency will elect its delegate/s to the electoral college, and if the general committee so wishes it can mandate its delegate to the electoral college. In turn every party member is entitled to attend a branch meeting at which that branch's delegates to the general committee can be mandated according to the views of the branch members. Every party member will therefore have a vote in the selection of a leader, once an electoral college is established. What no doubt upsets David Owen and Matthew Oakeshott is the prospect that party members will vote after an informed and rational discussion at a branch meeting. They would obviously prefer voting to take place on the basis of the likely coverage in the Tory press, such as the hysterical commentary which Bernard Levin already provides in your columns on trade union elections.

I suggest that Matthew Oakeshott's concluding reference to "many of us with a long and active record in the Labour Party" is wishful thinking. I can safely predict that not one member of the Winchester Labour Party "with a long and active record" has any intention of joining Jenkins's folly.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK DAVIES,
74 Canon Street,
Winchester, Hampshire.

From Sir John Colville

Sir, Mrs Anthony Crosland says (letter, January 19) that two strands of her husband's creed were liberty and democracy, and that the third, crucial strand was equality. I do not believe that liberty and equality ever have been, or ever will be, compatible.

The French revolutionaries preached both. In three years liberty was extinguished and in ten there was no more thought of equality. The American revolution established liberty, but a highly competitive society did no more than pay lip service to equality. The Russian revolution crushed liberty and installed a hierarchy immune to equality. The British have long been free, but never equal or particularly anxious to be so. I believe that for about eighteen months in the 1530s the Anabaptists of Munster did practise both, but they were quickly suppressed.

Before declaring ourselves either Social Democrats or Democratic Socialists, we should do well to consider whether people, given a free choice, will ever subordinate their ambitions, or the advancement of their children, to a concept which appeals to idealists but not, alas, to human nature. Let us concentrate on fraternity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN COLVILLE,
The Close,
Broughton,
Stockbridge,
Hampshire.

From Dr Brian Harrison

Sir, In discussing the prospects for a new centre grouping in British party politics, you argue today (January 19) that although party splits have been *insignificant since* 1945, major party realignments have occurred at *earlier periods* in British history. Yet the four divisive issues which you cite—"the tax on corn, the union with Ireland, tariff reform, coalition"—all produced splinter groups which were rapidly absorbed into a restored two-party system.

Present-day centrists hope for a permanent destruction of the two-party system, of course, by introducing some form of proportional representation. Yet some of the many drawbacks of such an improbable development have been advertised by none other than Roy Jenkins himself, in a speech which you reported on March 10, 1973. He then denied "that such a grouping would have any coherent philosophical base . . . A party based on such a rag-bag could stand for nothing positive. It would exploit grievances and fall apart when it sought to remedy them." He said he opposed any strategy for driving the Labour Party's left out of the mainstream of British politics as likely to increase alienation and confrontation. "It would be designed to remove from a large and significant section of the nation both the discipline and the benefits of participation in a governing party. It would increase and not diminish the divisions in our society."

All this seemed good sense to me at the time: it seems good sense to me still, but Mr Jenkins (whose overall political outlook, incidentally, I share) seems to have changed his mind. I wonder why?

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN HARRISON,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.
January 19.

Sitting in judgment on Lord Denning

From Dr A. H. Hermann

Sir, The recommendation that Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, should retire, contained in Mr Francis Bennion's letter (January 20), will be regretted, not only by most of those who like Mr Bennion hold Lord Denning in the highest esteem and affection, but also by those who are concerned about the future development of the English legal system.

Mr Bennion seems to suggest that English law would become more certain by the disappearance of Lord Denning from the scene. He supports this by stating that the House of Lords reverses Court of Appeal judgments in which Lord Denning was in the majority much more frequently than other Court of Appeal decisions.

The difference between the House of Lords and Lord Denning is, if I may venture to simplify the issue, that while the Law Lords more often stick to the letter of the law, Lord Denning often emphasizes the need to construct statutes, contracts and wills according to the intention of those who made them. The literal method of interpretation is based, of course, on the totally unrealistic assumption that the drafters of the statutes, contracts and wills could and did foresee all possible future situations. As they rarely can and do, Lord Denning's method of interpretation provides for greater certainty and predictability of law. It is not a method invented by Lord Denning, but one which has been used since time immemorial by most legal systems of the western world and which is favoured by an increasing number of British lawyers.

May I also point out that statistics say very little about the substance of the disagreements between the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords? The most spectacular defeats of Lord Denning and his brethren concerned trade union and other cases where the possibility of enforcement of what is considered right by the majority does not always exist. Some of the reversals were introduced with the Law Lords' expression of regret. Nor did they differ from Lord Denning primarily in the matter of interpretation, as Mr Bennion well knows. They do pay regard to the "intent of the Act". The main difference appeared to be in the assessment of the political acceptability of the possible meanings of the law.

Much of the present uncertainty and unpredictability would disappear if the Law Commission was given a greater chance to see its law reform proposals adopted. But as long as that is not done we have only Lord Denning and like-minded judges to preserve us from legal chaos. May he live and dispense law until 180.

Yours sincerely,
A. H. HERMANN,
14 Fawley Road, NW6.
January 20.

From Mr Martin Weston

Sir, Doubtless Lord Denning has no need of an admirer as humble as myself to defend him from such impertinence as Mr Bennion shows in his letter inviting Lord Denning's resignation (January 20).

Mr Bennion does not even tell us why the extent to which the Court of Appeal's decisions are upheld on appeal to the House of Lords should be a measure of its efficiency (let alone of its President's efficiency). Nor does he indicate what he means by the *normal* ratio (apparently he regards it as normal that it should be only 50 per cent efficient by his own criterion). Does he imply before or after Lord Denning's assumption of the office of Master of the Rolls in 1962—or, more recently?

But in any case who is Mr Bennion, pray, to give unsolicited advice in such public fashion to possibly the most distinguished living Englishman on relinquishing his office when "health and vigour and intelligence still by God's blessing remain to [him], apparently unimpaired by lapse of years"? If in these happy circumstances Lord Denning, unlike Lord Brampton, chooses not to take rest and repose but to remain active, and by law may do so, what business is it of Mr Bennion's or anybody else's? I am surprised, Sir, that you should see fit to publish Mr Bennion's letter even after apparently reflecting on it for a fortnight before doing so, especially as the gentleman in question writes to you rather frequently.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN WESTON,
Cornwall House,
St German's Road, Exeter.

Power of civil defence

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, In criticizing the civil defence programme, whose claims they describe as "spurious", Professor Humphrey and Dr Fielding (January 15) show remarkable confidence that they know what form any attack on this country might take. Writing from the standpoint of believers in unilateral nuclear disarmament they assert: "The claim of the civil defence programme to mitigate death and destruction in a nuclear attack is a dangerous sedative". Their point, presumably, is that all defensive action is useless and that, therefore, invulnerability can only be sought through impotence.

How do they know? They don't know the nature of possible attacks on this country. They don't know the targets, nor how many—or few—might be subject to a selective strike. They don't know the weapon yields which would be employed and which crucially affect damage and casualties. They don't know whether conventional raiding, albeit under threat of nuclear action, might be undertaken by an enemy—perhaps alone. None of these things do they—or anybody else—know.

Talk about "the foreseeable medical consequences" of nuclear war, and of "acceptance of policies with such consequences" is to use the language of scientific certainty in the interest of emotional reasoning based on questionable assumptions.

What most of us *do* know is that some defence and some protection may be better than none—and in some circumstances a great deal better than none. Most of us also know that the sort of frightful attack here discussed is a great deal less likely to be undertaken against us, or threatened as a weapon of pressure, if certain retaliation can be inflicted.

Yours, etc,
DAVID FRASER,
Vallenders,
Isington,
Alton,
Hampshire.
January 15.

Role of Opus Dei

From Mr V. A. Weston

Sir, I refer to *The Times's* profile on Opus Dei (January 12) and the statement of the Secretariat of Opus Dei in Britain which appears in today's edition (January 14). The statement makes no reference to the alleged dangers to which adolescents are exposed or to their being permitted/encouraged to use "instruments of mortification". This must be a cause of considerable worry to parents who have an adolescent placed in the care of Opus Dei, or who are considering doing so in the near future. I refer in particular to Lakefield Education Centre which accepts young adolescent girls for training in domestic science in a "loco parentis" position of trust.

Despite repeated representations since the onset of my daughter's training in domestic science at Lakefield and subsequently, over a period of approximately six years, Lakefield and Dawliffe Hall have placed obstacles in the way of her coming home to spend time with her family and seeing her friends outside Opus Dei. Excepted are a few, usually accompanied, visits of several hours' duration. Since she has remained without a break—despite repeated entreaties—in houses controlled by the women's section of Opus Dei I do not feel that she has had the best opportunity of testing her vocation, ie, had the chance to think for herself without the constant supervision of the women's section.

I respect the regional counsellor of Opus Dei, the Very Reverend Philip Sherrington, MSc, STD, who is responsible for the conduct of Opus Dei in this country. He has on a number of occasions reassured me that my fears and reservations were unfounded. Your profile would seem to contradict these reassurances and there does seem to be a total breakdown of effective authority between the regional counsellor and the women's section of Opus Dei.

As a committed Roman Catholic and a well wisher of Opus Dei, I am shocked by the alarming portrayal of Opus Dei in Clifford Longley and Dan van der Vat's article. However I am not altogether surprised, based on my direct experience of the women's section. The association has had a traumatic effect on various branches of my family. I hope that your timely disclosures may be instrumental in providing Opus Dei with an opportunity of clarifying various points about their organization and applying remedies where these are indicated.

Yours faithfully,
V. A. WESTON,
Hillcote,
69 Petersfield Road,
Midhurst,
West Sussex.
January 14.

Plans for Cornish woods

From Mr J. C. Green

Sir, Many of your readers will have been disturbed by Commander Rawnsley's letter (January 14). I hope that you will give me space to allay fears.

On December 29 you published a report about Calamansac Wood. In that report I explained to your reporter how few of those who are critical of my plans have examined them. Commander Rawnsley appears to fall into this category. May I please make clear the following points:—

1. I have no intention of replacing the oakwoods at Calamansac which incidentally, according to Dr G. L. Peterken, originated in about 1800 and not, as Commander Rawnsley thinks, just after the Ice Age.
2. I have no intention of planting "stands of conifers" or substituting conifers for deciduous growth.
3. After consultation with the CPRE (Council for the Preservation of Rural England), Nature Conservancy, the Cornwall Naturalist Trust, the Forestry Commission and other interested bodies, I have put forward a management plan to the District and County Council and to the Department of the Environment. This plan, now happily approved with only minor reservations by the County Council Planning Committee and by well-informed neighbours, is designed to conserve Calamansac and its wood with key regard for its appearance from the river. The oak covered slopes will remain unchanged, save where replanting becomes necessary through natural wastage, where I will replant with sessile oak.
4. Contrary to the impression given by Commander Rawnsley, the National Trust, which owns substantial property on the other side of the river, has carefully investigated my proposals and considers that they represent the right approach to caring for these woods.

Yours truly,
J. C. GREEN,
Calamansac,
Porth Navas,
Falmouth,
Cornwall.
January 20.

Nationality proposals

From Mr G. C. S. Curtis

Sir, I write as a representative of the many thousands of Britons whom the British Nationality Act 1948 deprived of what they had supposed was their inalienable right of transmitting their British nationality to their lawfully begotten children.

My father served in the Indian Civil Service; I was born in India. I followed my father in the ICS and my children were born in India. The Act deprived my children of their father's nationality. According to the Act two of them were Indians and three Pakistanis. A clause in the Act enabled me to register them as British citizens. But this does not make them British citizens by birth. This has always seemed to me to be a strange way of rewarding overseas servants of the Crown.

I now await the birth of a grandchild whose father (my son) is working (not for the Crown) in Hongkong. The child will be of unbroken British descent and I contend that his or her status as a British citizen should not be dependent upon the whim of a politician. For a nation which lives by exporting goods and services, this seems an odd way of encouraging Britons to help to do just this. It is, as Alice remarked, "Curiouser and Curiouser".

Surely the Tory Party, which traditionally has always been aware of the part which Britons have played overseas, can do better than this.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD CURTIS,
Howses,
Great Sampford,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.

Fresh look at milk

From Mr Simon Allen

Sir, Hugh Clayton today (January 19) reports on the efforts to stem the decline of milk consumption. I believe I have an answer.

Last weekend my wife and I were driving through Devon when we saw a farm advertising fresh milk and eggs, just outside Salcombe Regis.

After making our purchases we travelled on to Lyme Regis, but before we got there we had already drunk a pint of the milk. I found myself bewildered at the superb taste and texture of the milk. The farm had been both tuberculin and brucellosis tested, the milk had been filtered and cooled only.

If someone could sell me that milk in London, my consumption of milk would not decline, and to blazes with the EEC regulations as to how milk should be processed.

Yours sincerely,
SIMON ALLEN,
61 Elsham Road,
Holland Park, W14.
January 19.

The Aelfgyva mystery

From Mr E. L. Harrison

Sir, Gabriel Ronay (January 19) has no need to appeal to a gap in the text caused by a supposed perishing of the fabric of the Bayeux tapestry in order to demolish Dr McNulty's thesis, though I have little doubt he has himself misunderstood the Latin. The omission of the verb "to be" is typical of Latin in all periods, and here especially to be expected, when it is understood twice over, and to include it would involve so much unnecessary stitching. "Ubi [est] unus clericus et Aelfgyva [est]" surely means "where there is a priest, there you will find Aelfgyva as well". The writer is attributing to the lady a characteristic not entirely unknown in the present day.

Yours faithfully,
E. L. HARRISON,
School of Classics,
The University of Leeds,
Leeds.
January 19.

The spirit of rugby

From Mr G. A. Turner

Sir, Wales scored the vital points to beat England not by rugby ability but by the stratagem of a feint designed to trap their opponents into an offence punishable by a penalty. Though patently unsporting, this seems to be a practice of growing frequency.

I do not recall such tactics anywhere at the top (or other) level when I was last playing in the 1940s. Why must today's leaders in the greatest winter sport of all resort to such a cynical ploy to score their points?

Yours faithfully,
TONY TURNER,
Brockholt,
Tyrrells Wood,
Leatherhead, Surrey.
January 18.

Way ahead in Ireland

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Unionist)

Sir, Professor Crick inquires (January 20) if devolution might not become Ulster's "best guarantee against the emergence of common institutions with the Republic of Ireland". The answer needs neither argument nor conjecture. It is writ large in the experience of 1969-74.

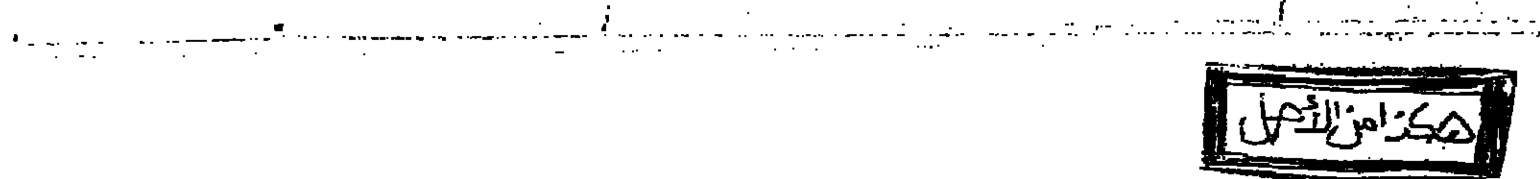
I am, Sir, etc,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.
January 20.

Crossing our Oxbridges

From Dr R. P. Whimster

Sir, One of our suppliers has just presented an invoice addressed to the "Committee for Aerial Photography, Oxford University, Cambridge". A mere computer error, or the first sinister intimation of a secret government plan for the rational amalgamation of our two seats of learning? Scholars of Oxford take heed. Your days on the banks of the Isis may be numbered.

Yours faithfully,
R. P. WHIMSTER,
University of Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography,
Mond Building,
Free School Lane, Cambridge.
January 16.





COURT CIRCULAR

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
January 21: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited Quantel Limited at Newbury and Electro-Medical Supplies (Greenham) Limited at Wantage.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

The Duke of Kent this evening received Shaikh Abdullah Bin Khalifa Al Thani of the State of Qatar.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
January 21: Princess Alexandra, a Governor of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, this afternoon visited the Jubilee Project Exhibition at the King's Fund Centre, NW1, and met representatives from the ten London hospitals in the project.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent will open the Public Works Congress and Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, on February 23.

Birthdays today

Miss Mary Hayley Bell, 67; Viscount Blakenham, 70; Vice-Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, 56; Sir John Cotton, 72; Sir Charles Davis, 72; Mr J. H. Doggart, 81; Lord Hughes, 70; Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle, 71; Baroness Lockwood, 57; Vice-Admiral Sir Lancelot Peile, 76; Dr Denis Rebbeck, 67; Sir Graham Wilkins, 57.



New president: Dr Valerie Pearl, aged 54, professor in the history of London at University College London, who has been elected president of New Hall, Cambridge, in succession to Dame Rosemary Murray, who retires at the end of this year after 25 years in office. Dame Rosemary was a founder member of the college, which has so far resisted the trend of Oxbridge colleges to go coeducational. She became New Hall's first president in 1954, and in 1975 was elected the first female vice-chancellor of Cambridge University. Professor Pearl, who is married, with one daughter, was educated at St Anne's, Oxford, and held research posts at St Hugh's and Somerville before moving to London.

Luncheons

Anglo-Spanish Society
The Anglo-Spanish Society held their annual luncheon at the Café Royal yesterday. Sir John Russell, chairman of the society, presided and Professor Hugh Thomas was the guest speaker. The Spanish Ambassador, president of the society, was among others present.

Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames
The court of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames gave a luncheon at Watermen's Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr S. E. A. Spong, presided. Others present included the Senior Warden, Mr C. P. Braithwaite; Junior Wardens, Mr R. J. Coe, Mr A. C. Clark-Kennedy and Mr D. J. Piper; Mr M. Toft and Mr F. E. Clearly.

Durham University
Professor F. G. T. Holliday, Vice-Chancellor and Warden of Durham University, gave a luncheon in Durham Castle yesterday for Dr Mansour Al-Turki, President of Riyadh University.

Dinners

British Medical Association
Dr W. Keith Davidson, chairman of the Scottish Council of the British Medical Association, was host at a triennial dinner held at BMA House, Edinburgh, yesterday. Mr Lionel Daiches was the guest of honour. Among those present were:
Sir Robin and Lady Philipson, Professor and Mrs I. J. Gillingham, Professor and Mrs J. Walker, Dr and Mrs G. B. S. Roberts, Mr and Mrs A. L. Rennie, Mr and Mrs J. B. Hume, Mr and Mrs J. Walker, Miss H. M. Crompton, Mr and Mrs G. R. Davidson, Dr and Mrs S. McKechnie, Dr and Mrs G. D. Falconer, Dr and Mrs D. Buchanan, Dr J. A. Davidson, Dr and Mrs A. G. R. Law, Dr and Mrs C. Brough, Dr G. Gentleman, Dr and Mrs E. B. Lewis, Mr A. H. Grabham, Dr and Mrs J. E. Miller, Dr J. D. J. Havard, Mr C. H. Logan, Dr D. L. Williams, Mr and Mrs O. Bolt, Dr J. Ball, Dr S. P. Lock, Dr and Mrs E. R. C. Walker and Dr and Mrs S. J. Hadfield

Scientific Instrument Makers' Company
The Scientific Instrument Makers' Company held a livery dinner at their hall last night. The Master, Mr R. H. Davies, and the Wardens, Mr S. S. Carlisle and Mr C. R. Jennings, received the guests. The principal guest and speaker was Professor J. H. Horlock, Vice-Chancellor of the Open University.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. S. B. Reid and Lady Laura Meade
The engagement is announced between Scott, son of Mr and Mrs Howard A. Reid, of Bronxville, New York, and Laura, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Rainscombe Park, Oare, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Mr S. D. Allen and Miss E. J. Y. Sharples
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of the late Mr P. F. R. Allen and of Mrs F. W. Allen, of Purley, Surrey, and Erica, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Y. Sharples, of Caterham, Surrey.

Colonel B. N. L. Ditmas and Mrs N. F. B. Shaw
The engagement is announced between Basil Ditmas, OBE, and Mary, widow of Colonel N. F. B. Shaw, of Odell Lodge, Odell, Bedford.

Mr J. Higgs and Miss J. A. Ardagh
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr Barton Higgs, of Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire, and Jillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs Denis Ardagh, of Middleton-on-Sea, Sussex.

Mr M. H. Ridley and Miss C. F. H. Bolton
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs Stuart Ridley, of Bucknell, Bristol, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Sproule Bolton, of Camber, Rye, East Sussex.

Today's engagements

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, president, St John Opthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, Ladies' Guild, attends meeting, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, Westminster, 11.

Talks/Lectures: "Westminster Abbey", Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 10; An introduction to Apsley House, Freda Taylor, Wellington Museum, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, 1.15; The political culture of Indian underdevelopment, Dr Thomas Pantham, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Westminster, 5; Sculpture in Architecture, John Julius Norwich, North London Polytechnic, Holloway, 7

Exhibitions: One in Ten: the many faces of disability, new German photography, the word of Mike Beddington, Photographers Gallery, 5 and 8 Great Newport Street, Westminster, 11-7; Tapestries for the Nation, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-5.30.

Lunchtime music: Goldberg piano Trio, St George's, Hanover Square, Westminster, 1.10; Anthony Halliday, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, 1.05.

Memorial Service: Sir Kenneth Blackburne, Crypt Chapel, St Paul's Cathedral, 11.30.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, January 21, 1956

Pressures on Libya

The journey King Idris of Libya has made to Derna from Benghazi (where he normally lives) to open the new Libyan Parliament (which usually meets in Tripoli) today epitomizes the main obstacle to Libya's efforts to develop a close-knit state. The distances it covers are vast, the communications poor; the differences between the moderately sophisticated society of Tripoli or Benghazi and the surrounding desert are immense. The state was formed in 1951 from the two former Italian provinces of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania administered by a British civil authority since 1943—and the Fezzan which France last August agreed to evacuate by August next. The long coastal strip provides all the country's trade and politics and all its intellectual activity. It was heavily colonized by Italian settlers during the occupation and about 40,000 Italians still live there. The Arab inhabitants of the area have many links with Egypt and are subject to many pressures from Colonel Nasser's regime. . . .

Senior RAF appointments

Royal Air Force
AIR CHIEF MARSHAL: Air Marshal Sir Peter Terry, to be Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Central Europe, from February 2, with acting rank of Air Chief Marshal, in succession to Air Chief Marshal Sir [illegible].
AIR MARSHALS: Air Marshal Sir Thomas Kennedy to be Commander-in-Chief, Royal Air Force Germany, and Commander, Second Allied Tactical Air Force from February [illegible], in succession to Air Marshal [illegible]; Air Vice-Marshal [illegible] to be Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Strike Command, [illegible] United Kingdom Air Forces, with acting rank of Air Marshal, from February 2, in succession to Air Marshal Kennedy.

King's College London

The Council of King's College London, has appointed the Rev Richard Harries, Vicar of Fulham (All Saints'), to be dean of the college. Mr Harries, who has held his present appointment since 1972, is well known as a writer and as a television and radio broadcaster on religious topics. He is also Vice-Chairman of Council of Christian Action.

Lady Eleanor Holles School

The Governors of the Cripplegate Schools Foundation announce that Miss E. M. Candy has been appointed headmistress, with effect from April, 1981, in succession to Miss M. C. Smalley.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Clare Finn restoring a recently discovered portrait by Haddon of Somerset Maugham.

Chinese coin collections fetch surprising prices

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Some prices paid for Chinese coins took Sotheby's by surprise yesterday. A group of 23 bronze coins ranging from the Southern Sung dynasty (AD 420 to 478) to issues by Ming Rebels sold for £200 compared with an estimate of only £70 to £80. Another group of 26 coins covering a similar period reached £290 compared with an estimate of £40 to £60.

Sotheby's do not usually even bother to sell Chinese coinage. The trouble with it is that its appearance, a brass coin with a hole in the middle about the size of a 10p piece, remained virtually unchanged for about 2,000 years. Only the most erudite sinologues can interpret the characters stamped upon them and distinguish the various issues.

On this occasion two choice early collections had come in for sale. One, formed in the 1840s by two Englishmen, Lieutenant Forbes and Staff Captain B. J. Hooper, was one of the earliest collections of Chinese coins known to have been formed by English-men.

Another notable feature of the sale was the high prices paid by Australians for Australian coinage. An Australian George V florin minted (in London) in 1933 sold for £1,100 (estimate £500 to £700).

At Christie's the first jewelry sale of the season totalled £215,865, with 7 per cent unsold.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Cunliffe, Mr Robert Wilson, of Great Harwood, Lancashire, company director .. £155,751
Dickinson, Mr Peter, of North Sheringham, Norfolk .. £175,276
Dixon, Mr Leonard Ford, of Warne, Humberside .. £695,577
Douglas, Lady Millicent Irene Tomkys, of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire .. £237,946
Fairchild, Mr Lawrence Stanley Chetwynd, of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. £154,997
Parsons, Mr Ian MacNaghten, of Lewes, East Sussex, Chairman of Chatto and Windus .. £107,215
Pryke, Mr Norman George, of Sturmer, Essex, master butcher £171,426

University news

London

Grants

BIRKBECK COLLEGE.—Social Science Research Council: £204,004 to Professor [illegible] and J. Muellbauer, for research on quantitative and comparative macroeconomics.

Medical Research Council: £84,548 to Professor [illegible] C. Slingsby, Dr P. F. Lindley and Dr D. S. Moss, for research into the molecular structure and organization of the vertebrate eye lens, X-ray and related studies of crystallins: £32,624 to Dr D. B. Davies and Dr P. J. Sadler, to establish a biomedical computer station: £26,003 to Dr R. A. Palmer, to study competitive neuromuscular blockers and neurotoxins: topography, conformational stability and activity.

Rio Tinto Zinc Services: £30,531 to Dr P. J. Sadler, for studies in cadmium biochemistry.

Science Research Council: £23,600 to Dr P. J. Sadler, for studies of metal-iodrugs and proteins.

Science report

Botany: Lichens creep back

By the Staff of Nature

During the past few years visitors with time for close scrutiny in some of London's woodland areas may have been noticing a new sight. Some of the lichens not seen for many years have been creeping back to their former habitats, investing tree trunks with that strangely un-plant-like crust that develops from a partnership between alga and fungus. The reason for the renewed vigour has been the decline of air pollution.

Certain lichens are particularly sensitive to air pollution, especially sulphur dioxide gas, and they have proved valuable as indicators of the extent of such pollution. In such cases the decline of lichen growth was the subject of scrutiny. For example, in 1970 a study within a 16-kilometre radius of Trafalgar Square by Mr J. R. Laundon, of the British Museum (Natural History), revealed a loss of 129 species of lichens since 1800.

But as air became cleaner, signs began to appear in Germany, Sweden, and parts of northern England that some lichens were growing more successfully. Since 1960 sulphur dioxide has decreased by a half in Britain's urban areas, with London no exception, and at some stage lichens might be expected to have started to regain strength. But only isolated reports were available of improvements in London's lichens, and so Mr C. I. Rose, of Chelsea College, London University, and Dr D. L. Hawksworth, of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute in Kew, have surveyed the lichen flora at 29 representative sites.

A close study of growing lichens is time consuming, and they restricted themselves to sites in the north and west of Greater London, surveying them between December, 1979, and February, 1980. Their study area stretched broadly from Westminster and Hampstead in the east to Northwood and Ruislip in the west. At each site they examined at least five trees, recording the abundance of each species of lichen on them.

The two biologists found a marked increase in the number of species and their range of growth compared with 1970. Several species found were last seen in London in 1800 and had been presumed extinct there. Measurements of the lichens' rates of spread indicate that many sites have been recolonized only within the past three to seven years.

The most suitable sites for the recolonization have proved to be those with trees that have plenty of light, shelter, and humidity, often with willows overhanging a pond or marshy area surrounded by dense shrubs, such as Ruislip Local Nature Reserve or Wildwood Road (Hampstead Heath). But Mr Rose and Dr Hawksworth believe that even such suitable habitats will not see the return of many more of London's lost lichens until there is a more drastic decline in the sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

Source: Nature, January 22, 1981 (vol 289, page 289).

Church news

Appointments

The Rev P. Adams, Vicar of St George, Camberwell, diocese of Southwark, also to be Rural Dean of Camberwell, same diocese.
The Rev J. Affleck, priest-in-charge of Hawkchurch with Fishpond, Bettiscombe and Marshwood with Pilsdon, diocese of Salisbury also to be priest-in-charge of Whitchurch Canonicorum with Wootton Fitzpaine and Monkton Wyld, same diocese.
The Rev F. M. Argyle, 11 Cedar Road, Preston, Paignton, diocese of Exeter, to officiate in the diocese.
The Rev D. A. Beesley, Team Vicar of Caludon at St Mary Magdalen with Risen Christ, Wyken Croft, diocese of Coventry, to be Vicar of Bishop's Tachbrook, same diocese.
The Rev C. D. H. Boots, priest-in-charge of the parishes of Ilton with Hambridge, Earnshill, Isle Brewers and Isle Abbots, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Rector of the same benefice, same diocese.
The Rev C. G. Colven, Administrator of the Shrine at Walsingham, diocese of Norwich, also to be priest-in-charge of North, West and East Barsham, same diocese.
Canon E. F. K. Dana, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cowes, diocese of Portsmouth, also to be Canon Emeritus.
Canon G. P. Davidson, Honorary Canon of Lusaka and secretary and treasurer of Zambia Anglican Council, to be Rector of Houghton-on-the-Hill and Keyham, diocese of Leicester.
The Rev S. D. Earis, assistant curate of St Stephen, Acomb, diocese of York to be Vicar of Skelmanthorpe, diocese of Wakefield.
The Rev W. R. Fillery, chaplain and head of religious education at Windsor Girls' School, Hamm, Germany, to be chaplain of Reed's School, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev M. E. Hall, Vicar of St John the Divine, Bulwell, diocese of Southwell, to be priest-in-charge of St Margaret's, Tyler's Green, High Wycombe, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev L. Hardaker, Vicar of Bolney, diocese of Chichester, to be Rector of Ninfield and Vicar of Hooe, same diocese.
The Rev E. J. Hawkins, Vicar of St Mary the Virgin, East Grinstead, diocese of Chichester, to be adviser on continuing education of diocesan clergy and full-time lay workers, Vicar of Sidlesham and Treasurer and Canon of Chichester Cathedral.
The Rev R. L. Holdridge, Vicar of Hexthorpe, diocese of Sheffield, to be Rector of the United Benefice of Rawmarsh with Parkgate, same diocese.
The Rev D. P. Keene, Rector of St Mary and All Saints, Bingham, diocese of Southwell, to be Southwell Diocesan Director of Ordinands and Residentiary Canon of Southwell Minster, same diocese.
The Rev M. S. Kerring, priest-in-charge of St Alban, West Leigh, Havant, diocese of Portsmouth, also to be Vicar of St Faith's, Lee-on-Solent, same diocese.
The Rev R. W. H. Kingston, Vicar of Bramley, diocese of Ripon, to be Rector of the Hemel Hempstead Team Ministry, diocese of St Albans.
The Rev P. Miller, priest-in-charge of St Luke's, Torquay, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of same parish and benefice.
The Rev M. Minich, assistant curate of St Mary, Alverstoke, diocese of Portsmouth, to be assistant curate of The Ascension, Romford, diocese of Chelmsford.
The Rev G. Nairn-Briggs, Vicar of Christ the King, Salfords, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of St Peter, St Helier, same diocese.
The Rev N. Nicholson, assistant curate of Worplesdon, diocese of Guildford, to be priest-in-charge of Compton, same diocese.
The Rev J. Nightingale, assistant home secretary of the Board of Mission and Unity, Church House, Westminster, also to be a member of the Church Army Board.
The Rev D. C. Nye, chaplain of Grenville College, Bideford, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of St Philip and St James, Cheltenham, diocese of Gloucester.
The Rev C. Owens, assistant curate of St Mark, with special responsibility for St Francis, North End, Portsea, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Team Vicar of East Ham, diocese of Chelmsford.
The Rev S. Palmer, Rector of Brighstone and Brooke with Mottistone, diocese of Portsmouth, also to be honorary chaplain to the Bishop of Portsmouth.
The Rev D. W. W. Pearce, Vicar of Holy Trinity and St Augustine, Harrow Green, and priest-in-charge of St Luke Leyton, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector of Great St Mary with Little Wenham, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev J. G. Pedlar, Precentor of the Cathedral and Abbey Church of St Albans, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Redbourn, same diocese.
The Rev R. J. Pike, priest-in-charge of St George, Lancaster Road, Southall, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Paul, South Harrow, same diocese.
The Rev D. A. Reed, honorary curate of St Matthews, Exeter, diocese of Exeter, to be priest-in-charge of Martindale, diocese of Carlisle.
The Rev N. Richards, Rector of St Mary, Rotherhithe, diocese of Southwark, to be Rural Dean of Bermondsey, same diocese.
The Rev G. H. Richmond, asst priest of St Paul, Leicester, diocese of Leicester, to be asst priest of Shepshed, same diocese.
The Rev J. L. W. Robinson, asst curate of St James's, Piccadilly, diocese of London, to be Rector of Marden East with Marden North and Vicar of Compton, St Mary and Upper Marden, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev K. J. Scott, asst curate of St Paul's, Camberley, diocese of Guildford, to be Rector of Bradford Peverell, Stratton, Frampton and Sydling St Nicholas, diocese of Salisbury.
The Rev H. L. Seale, 15 Fosseway Court, Seaton diocese of Exeter, to officiate in the diocese of Exeter.
The Rev P. L. Towers, director of the Anglican Centre, Hokkaido University, and asst priest at Christ Church pro-Cathedral, Sapporo, Japan, diocese of Hokkaido, to be Team Vicar of Bourne Valley Team Ministry and also youth chaplain in the Sarum Archdeaconry, diocese of Salisbury.
The Rev H. B. Trotter, Rector of St John the Baptist, Frenchay, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of Henbury, same diocese.
The Rev D. L. Turnham, asst curate of Maidstone Parish Church, diocese of Canterbury, to be Vicar of St Luke, New Rossington, Doncaster, diocese of Sheffield.
The Rev G. H. Webster, asst curate of Huntington, diocese of York, to be Vicar of St Luke's, York and senior chaplain of York District Hospital, same diocese.
Canon M. B. Wasd, senior chaplain of the Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire Industrial Mission, diocese of St Albans, to be senior chaplain of the Sheffield Industrial Mission and honorary canon of Sheffield Cathedral, diocese of Sheffield.
Preb P. H. Whittaker, Team Rector of Bridgnorth and Rural Dean of Bridgnorth, diocese of Hereford, to be Vicar of Leighton Buzzard and priest-in-charge of Eggington, Billington and Hockliffe, diocese of St Albans.
The Rev O. Woodman, labour relations officer with Brighton Corporation, diocese of Chichester, also to be non-stipendiary asst curate to the team ministry of Ovingdean, Rottingdean and Woodingdean, same diocese.
The Rev K. Woolhouse, curate-in-charge of St Michael and St George Conv Distr, White City, Hammersmith, diocese of London, to be Priest-in-Charge of Birdham with West Itchenor, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev D. Wright, Rector of St Mary's Rowner diocese of Portsmouth, also to be honorary officiating naval chaplain, Rowner Naval Estate, same diocese.

Resignations and retirements

The Rev G. D. Blackwell, Vicar of Forest Gate, St Edmund, diocese of Chelmsford, will resign on April 30.
The Rev E. W. Carlile, priest-in-charge of St Michael and All Angels, Belgrave, diocese of Leicester, retires on April 30.
The Rev W. R. Slader, Vicar of St Mary Bourne with Woodcott, diocese of Winchester, retires on June 30.
The Rev H. R. Sewart, Vicar of Hammerwood, diocese of Chichester, retires on February 28.
The Rev I. W. Watson, Vicar of Milton Abbot with Dunterton, diocese of Exeter, retires at the end of February.

Amendments

The Rev R. Beevers, chaplain at Liverpool College, diocese of Liverpool, has withdrawn his acceptance of the living of West Mersea with East Mersea, diocese of Chelmsford.
The Rev E. B. D. Gooderham is priest-in-charge of the benefice of Climping, diocese of Chichester, not Vicar of Climping.

OBITUARY

SIR HAROLD BLACK

Former Northern Ireland civil servant

Sir Harold Black, whose death at the age of 66 is announced, was for many years a respected member of the Northern Ireland Civil Service who had held several important posts including that of Secretary to the Cabinet and Clerk of the Privy Council (1965-72) and Deputy Secretary, Northern Ireland Office, (1972-74).

The son of Alexander Black, he was born on April 9, 1914, and educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution.

He married in 1940, Margaret Saxton and they had a son and a daughter.

Lord O'Neill of the Maine writes:

I would like to add a few lines about the sudden death of Sir Harold Black.

He was the very best type of Civil Servant, quiet, efficient and restrained. Nevertheless, if he felt strongly about some problem he would not hesitate to put his case with force and clarity.

He was Number 2 in the Cabinet Office before I became Prime Minister and, when he returned as Cabinet Secretary several months later, he found a very different atmosphere and a very different set-up from the one he had known before. I remember one day suggesting that perhaps he didn't seem entirely happy with the new attitude where it was possible for a Prime Minister of Northern Ireland to have a Catholic civic reception in a Catholic town and to be made welcome at a Catholic Church School. His reply was immediate: "My inherited views are irrelevant, and I regard what you are doing as inevitable and correct."

My first Cabinet Secretary, Sir Cecil Bateman, had come with me on my first visit to Dublin to see Mr Lemass, but Harold was an enthusiastic "fellow traveller" on the second visit to see Mr Lynch.

I can truly say that I was most fortunate in my staff at Stormont Castle, and in no small way was this due to Harold's ability in keeping the office on an even keel during increasingly difficult times.

Perhaps his greatest achievement was his ability to calm down some Cabinet Ministers who were longing to return to the "good old days" when there were no contacts with Catholics and no visits to Dublin.

I well remember the Blacks coming down to lunch with us in 1969, about four months after I had retired. As he was driving away from the door I said "I suppose we now have semi-direct rule". "No", he replied, "we have Direct Rule." This was only about four weeks after Jim Callaghan had been forced to intervene, and troops had become deeply involved in Northern Ireland's affairs. Moreover, it was some two years before London actually imposed Direct Rule—but the man who was in daily telephone contact with Whitehall knew from where the directions were coming.

In recent years the Blacks had enjoyed visiting their married daughter in Canada, and last summer they had a particularly pleasant trip.

Harold will be missed in Northern Ireland and our thoughts today will be with Peggy and her children.

SIR ARTHUR HUTCHINSON

Sir Arthur Hutchinson, KBE, CB, CVO, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, from 1948 to 1957, died on January 18. He was 84.

Arthur Sydney Hutchinson was born on March 21, 1896, the youngest son of Sir Sydney Hutchinson, Director General of Telegraphs in India. He was educated at St Paul's School and New College, Oxford, and held a commission in The Middlesex Regiment during the First World War, being wounded shortly after he arrived in France. He entered the Home Office as a temporary Upper Division Clerk in 1919, and on passing the reconstruction examination of that year was assigned to that department. There he had as an Assistant Principal an ample share of work as Secretary of Committees, and while serving as Private Secretary to Sir John Anderson (later Lord Waverley), he had the distinction of being posted to the Imperial Defence College for a year. When he came back he was assigned to the staff of Sir John Anderson who had at that time special duties with the Lord Privy Seal (Mr J. H. Thomas) concerned with unemployment.

Shortly after his return to the Home Office he was promoted to Principal and in 1933 was appointed Private Secretary to the Secretary of State. This post he held for the unusually long period of seven years, under a succession of Home Secretaries, until the outbreak of war.

For a short time he continued in the same capacity with Sir Samuel Hoare as Lord Privy Seal, and when Hoare left the Government on its reorganization by Sir Winston Churchill, Hutchinson returned to the Home Office and was employed on a variety of war-time duties until he was selected to succeed Sir Harold Scott as Chief Administrative Officer of the London Region of Civil Defence. After the war he was made an Assistant Under-Secretary of State and carried through the dissolution of the National Fire Service into the present local authority service. With the demise of the Ministry of Home Security he also became responsible for the planning and organization of Civil Defence. He gave up this latter function after his promotion, in 1948, to be Deputy Permanent Under-Secretary of State. He retired in 1956 and in 1959 was appointed a trustee of the Imperial War Museum.

As a young man Arthur Hutchinson was regarded as one of the most promising of the post-war civil servants and his long and varied experience as a Private Secretary and his term at the Imperial Defence College, coupled with great poise and powers of leadership, seemed to mark him out for the eventual control of one of the great departments. That such an appointment did not fall his way may well be due to his constitution, never robust, having been unduly taxed by overwork and an almost insupportable weight of responsibility during his time in the London Region.

He married in 1933 Charis, daughter of Christopher Bathgate of Liverpool. There were no children of the marriage.

HEPHZIBAH MENUHIN

A. G. D. writes:

Hephzibah Menuhin was never a social worker in the conventional sense. She shared passionately the belief of her husband, Richard Hauser, that the rejected, the deprived, the exiled, the bruised must be helped and the homes which she and Richard variously occupied—off Baker Street, Clapham Comon, Bethnal Green and latterly Pimlico — became refuges for the priest who had lost his sense of vocation, the civil servant unable to bear the frustration of retirement, the stateless and victims of oppression.

In a hundred visits one never heard a piano note struck: how, where or whether at all she practised before a performance was never clear. After preparing food, none the less complex for it being normally vegetarian, for special guests and the family as well as for those working in the back room on one of Richard's papers, she would sit quite literally at her husband's feet, sometimes as a faithful amanuensis, but making her own vital contribution to the discussion. Then suddenly she was away to Heathrow and some concert on the Continent which would frequently include some fiendishly difficult piece by Bartok.

Their home was always more than a refuge. It served, too, as a resource centre, analyzing problems and needs with a piercing clarity and originality of thought—bringing about reconciliation between groups in Northern Ireland, combatting poverty in India, inspiring officers at Wandsworth Gaol to accept resposibility for prisoners' rehabilitation, promoting self-help among minority groups, opening new visions to nuns of what they might achieve, enthusing teachers with the response in social concern they could evoke from pupils of even mediocre academic attainment. Above all, in her commitment to the cause of peace Hephzibah never spared herself. Invitations to play a prestigious concerts across the world were accepted, one felt, as much for the opportunity they afforded of her sharing friendship with those who stood in need of encouragement.

She had the gift of conveying to all who came into contact with her that she valued them as having something uniquely precious to give. Of the sacrifices she may have made in her professional life as a musician of international renown, in order to further the causes to which she and Richard were committed, she never said a word. During the last pain-wracked years she never complained, never abandoned her unquenchable conviction that—no matter how apparently hopeless a situation might be—there was always something that human beings could do to help others. "God has tested them and found them worthy of himself"—words spoken during her funeral service—must surely apply to Hephzibah.

PROF WALTER HAGENBUCH

Professor Walter Hagenbuch OBE, died suddenly at his home in Canterbury on January 14 at the age of 64.

In Cambridge he will be remembered as Senior Tutor of Queens' College and University Lecturer in Economics until 1964 when he moved to Canterbury as Professor of Economics and the first Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences in the University of Kent. There he remained until he retired in 1977.

For over 20 years he was chairman of various wages councils and a deputy chairman of the Central Arbitration Committee when he died. His many other public responsibilities included the chairmanship of Cheshunt College, Cambridge, when it was still a Congregational institution, and of Kent College, Canterbury.

Walter Hagenbuch was born on October 4, 1916 at Sale of Swiss parents long settled here. Educated at Manchester Grammar School and at the Ecole Supérieure at Neuchatel, he graduated in economics in the University of Manchester in 1938. From 1939 to 1945 he served in the Ministries of Supply and Aircraft Production, spending some time with the British Air Mission in Washington. Then he was lecturer in Economics at Manchester until he went to Cambridge in 1949.

A mere recital of the formal details of his career discloses little of the real achievement of this exceptional man. Nor does it give any hint of the extraordinary respect and affection he commanded from his colleagues, his pupils and the host of others with whom he had to do. Nowhere was this more evident than in the University of Kent, where his contribution to setting standards and making a new academic community, neither to be bought nor planned for, was beyond praise.

A superb teacher and a notable Public Orator, he unhesitatingly sacrificed all he could so easily have achieved in his own subject to the claimant teaching and administrative needs of the new university he served with such distinction. There he will be long remembered for he was anima naturaliter Christiana.

In 1949 he married Irene Scarf of Huddersfield, who survives him with their son and daughter.

MISS NAOMI WALLACE

Miss M. J. Percy writes:

On December 26, 1980, Naomi Wallace, one of the first ten women to be called to the Bar, died at her home in Kensington, aged 89.

Educated at Notting Hill (now Notting Hill and Ealing) High School, she read for the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos and entered as a law student at the Middle Temple in 1920. Her father, George Wallace, KC, was one of the Members of the Bench who moved her call. The Daily News of November 18, 1922, reported of the group: "They all wore their black gowns, bands and wigs and the much discussed costume was in every eye remarkably becoming and dignified".

Sir Forrest Fulton gave a warm welcome to the ladies and encouraged them "to keep a stout heart and remember that most things come to those who know how to wait". It seems fitting, when so many 18-year-old girls look as a matter of course to the law as a career, to recall Naomi Wallace, one of the pioneers who opened up the top range of the profession to women. From 1926 onwards she was much concerned in her free time with the establishment of Crosby Hall, the hall of residence under the auspices of the British Federation of University Women, which was "dedicated to the encouragement of learning and the promotion of friendship between the women of all nations".

We remember her not only for her part in gaining general recognition of women's contribution to learning, but also for her most kind, modest but very keen-minded approach to life still so evident in her eighties when I first met her. We look on her memory with affection and gratitude.

MR EMANUEL CELLER

Mr Emanuel Celler, who served a half-century in the United States House of Representatives, died on January 15 in Brooklyn, New York. He was 92.

His defeat in the 1972 Democratic primary by a political unknown, Elizabeth Holtzman, ended one of the longest political careers in the state's history.

He became chairman of the judiciary committee in 1949 and, except for the years when Republicans controlled the House, held the post from then on.

His committee handled civil-rights legislation in the period of major advances in that area. In 1957, he wrote and shepherded into law the first comprehensive rights legislation enacted by Congress in 82 years.

He was the author of the more comprehensive 1960 Civil Rights Act, and in February, 1964, he guided the passage for the Johnson administration of a law retaining virtually all the elements of a draft that President Kennedy had submitted the year before.

CHARLES DE TOLNAY

Charles de Tolnay, director of the Casa Buonarroti in Florence, died on January 17.

Born in Budapest in 1899, he studied art history at the University of Vienna, gaining his doctorate in 1925. From 1939 to 1948, he was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, becoming an American citizen. He became director of the Casa Buonarroti in 1965.

De Tolnay was the author of books on Bruegel, Bosch and Michelangelo. To the last artist he devoted many studies and a five volume work on the artist which appeared between 1943 and 1960. These volumes are the most accessible detailed treatment of Michelangelo's life and works in English but suffer from having been written at a distance from the original material.

As director of the Casa Buonarroti, he rehabilitated the museums and arranged a number of spectacular exhibitions, the last of which was held last year. His last major enterprise was a corpus of all Michelangelo's drawings, of which the final volume appeared only a few months ago. De Tolnay here revised his restrictive attitude to attribution and has left a record of Michelangelo's graphic work of enduring value, a fitting conclusion to a lifetime's study of the artist.

Mauri Rose, the American racing driver and three times winner of the Indianapolis 500 miles classic, died in a Detroit hospital on December 29 at the age of 74.

General Jean Ganeval, who was the French commandant in Berlin from 1946 to 1950, died in Paris on January 12. He was 86. Ganeval served as Military Secretary General of the Elysée Palace from 1953 to 1959 and was a member of the French Senate from 1959 to 1968.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—Ravenscroft Trust in connexion with The Peoples Dispensary for Sick Animals.

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity which will vary its objects. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 308017-A4-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: DYNAMIC POLYMERS (COMPOUNDS AND SERVICES) LTD. and The Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH on Tuesday, the 3rd day of February, 1981 at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1981.

M. C. BLACH
Director.

Re: PLASTIPOL LIMITED and The Companies Act, 1948.

Due to the impending resignation of the Liquidator of the above company on Tuesday 3rd February, 1981 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH on Tuesday the 3rd February, 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 297 of the said Act.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1981.

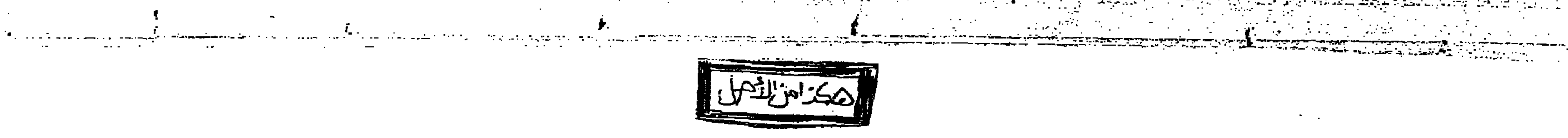
RONALD GEORGE STEVENS
Director.

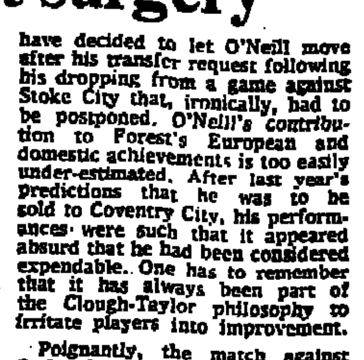
Re: DYNAMIC POLYMERS Limited and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH on Tuesday, the 3rd February, 1981 at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 16th day of January 1981.

M. C. BLACH
Director





cotball

A Valley of reams s closer to eality

Norman Fox
otball Correspondent

urther evidence that football bs were accepting the need for estment in better spectator nforts was forthcoming yester- when Charlton Athletic nounced plans to turn their und, The Valley, into the tball League's first all-seated dium. The work could be com- ted in 18 months.

he Valley was one of the gest grounds in the country, ving seen a record attendance 75,031 for an FA Cup fifth nd tie between Charlton and on Villa in 1938. Recently wds of about 5,000 have ched the team take the lead the third division and the club pe that by providing seats all spectators the capacity uld be in the region of 36,000. Valley would then be only second all-seated stadium in tain to Aberdeen.

Charlton's chairman, Michael ksten, said yesterday that it intended to put 7,000 new ts under cover at both ends of ground. This work could be npleted by the end of the son. Later 18,000 seats could placed on the large terrace. He ed that the investment of some 0,000 would encourage more nilies to attend and discourage oliganism.

Finances will be raised through club's promotional activities there have already been nts of over £90,000 from the tball Grounds Improvement st which is supported by the ols Promoters Association. The provements will include new rs and a police observation ucture on one of the floodlight vers. Nearly £500,000 has re- ntly been spent on ground dernization.

Palace link denied: Mr Glikston furious about reports linking n with the Crystal Palace- mbledon scheme. He said: "I prove of the system of ground aring and several years ago I d discussions with Mr Arthur ait, who was then chairman of ystal Palace, on this subject. t no further developments took ice from these negotiations. mprehensive meetings have been ld at The Valley concerning velopment of the ground but d not include any possibility of king over Crystal Palace FC."

Palace's chairman Ray Bloye rced the sale of his major share- lding to a six-man consortium aded by Ron Noades, the Wim- don chairman, on Monday but ther reports suggested Charlton re about to make a late bid. have always considered ground aring to be progressive thinking t we never had any intentions making a bid to take over ystal Palace", Mr Glikston ded.

Wales pick Maddy

Paul Maddy's display for Cardif y at Orient last weekend has ned him immediate inter- ional recognition. The Welsh nager Mike England has picked n for the European youth mpionship qualifying match st leg) against the Republic of land at Swansea on Tuesday ruary 10. The under-18 party ludes several players with gue experience, including athiel of Wrexham, Loveridge, e of four Swansea City players, l the Brsitol striker Williams.

PARTY: Sander (Swansea), Harring- (Chester), Evans (Arsenal), Lewis vansea), Richards (Swansea), thiel (Wrexham), John (Cardiff), ghes (Man Utd), Phillips (Ply- uth), Bowen (Totenham), Maddy ardiff), Bees (Man City), Loveridge wansea), S. Jones (Wrexham), S. liams (Bristol R), Reynolds (Man d).

Only two are excluded from Forest surgery

By Norman Fox

Attractive though the possibility that Liverpool could win the League Cup, FA Cup, and the European Cup this season may be, another question that Saturday's FA Cup, fourth round poses concerns the more immediate future of Nottingham Forest. If they lose to Manchester United at the City Ground they will be in danger of finishing a season without a trophy for the first time since being promoted from the second division in 1977.

Their record in this period shows that in 1977-78 they won the Championship and the Football League Cup; in 1978-79 they were European champions and retained the League Cup; and in 1979-80 they kept the European Cup and also reached the League Cup final. The concentration of success is remarkable but highlights the need for Brian Clough and Peter Taylor to maintain Forest's interest in one of the competitions realistically left open to them this season. Already out of the European Cup and the League Cup, and with little chance of catching the three leaders in the first division, Forest's game on Saturday threatens to be a watershed.

Forest arrive at this particularly important test in slightly better heart for the successful return of Francis but weaker than on the occasions of their past high days. Their low point came a week last Saturday when losing 2—0 at Ipswich. Their midfield had no means of answering the skills of Mubren and Thijssen and though Francis showed that his acceleration was vivid as ever, the attack had no equivalent of Ipswich's husky Brazil.

They have since allowed one of their most industrious and experienced players, Bowyer, to join Sunderland and this week seem to have decided to let O'Neill move after his transfer request following his dropping from a game against Stoke City that, ironically, had to be postponed. O'Neill's contribution to Forest's European and domestic achievements is too easily under-estimated. After last year's predictions that he was to be sold to Coventry City, his performances were such that it appeared absurd that he had been considered expendable. One has to remember that it has always been part of the Clough-Taylor philosophy to irritate players into improvement.

Poignantly, the match against Stoke should also have seen Burns move from central defence to the attack. If the midfield strength is presently insufficient, again necessitating a request for Francis to drop back, the attack has not worked smoothly with Wallace and Ward. Indeed, Mr Taylor admits that these two have not yet proved their full value to the team, but searches at home and abroad have not fulfilled hopes of achieving better finishing power through the purchase of new players.

The "surgery" that Mr Taylor has been promising is obviously needed and no doubt the gradual selling of aging servants is an indication of rebuilding ahead. He says that only Shilton and Francis can consider themselves irrefutably members of future plans and it is probable at the end of this season that, among others, Lloyd, one of several players given a marvellous Indian summer at Forest, will move into management. Even McGovern, the most loyal of Mr Clough's disciples, is no longer sure of a place.

If the result on Saturday should go against Forest, the critics will probably put it down to the selling of Birtles to the opposition and some have not forgiven the managerial partnership for releasing Gemmill and Withe. Yet there was nothing out of character about those decisions. It was probably felt that Forest had extracted the best out of Gemmill and Withe. What is more, Mr Clough and Mr Taylor always seemed to have reservations about the available potential of Birtles and though in the end they spoke of efforts to keep him, the impression remains that they did not see him as one of their few indispensable players. On Saturday he has the opportunity to question their doubts.



Lloyd: an Indian summer coming to an end.

Madeley severs a link with Revie's Leeds

Another link with Leeds United's triumphant era under Don Revie was severed yesterday when Paul Madeley, announced that he was retiring at the end of the season when his contract expires. During his 17 years with Leeds, Madeley has filled every position except goalkeeper and made 708 first team appearances. Now only Eddie Gray and Trevor Cherry remain of the old Don Revie team.

Madeley, created a stir in 1970 when he said he did not want to go with the England World Cup party to Mexico. After that he did not play for his country again.

Aberdeen have signed the Luton Town striker Andy Harrow for £65,000. Harrow moved to England only last October when Luton paid Raith £80,000 but he played only three first team games for them.

Birmingham City are still hopeful that Frank Worthington will sign a new one-year contract for next season. The former England centre-forward had been expected to join an American club. With the exception of their injured defender, Mark Dennis, Birmingham expect to have a full-strength squad for their FA Cup tie at Coventry on Saturday.

Yesterday's results

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston 1, Frickley 2.
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Mexico 1, Bulgaria 1.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Charterhouse 1, Oratory 1; UCS Hampstead 1, Alleyn's Dulwich 1.
HOCKEY: Representative match: The Army 1, London University 1.

Hull and Barnsley are not deluded by differing tasks

Hull City, whose only away win in the past 41 league and cup games was against Blyth Spartans at Elland Road, look the complete outsiders in the FA Cup fourth round. But their manager, Mike Smith, has told his players that they are capable of surprising Tottenham Hotspur.

He believes that although Hull are bottom of the third division they are skilful enough to make a good impression at White Hart Lane and is more concerned that they match Spurs for effort.

Hull's main weapon will be Keith Edwards, a speedy striker who has scored nine goals in the past 12 games and is keen to move into a higher division. They may find it hard to get the ball to Edwards as they lack consistency in midfield, despite the promise of McClaren. A shaky defence were in frequent trouble against Blyth and Doncaster in the previous two rounds. To force a replay would be an achievement for Hull where league gates have slumped to below 3,500.

Two cup defeats for Enfield in three days have put their opponents, Barnsley, on their toes. Enfield were knocked out of the London senior cup by Harrow Borough on Saturday and from the FA Trophy by Aylesbury on Monday.

Norman Hunter, the Barnsley manager, is not taking too much notice of their current form and feels such results will make them all the more determined. Barnsley are unbeaten in 19 league games and have reached the fourth round for the first time for 12 years. Mr Hunter himself is training hard in case he is needed.

The Barnsley goalkeeper, Gary Pierce, will be out for a fortnight. His deputy will be Martin New, who lost his place after being injured in a cup game at Chester in November. Glavin, Barnsley's leading scorer, should be fit.

Tommy Booth returned to light training yesterday and could be fit to return for Manchester City in Saturday's tie against Norwich City. He has missed the past six games with a thigh injury and is badly needed because of the suspension of Reid.

Alan Hansen, who had a minor knee operation 10 days ago, will not be ready for Liverpool. He expects to have the stitches removed today and will resume training next week. Everton, who are Liverpool's opponents, will be without Latchford (hamstring). Allan Clarke, the Leeds United manager is interested in Latchford but has been told to wait until Everton are out of the FA Cup.

Bristol Rovers are at the foot of the second division, having conceded 48 goals. They have chosen a raw young goalkeeper, 19-year-old Phil Kite, against Southampton at the Dell.

Today's fixtures

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup, third round: Barnet v Kettering Town (7.30).
OTHER MATCH: Scunthorpe United v Sunderland (7.15).
HOCKEY: Women's Territorial match: East v North (at Peterborough Town HC 2.00).

South reforges a Bond to the north

John Bond, the Manchester City manager, has accepted the olive branch offered by Sir Arthur South, his old chairman at Norwich City. Mr Bond said yesterday: "So far as I am concerned, the hatchet is buried —there is no point in holding this grudge."

Over the weekend Sir Arthur, whose club, Norwich, meet Manchester City in Saturday's FA Cup fourth round tie at Maine Road, said he was ready to forget past differences.

Mr Bond added: "In the seven years we were together at Norwich he never did anything at any time that would harm me. All his energies were to help me, but since I left he has tended to speak to too many people and accept their advice. It might have been better if he had done what he had seen in his own mind to be right.

"I felt he was a bit too strong with his words when I left, but I am prepared to forgive and forget, am prepared to forgive and forget; life is too short to bear grudges."

Of Saturday's game, Mr Bond said: "I would hope he is not just saying these things because we are meeting on Saturday. I hope our friendship will be of much longer standing, otherwise there is no point in the matter at all.

"I think Sir Arthur has got to accept that in life there are some situations you win and others you lose. Obviously he didn't like situations when he lost me and other valuable members of the Norwich backroom staff and he became upset about it."

Skiing

Miss Hess races to decisive victory

Crans Montana, Jan 21.—Erika Hess, of Switzerland, decisively won a women's World Cup slalom here today to go clear of Perrine Pelen, her French rival, in this season's standings.

The two skiers were level after four slaloms when today's race began in bright sunshine after days of swirling snow and high winds. Miss Pelen had a fine intermediate time in the first, 53-gate run, but she misjudged a tight turn and went the wrong side of one gate to go out of the contest.

Miss Hess, 18, clocked the fastest time for the first run and only Christine Cooper, of the United States, was faster through the 55 gates of the second. Miss Hess collected 25 points for winning and a bonus of 20 more under a formula combining today's race with a downhill here two days ago.

"I was not even thinking about the combination," she said later. "Of course I am delighted with the result and hope the giant slalom tomorrow in Haute Nendaz goes just as well. I feel very confident at present and had no hesitation about taking risks where it seemed worthwhile." Miss Hess recorded her first World Cup win in a slalom last week in Schruns, Austria.

Marie-Thérèse Nadig, of Switzerland, again raced with a feverish temperature, but she finished both runs and, after her downhill victory on Monday, collected nine combination points to stay on top of the World Cup standings with 172. Miss Hess is now second with 150, followed by Fabienne Serrat, of France, with 123 and Miss Pelen with 114.

It was a good day for the American slalom team, for whom Miss Cooper took second place. Abby Fisher was fourth and Cindy Nelson, the team's veteran, was twelfth.

Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, the World Cup holder, was second after the opening run, but slipped to third. However, it was her best result of the season after being out of action until early this month because of a leg injury. She said she was relatively satisfied with the result after feeling she needed to ski aggressively to make up ground lost in Monday's downhill. "There is still a lot of the season left, but the going is tough", she said.

Doris de Agostini, another Swiss downhill specialist, did not take part today, but will race in tomorrow's giant slalom in search of valuable combination points. Christa Kinshofer, of West Germany, a surprise third in Monday's downhill, came seventh today to score the maximum number of combination points and take fifth place overall, with 105.



Home run: Erika Hess winning at Crans Montana yesterday.

WOMEN'S SLALOM: 1, E. Hess (Switzerland), 1min 53.40sec; 2, C. Cooper (US), 1:53.90; 3, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 1:54.46; 4, A. Fisher (US), 1:54.56; 5, D. Zini (Italy), 1:54.90; 6, U. Konzett (Liechtenstein), 1:55.15; 7, C. Kinshofer (WG), 1:55.37; 8, P. Macchi (Italy), 1:56.37; 9, F. Serrat (France), 1:55.62; 10, O. Charvatova (Czechoslovakia), 1:56.79; 11, B. Glur (Switzerland), 1:57.11; 12, C. Nelson (US), 1:57.17.
OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, M.-T. Nadig (Switzerland), 172pts; 2, E. Hess, 150; 3, F. Serrat, 121; 4, P. Pelen (France), 114; 5, C. Kinshofer, 105; 6, D. de Agostini (Switzerland), ...; I. Epple (WG), 100; 8, C. Nelson, 99; 9, C. Cooper, 93; 10, H. Wenzel, 67.
SLALOM STANDINGS (after five events): 1, E. Hess, 85pts; 2, P. Pelen, ...; C. Cooper, 60; 4, F. Serrat, 55; 5, N. Patrakeeva (USSR), 50; 6, D. Zini, 37.
NATIONS CUP: 1, Switzerland, 889; 2, Austria, 743; 3, United States, 605; 4, Italy, 390; 5, France, 385; 6, West Germany, 328.—Reuter.

When form and style are the criteria for victory

Tignes, French Alps, Jan 21.—Ingemar Stenmark, Phil Mahre, Marie-Thérèse Nadig—they could fall all the way down the hill and still win, as long as they went fast enough and did not miss a gate. But in another World Cup, in freestyle skiing, form and style are the criteria for victory.

Starting in the United States in the early 1970s, and popularized by pretty, blonde American Olympian Suzy Chaffee, freestyle skiing—ballet, hotdogging and aerials—has grown into a million-dollar professional World Cup circuit, with 21 meetings in eight countries and recognized this year by the International Federation of Skiing. The stars in this sport are mainly American and Canadian, with the organizers making as many inroads as they can into Europe and Asia.

The freestyle skiing World Cup meeting here, starting today, is the third for Tignes. Among the competitors will be Bob Howard (men's world ballet champion in 1979 and 1980), Stephanie Sloan (1980 women's world combined champion) and Greg Athans (1980 men's combined and mogul champion).

In the ballet event, the skiers come down, in turn, a smooth, gently sloping hill and while on short, specially designed skis jump, step and spin in time to music. They are scored on the difficulty and variety of their moves, how well the moves go with the music and how well they are done.

Hotdogging is an American term, meaning to ski fast and hard, no matter what the terrain. In the mogul event, competitors race down a steep, bumpy hill going as fast and taking as much "air" (jumping off bumps) as they can. Scoring is based on speed, quality and number of turns and jumps.

Finally, the aerial event, often the most spectacular and exciting of the three freestyle disciplines, takes place on a carefully manicured course of three jumps in sequence. The rhythm needed to go from jump to jump separates aerials from basic ski jumping and judges look at form, degree of difficulty and height and distance in scoring.

Manoeuvres such as double somersaults, moebius flips (twisting) and 720 helicopters (rotating horizontally on two occasions before hitting the ground), once considered impossible, have become standard for the top ski aerialists.

How important is freestyle skiing? It completely revolutionized recreational skiing in the United States in the last decade.

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 98, Seattle Supersonics 97; Cleveland Cavaliers 99, Portland Trail Blazers 94; Washington Bullets 121, Utah Jazz 113; Detroit Pistons 83, Philadelphia 76ers 75; Kansas City Kings 104, Dallas Mavericks 91; Chicago Bulls 121, Indiana Pacers 105; San Antonio Spurs 119, Phoenix Suns 112.
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Quarter-final round: Efes Pilson (Turkey) 66, Barcelona 100; Zhalgiris Kaunas (USSR) 75, Cibona Zagreb 82.
KORAC CUP: Quarter-final round: Sunair Ostend 76, Partizan Belgrade 74; Red Star Belgrade 90, Royal Anderlecht (Belgium) 91; Aris Salonika (Greece) 86, Carrera Venice 86.
EUROPEAN CUP: Semi-final round pol: Real Madrid 88, Sinudyne Bologna 91.
RONCHETTI CUP: Group quarter-finals: Student Nis (Yugoslavia) 88, Kralovopolska Brno (Czechoslovakia) 76; Slavia Prague 75, Asnieres Sport (France) 72; Mineur Pernik (Bulgaria) 82, Spartak Moscow 89.

Cycling

ROTTERDAM: Six-day race (after five stages): 1, R. Pijnen and J. Raas (Netherlands), 590pts; 2, P. Sercu (Belgium) and A. Fritz (WG), 492; 3, D. Clark and D. Allan (Australia), 380; 4, G. Frank and H. Oersted (Denmark), 284, 2 laps behind; 5, H. Schutz (WG) and R. Hermann (Liechtenstein), 344, 5; 6, G. Knetemann (Netherlands) and U. Hempel (WG), 408, 6.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 5, Calgary Flames 0; Los Angeles Kings 11, Detroit Red Wings 4; Toronto Maple Leafs 2, Vancouver Canucks 2.

Cricket

SRI LANKA: Club Cricket Conference tour: CCC, 200 for 6 (A. Langley 72, M. E. Milton 51); Liberty CC, 187 (S. Topliss 5 for 24).

Tennis

Miss Navratilova makes her point

Cincinnati (Ohio), Jan 21.—Martina Navratilova, the top seed, had little opposition in the opening round of the $150,000 Avon Women's Championship of Cincinnati last night, beating Beth Herr, a 17-year-old local challenger, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Herr, the Ohio High School girls champion, played through two preliminary matches and a first round to meet Miss Navratilova, and said before the match she would be happy to score a single point.

Virginia Wade, of Britain, the seventh seed, struggled to beat Peanut Louie, of San Francisco, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3 in the other evening match, and eighth-seeded Mima Jausovec, of Yugoslavia, was upset by Rosalyn Fairbank, of South Africa, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, during the afternoon.

Pam Shriver defeated Marita Redondo, a fellow American, 6—2, 6—1, in 35 minutes and Virginia Ruzici outlasted Betsy Negelsen, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1. Ann Kiyomura, a four-time doubles title-holder on the Avon tour, in search of her first singles title, beat Pam Teeguarden, of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Scheduling conflicts created by the International Tennis Federation have placed the 1981 Phoenix tournament in jeopardy, a Women's Tennis Association official said yesterday.

Jerry Diamond, the WTA executive vice-president, said that when the International Tennis Federation moved the women's Federation Cup competition from summer to the autumn of 1981, two weeks were eliminated in the WTA's autumn tournament schedule. The Phoenix tournament is scheduled for October 5 to 11.

"It meant that four weeks were left for six tournaments", said Mr Diamond. "What should I do? Go up to two tournament directors and say, 'You're out of business?'. In the eight years of WTA's existence, we've never arbitrarily cancelled a tournament."

Mr Diamond said that to ensure a proper field, he took four tournaments that he thought could handle a reduced draw well and scheduled them opposite each other in two time slots. Phoenix is one of those tournaments.

The Phoenix Thunderbirds said they are discussing whether to stage the Phoenix event in the face of a 16-player draw instead of 32, a problem with WTA player commitment and competition with another WTA tournament.

RESULTS: First round (US unless stated): N. Bohm (Sweden) beat C. Kohde (West Germany), 2—6, 6—3, 7—5; I. Budarova (Czechoslovakia) beat D. Desfor, 6—3, 6—4; A. Kiyomura beat P. Teeguarden, 6—3, 6—2; B. Potter beat B. Hallquist, 6—0, 6—1; J. Russell beat B. Bunge (West Germany), 7—5, 6—4; M. L. Piatek beat Y. Vermaak (SA), 6—1, 6—3; R. Fairbank (SA) beat M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; V. Ruzici (Romania) beat B. Nagelsen, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; P. Shriver beat M. Redondo, 6—2, 6—1; V. Wade (GB) beat P. Louie, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; M. Navratilova beat B. Herr, 6—1, 6—3.

Hockey

England pair return to help Oxford labour to victory

By Sydney Friskin

Oxford University 1 Teddington 0

Oxford University and Teddington worked extremely hard on a heavy hockey field at the Parks yesterday but the yield unfortunately was poor—an early goal by Tanner for Oxford and nothing more.

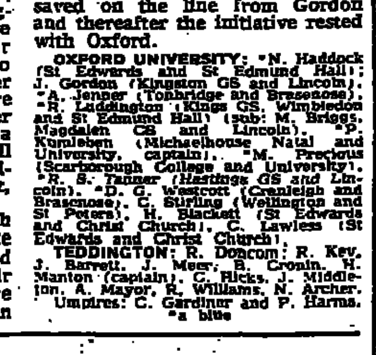
The three points earned by Oxford for their fourth win in thirteen matches lifted them from eighteenth to fifteenth position in the London League with a percentage of 41.03. Teddington, who at one time were in seventh place, dropped to seventeenth with a percentage of 38.56.

Although Oxford had earned four points from the two matches, Westcott and Precious had missed, while on duty for England in Karachi, both players were conspicuous yesterday by their presence. It was Westcott who cleared the way, with his clever stick-work for Tanner to score in the twelfth minute, an earlier attempt by Oxford to convert a short corner having been well thwarted by the Teddington goalkeeper. Both goalkeepers, in fact, played well.

In a somewhat untidy match Teddington had as much chance of neutralizing the lead as Oxford of increasing it. Oxford, with their stronger midfield resources were more enterprising, Teddington showing less enthusiasm to run for the ball. Despite a resolute performance by Key, as their sweeper and some strong hitting at the back by Barrett, Teddington did not look tough enough.

Teddington's best chance in the first half was lost in the 22nd minute when Archer, having hurled himself at a centre from the right, just failed to beat Haddock. From the long corner that followed, Kumleben deprived Manton of the ball at the point of shooting. In a livelier second half Teddington came close to a score in the tenth minute. Williams and Archer combined well to force a short corner from which Haddock saved a powerful shot by Barrett. At the other end, Key saved on the line from Gordon and thereafter the initiative rested with Oxford.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: *N. Haddock (St Edwards and St Edmund Hall); J. Gordon (Kingston GS and Lincoln), *A. Jenner (Tonbridge and Brasenose), *R. Luddington (Kings GS, Wimbledon and St Edmund Hall) (sub: M. Briggs, Magdalen CS and Lincoln), *P. Kumleben (Michaelhouse Natal and University, captain), *M. Precious (Scarborough College and University), *R. S. Tanner (Hastings GS and Lincoln), *D. G. Westcott (Cranleigh and Brasenose), C. Stirling (Wellington and St Peters), H. Blackett (St Edwards and Christ Church), C. Lawless (St Edwards and Christ Church).
TEDDINGTON: R. Doncom; R. Key, J. Barrett, J. Meer, B. Cronin, H. Manton (captain), C. Hicks, J. Middleton, A. Mayor, R. Williams, N. Archer.
Umpires: C. Gardiner and P. Harms.
*a blue



Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans Montana	80	190	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-4
New snow on good base							
Davos	200	300	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-9
Some runs still closed							
Flaine	190	520	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-11
Few runs open, avalanche danger							
Kitzbühel	130	200	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-3
Almost too much snow							
Les Arcs	180	330	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-8
Top lifts open soon							
Saas-Fee	30	80	Poor	Bad	Poor	Cloud	-6
Wind blown snow							
Sauze d'Oulx	35	35	Poor	Varied	Poor	Fine	-2
Rocks showing on piste							
Verbier	100	260	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-3
Heavy snowfall, few avalanches							
Wengen	140	280	Good	Powder	Good	Fair	-4
Some runs still closed							
Wildscmönau	200	250	Powder	Powder	Good	Cloud	-4
Heavy snowfall							

In the above report, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources.

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
ITALY					
Abetone	30	40	—	—	—
Bardonecchia	35	50	—	—	—
Bormio	30	80	—	—	—
Canazei	30	70	—	—	—
Cervinia	110	153	—	—	—
Claviere	20	80	—	—	—
Cortina	20	60	—	—	—
Courmayeur	50	250	—	—	—
Livigno	65	115	—	—	—
Macugnaga	20	60	—	—	—
Madesimo	15	100	—	—	—
Madonna di C	20	50	—	—	—
Ortisei	25	100	—	—	—
San Martino	10	40	—	—	—
Selva	35	100	—	—	—
Sestriere	50	60	—	—	—
Vipiteno	10	60	—	—	—
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	100	230	—	—	—
Axemer-Lizum	—	170	—	—	—
Badgastein	80	230	—	—	—
Berwang	230	250	—	—	—
Brand	140	300	—	—	—
Gargellen	100	320	—	—	—
Hochsölden	65	200	—	—	—
Igls	70	160	—	—	—
Ischgl	140	270	—	—	—
Kaprun	—	350	—	—	—
Lech	190	350	—	—	—
Lermoos	130	270	—	—	—
Lienz	25	40	—	—	—
Mayrhofen	35	145	—	—	—
Mitterndorf	130	310	—	—	—
Obergurgl	160	300	—	—	—
Obertauern	280	300	—	—	—
Saalbach	180	270	—	—	—
Schruns	100	320	—	—	—
Serfaus	100	210	—	—	—
Söll	150	200	—	—	—
Wildschönau	—	270	—	—	—
Zürs	230	350	—	—	—

Table tennis

Withdrawal of Czech raises hopes of Hilton

John Hilton's hopes of winning the Stiga Welsh open table tennis championships sponsored by Stiga were given a boost in Cardiff last night. The 33-year-old top seed for the men's singles, was expected to face the European No 6, Milan Orlowski of Czechoslovakia, in the quarter final round. But Orlowski, winner of the Welsh title two years ago and Hilton's conqueror in a European League match at Derby last week, will not now be playing in the event.

He returned home after the league game, did not report with the Czech squad yesterday, because, according to a telegram, he was unwell.

Even though there are no Chinese competing this year the entry for the Welsh event is still formidable

Scotland indebted to Yule

Richard Yule ave a magnificent performance in taking Scotland to the third division championship of the European table tennis league at the National Sports Centre, Cardiff last night. Yule, the Joint Scottish No 1 from Aberdeen, won all his four matches as Scotland beat Wales 6—1 in the deciding clash between two previously unbeaten sides.

The consolation for Wales however is that, in spite of their defeat, they will also be promoted to the second division next season to fill vacancies that have already arisen.

Yule, who plays litle nowadays because he is concentrating on his physical education degree, won both singles against Amian Griffiths and David Wellsman. He also combined well with Keith Rodger and Carole Dalrymple to score two doubles successes.

The only win for Wales came from their national champion Griffiths, back in the Welsh squad after a two years absence. He beat Rodger in straight games, the only loss Scotland suffered throughout their five matches in the second division. They finished with a game aggregate of 34 to one.

The result was a pleasant reward for the non-playing Scotland captain Graham Davies—and yet it was tinged with regret for he was appointed the national coach of Scotland last November after more than 200 appearances for Wales since 1966. After his first official duty in charge of the Scotland side had tested his loyalties he said: "Obviously I don't like to see Wales lose but my priorities are with Scotland now".

RESULTS: Wales 6, Jersey 1; Scotland 7, Portugal 0; Guernsey 6, Iceland 1; Scotland 7, Guernsey 0; Wales 5, Portugal 2; Jersey 5, Iceland 2; Scotland 6, Wales 1; Guernsey 4, Jersey 3; Portugal 7, Iceland 0. Final placings: 1, Scotland; 2, Wales; 3, Portugal; 4, Guernsey; 5, Jersey; 6, Finland.

Boxing

Buchanan back for British title

Ken Buchanan, the former world lightweight champion, is to fight again for a British title. Buchanan, aged 35, who came out of retirement last year and made an unsuccessful challenge for Charlie Nash's European title, is a contender for the light-welterweight championship. He meets Steve Early in a final eliminator in Birmingham next Monday and hopes to earn the right to meet the champion, Clinton McKenzie.

Gordon Ferris and Billy Aird will fight for the vacant British heavyweight title in Birmingham on March 30, with the winner taking on either Neville Meade or Terry Mintus, who are involved in a final eliminator at Ebbw Vale

Muhammad Ali said yesterday he might fight the British heavyweight champion John L. Gardner in Tripoli, Bangkok, Manila or Peking. Ali, three times world heavyweight champion, said he was having a lot of fun reading newspaper reports about where the fight will take place. "I might not fight anyone at all", he said.

The promotor Mickey Duff is trying to arrange a fight in late March or early April for the world light-middleweight champion, Maurice Hope. The proposed fight will be in the United States.

Defence for Benes

Paris, Jan 21.—The European light-middleweight champion Marjan Benes of Yugoslavia will defend his title against Louis Acaries of France in Paris near the end of March.

Athletics

HAMILTON, NZ: Mile: D. Moorcroft (GB), 3 min 54.4 sec; 3,000 metres: R. Harris (US), 7:52.4; women's 100m hurdles: G. Rabsztyn (Poland), 13.56 sec.

SPORT

Motor racing

Formula one programme awaits FISA approval

Modena, Italy, Jan 21.—A provisional programme for the 1981 world formula one championship—a 15-race competition beginning in Long Beach, California, on March 15—was disclosed by a committee of formula one constructors here last night. It will be submitted for final approval to the governing body, FISA, at their meeting in Monte Carlo on January 30.

The committee gave details of the programme after FISA and the constructors' association (FOCA) reached agreement at Ferrari's headquarters on Monday to stage a single world competition and end their prolonged dispute.

The championship schedule, arranged by a committee including representatives of Ferrari, Renault and Alfa Romeo, provides for a single grand prix in the United States, the traditional races in Monte Carlo, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Monza and Montreal, and the new grand prix of San Marino at Imola on May 3. The United States East race at Watkins Glen has been dropped.

The South African grand prix, which had been expected to be run at Kyalami by FOCA teams only on February 7, has been rescheduled for October 10 as the closing race of the championship.

The provisional championship programme is:

March 15: United States West (Long Beach).
March 29: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).
April 12: Argentina (Buenos Aires).
May 3: San Marino (Imola).
May 17: Belgium (Zolder).
May 31: Monaco (Monte Carlo).
June 21: Spain (Jarama).
July 5: France (Dijon).
July 18: Britain (Silverstone).
August 2: Germany (Hockenheim).
August 16: Austria (Zeltweg).
August 30: Netherlands (Zandvoort).
September 13: Italy (Monza).
September 27: Canada (Montreal).
October 10: South Africa (Kyalami).

Cricket

Chappell ensures day is not a total waste

From Dilip Rao
Sydney, Jan 21

It was just as well that nothing more than prize money was at stake in the concluding World Series Cup preliminary match at the Sydney Cricket Ground today between Australia and New Zealand, for a huge storm during the break for supper left it unfinished. At that point New Zealand, replying to an Australian total of 180, were 23 for one from eight overs, seven short of the minimum requirement before the application of the faster scoring rate rule.

The end was unsatisfactory, but the day was not an entire waste for a sizable crowd, as it had seen a highly exciting innings of 74 from Greg Chappell followed by a bizarre Australian collapse in which their last six wickets fell for just seven runs in as many overs.

No less dramatic was the start of the short New Zealand innings. The atmosphere was thick as the storm approached and the ball behaved in the most eccentric fashion, bouncing as extravagantly as it deviated. The first ball bowled by Walker, who was standing in for the injured Pascoe, virtually exploded; it did a fair impression of the Harrier jet and went over the head of first slip, the tall Chappell, for four byes.

In Walker's second over it veered the other way, beat Marsh's desperate dive and went for four more byes to fine leg. Poor Walker, who had gone round the wicket to control the swing, was just as confounded as the batsmen.

At least in part, the Australian collapse could be attributed to their rush for runs to establish a high scoring rate since it was evident that, if there was to be a result, the winners would be the faster scorers. The need for haste was the greater because splendid bowling at the start of the innings by Hadlee and Chatfield had restricted the scoring to 24 from the first 13 overs. The bowlers who followed them were less demanding, and Border, who made 40, and Chappell put on 88 for the second wicket from 17 overs.

The gentle medium pace of Coney, Cairns, McKechnie and McEwan was treated with utter disdain by Chappell, who, when he was not skipping down the pitch to drive straight, stepped back from his leg stump and forced the ball through the off-side field: he was quite impossible to bowl to. After Chappell was fourth out at 149, Walters tried in vain to sustain the momentum; in his desperation he attempted an impossible single and from then on wickets tumbled with great speed.

AUSTRALIA

A. R. Border, c Hadlee, b McKechnie .. 40
G. M. Wood, c Smith, b Chatfield .. 5
*G. S. Chappell, c Burgess, b McEwan .. 74
K. J. Hughes, c Coney, b McEwan .. 14
K. D. Walters, run out .. 16
T. M. Chappell, l-b-w, b Cairns .. 14
†R. W. Marsh, c Hadlee, b McKechnie .. 0
S. F. Graf, l-b-w, b Hadlee .. 2
D. K. Lillee, c Coney, b Cairns .. 0
R. M. Hogg, run out .. 1
M. H. N. Walker, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 12, w 2) .. 14
TOTAL (43.1 overs) .. 180

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—98, 3—125, 4—149, 5—173, 6—175, 7—179, 8—179, 9—179, 10—180.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 8—4—13—1; Chatfield, 8.1—2—15—1; Coney, 4—0—19—0; Cairns, 8—2—37—2; McKechnie, 10—0—53—2; McEwan, 5—0—29—2.

NEW ZEALAND

B. A. Edgar, not out .. 3
J. G. Wright, c Marsh, b G. S. Chappell .. 2
*G. P. Howarth, not out .. 0
Extras (b 8, l-b 4, n-b 1) .. 13
Total (1 wkt, 8 overs) .. 23

M. G. Burgess, J. V. Coney, P. E. McEwan, †I. D. S. Smith, B. McKechnie, R. J. Hadlee, B. L. Cairns and E. J. Chatfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22.

BOWLING: Lillee, 3—1—6—0; Walker, 4—3—3—0; G. S. Chappell, 1—0—1—1.

Final table

	P	W	D	L	Pts
Australia	10	6	1	3	13
New Zealand	10	5	1	4	11
India	10	3	0	7	6

Rugby Union

Rose adds colour to Cambridge's victory

By Richard Streeton

Cambridge U 32 RAF 0

Cambridge University, fielding 12 Blues who will all be in residence next December, showed the benefit of a settled side when they beat the Royal Air Force with some positive and spirited running at Grange Road yesterday. In particular a virtuoso performance on an attacking theme by Rose, the England replacement full back, was the feature as the university scored three goals, two penalty goals and two tries without reply.

Considering the soaked ground, there was a commendable amount of handling attempted by both teams, and the overall pace and excitement atoned for many understandable mistakes.

Rose scored 20 of the Cambridge points, invariably joining the line with good judgment of pace and direction. It was hard afterwards to recall Cambridge kicking in defence—even from inside their own 22 they ran the ball clear; their support play was excellent, and it was not surprising that the RAF wilted a little in the closing stages.

Allchurch's strength in the mauls and commitment in the loose, as well as the hard work of Horner and Walker, were prominent in the Cambridge pack; Cullen covered well around the fringes. Davies, the new captain, had some problems with his tactical kicking early on but consistently passed with shrewdness. He did not attempt much himself with the ball until injury time, when an elusive, dummying run brought him the last try from short range, converted by Rose.



Taking off: the RAF's Darby breaks through the Cambridge University defence.

Larter, slimmer than in bygone days, sometimes used his strength usefully for the RAF in the rucks and that long left leg and massive boot can still find some good touches. Copcote, a former England schools player, had a good match and Pugh showed determination and gameness behind a retreating pack. There were only brief glimpses of Steele.

By half time Cambridge led 15—0. Allchurch scored their first try after the back row took advantage of a loose ball at the back of a lineout; Rose scored the second on the left after the ball had been moved rapidly along the line. Rose converted both and kicked a penalty in between.

After the interval Rose became even more dangerous as a regular attacker. Having kicked a penalty he collected a clearance on his own 10-metre line and wriggled past half a dozen opponents before sprinting through for another try. When the RAF were unable to retain possession from a lineout near the Cambridge line, Macklin gave Baldock the chance to score.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: *W. M. H. Rose (Loughborough GS and Magdalene); T. S. O'Brien (Bradford GS and Jesus), *A. M. J. McGahey (King's College, Taunton, and Fitzwilliam), *R. J. Boyd-Moss (Bedford and Magdalene), *R. H. Tyler (Cheltenham GS and Fitzwilliam); *G. H. Davies (King Edward VI, Stourbridge, and Selwyn, captain), J. C. Cullen (Christ's Hospital and Downing); *C. J. Kingston (Durham and Magdalene), N. J. Baldock (Epsom and Magdalene), *S. M. Gill (Lancaster RGS and Fitzwilliam), *D. R. Walker (Lancaster RGS and Downing), *C. W. Biddell (Christ's Hospital and Magdalene), P. Horner (Campbell College, Belfast, and St Catharine's), *T. J. Allchurch (Abbey HS, Redditch, and Downing), *A. J. Macklin (Felsted and St John's).

ROYAL AIR FORCE: Cpl P. Ahern; F/O Richard Allison, Ft Lt D. Patterson, Sgt W. C. C. Steele, Cpl A. Fenlon; J. T. G. Williams, Cpl K. Pugh; A/C F. Whitcombe, Cpl Robert Allison, Sgt A. Caldicott, Cpl N. Spencer, Ft Lt P. J. Larter, Ft Lt L. Copcote, Cpl G. Still, Sgt M. Darby.

Referee: K. Hart (Eastern Counties).
*denotes a Blue

Army show greater purpose than Oxford

By Gordon Allan

Army 12 Oxford University 6

The Army, six points behind at half time, recovered to beat Oxford University by two goals to two penalty goals by Aldershot yesterday. Both sides were short of a number of leading players, and in the first half the evidence was there for all to see. In the second, the Army drew the threads together to greater purpose than Oxford and deserved to win on that account.

The Army are still team building for the Services championship. Warfield, the former England centre, who is certain to be a key man in their campaign, did not play yesterday because he was bleary-eyed after a night on manoeuvres. He is said to be in form, though, having scored both the Army's tries in their defeat by Llanelli last week.

Halliday kicked Oxford's penalties, but otherwise there is little to say about the first half except that Oxford seemed reasonably in control. It was a control they gradually lost after the interval and one narrow escape followed another before the Army scored their first try.

There was an almost old fashioned air about it. Glea[...] cross-kicked from the right into the middle of the Oxford 22, an[d] Campbell-Lamerton, the son of [a] famous father, gathered the ba[ll] to pound over near the post[s]. Atkinson converted. How ofte[n] nowadays do you see the cross kick produce anything except [a] safe patch and clearance by th[e] defending side or an offside dec[i]sion against the attacking one[?]

The Army's second try was [a] more usual sight. Davies score[d] it in the corner on the blind sid[e] of a scrummage. Brooks, th[e] Oxford No 8, was off the field [at] the time having a leg bandage[d] which may have left Davies extr[a] space he needed. Atkinson con[]verted.

Roberts, the new Oxford cap[]tain, was a spectator yesterday. He broke a finger in the mat[ch] against Edinburgh University o[n] Monday, and is having an opera[]tion today. An interesting new[]comer to the Oxford side [is] Crowe, the Australian inte[r]national utility back, and ther[e] are other good players on th[e] way to the University including [a] Capetown University and Wester[n] Province flank forward and a[n] England Schools centre.

ARMY: Lance Corp A. Spowar (Royal Engineers); Corp H. Glea[...] (Royal Signals), Sgt C. Elley (WG), Lance Corp A. Chapple (Reme), Lt [...] Dixon (DWR, capt), W. Atkinson (DWR); Sgt Inst G. Davies (APTC), Corp L. Patten (Reme), Capt T. Sin[]clair (DWR), Sgt C. Gidman (RAMC), Sgt R. Travers (RAOC), Lt J. Campbell-Lamerton (SG), Sgt Inst [...] Spring (APTC), Sgt D. Goddar[d] (RRW), Sgt P. Griffiths (WG).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: P. Bake[r] (Bettws GS, Newport and St Edmund Hall); S. Pennock (Pinner College and Lady Margaret Hall), *S. Hallida[y] (Downside and St Benet's Hall), P. Crowe (Scots College, Sydney, and University), C. Ewart (St Edward's, Oxford, and St Edmund Hall); G. Too[]good (North Bromsgrove HS and Lincoln), M. Rutherford (Harrow and Exeter); *P. Enevoldson (RGS Newcastle and Brasenose, captain); M. Kenny (St Mary's Crosby and St Edmund Hall), R. Marsden (Merchant Taylors, Northwood, and Christ Church), *M. Gargan (St Peters York and St Edmund Hall), J. Pickton Turberville (Marlborough and Christ Church), *W. Morrison (Felsted and Oriel), *A. Brooks (Plymouth and Heartford), R. Dixon (Bradford G[S] and Jesus). NB *A Blue.

Referee: L. Prideaux (North Midlands).

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend 1[...] South Glamorgan Institute 4; Brun[el] University 17, Leicester University [...] Pontypool 34, Ebbw Vale 12; Pont[y]pridd 12, Neath 10.

SCHOOL MATCHES: Austin Friars 36, Appleby GS 6; Denstone 4, No[t]tingham HS 3; Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 20, Wallington HS 3; Hamp[ton] 3, St Benedict's, Ealing 38; Ki[ng] Henry VIII, Coventry 20, Solihull [...] Form 7; King's, Macclesfield 8, Ma[n]chester GS 0; Moseley GS 3, Quee[n] Mary's, Walsall 31; Tiffin 17, S[...] William Borlase 3.

COUNTY MATCH: Norfolk 4, Li[n]colnshire 0.

Botham dispels concern about his match fitness

Port of Spain, Jan 21: Ian Botham had his first serious practice bowl in Trinidad today and declared himself 100 per cent ready to lead England in the first match of their tour against Young West Indies starting at Pointe-à-Pierre on Friday, the Press Association reports. Botham has recovered from the stomach upset which laid him low for 48 hours before the party left Antigua and he has no further worries about the slight hamstring strain which affected him at the first net last night.

In two periods of match practice at the Fatima College sports ground Botham sent down about 10 overs and reported no reaction. He said: "I feel so much better this morning. I had my first decent meal for 48 hours last night after suffering from a stomach upset. I think this may have accentuated my hamstring trouble as it made me feel so unfit generally. I had been able to eat so little." Botham was able to swing the ball appreciably in the humid atmosphere of Port of Spain, which is encircled by hills.

Chris Old is the only player who still has stomach trouble, now that Graham Gooch and David Bairstow are fit again.

England had originally planned today's practice for Queen's Park Oval where they will play Trinidad and then the first Test Match, starting on February 13; but not all the facilities are available at the moment and the team was happy enough to go to another ground where they could use the outfield.

The Pointe-à-Pierre ground, Guaracara Park, which has a capacity of 9,000, has not seen a touring side since the Australians were here in 1973. It is in the heart of the oilfields and, appropriately, the game is being sponsored by Texaco Trinidad. England's team for the first match will be announced tomorrow when the players will have a rest after six days' continuous practice.

Meanwhile, England have taken one small step to counteract the threat of the West Indian fast bowlers, Garner and Croft. The tour manager, Alan Smith, has persuaded the Antiguan cricket authority to enlarge one of the sight screens at the St John ground for the fourth Test match to ensure that the batsmen will have a clear view of the bowler's arm. The screen will be widened and raised before the Test—the first to be held on the island—starts on March 27.

Clive Lloyd, who has recovered from influenza, flies out this weekend to prepare for the series. Lloyd, recently appointed captain of Lancashire, returned to his Manchester home from West Indies' tour of Pakistan ten days ago to promise the club manager, Jack Bond, that he will be on the first possible flight back to England when the final Test, starting in Jamaica on April 10, is over.

The prize money for the one-day Prudential Trophy matches between England and Australia this summer has not been increased. The winners of each match will receive £2,500 and there will be a man of the match award of £250 and a man of the series award of £300.

Last season England lost one and won one of their games against West Indies at Headingley and Lord's and comfortably defeated Australia at The Oval and Edgbaston.

Sports Council

Grant payments will be made in arrears

By Nicholas Keith

A sharp-eyed Sports Council auditor has spotted that their method of paying grants for coaching and administration offends government accounting principles. The quarterly payments are made in advance instead of in arrears.

So the Sports Council is changing to the correct system before they incur the wrath of some beetle-browed Treasury official. The change will begin on April 1 and will be carried out in stages, but the council are aware that some sports bodies might be financially embarrassed, so special arrangements will be available. "We will find the kindest way possible of funding this", Dick Jeeps, the council chairman, said.

The mistake arose many years ago, when there were few paid coaches and administrators, and was inherited by the Sports Council. Now 400 people are affected by this grant, which last year amounted to £2.8m. The leaders in the beneficiaries' league table are the British Amateur Athletic Board (£102,000 last year); the rowing and table tennis associations (£80,000 each); judo (£72,000); swimming (£70,000) and squash (£69,000).

Stickler for discipline who is in no hurry to return home

Taylor has set Wasps buzzing again

A fortuitous meeting between Mark Taylor, a New Zealand international, and Peter Yarranton, a former England rugby player, helped Taylor change the All Black of his native country for the equally sombre playing attire of the Wasps Football Club. It may have been the last piece in the organizational jigsaw which has seen Wasps climb, over the past three seasons, from London's perennial also rans to front runners themselves.

Without wishing to be too unkind, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Wasps acted as something of a chopping board for more successful clubs. They persisted with some youthful backs, improved their tight forwards and a revised recruitment policy began to pay dividends. Now their backs are still youthful but glow with the confidence of success; their forwards present a compact face to an increasingly respectful world and only three defeats blot their record book this season. It is a far cry from the season 10 years ago when they were hard pressed to record half a dozen victories.

There is a touch of class at Sudbury these days, too: the England trials prop, McGregor, and Rendall in the front row (although McGregor, formerly of Saracens, is currently taking French leave), Utley in the back row, Melville, the young Yorkshire scrum half, all have been attracted to Wasps. Horton, a former England lock, and another All Black, Fawcett, have passed through in recent times; and there is Norman Mark Taylor himself, now the club's captain and in no hurry to return to the Antipodes.

Taylor, 31 this month, was born in Auckland into a family of four and went to high school in Dargaville—there is not much left of New Zealand's north island when you get to Dargaville. He moved south to Rotorua and played his first provincial game for Bay of Plenty in 1973; subsequently he played more than 80 provincial games and captained the side. When the All Blacks went to South Africa in 1976, Taylor went with a junior side, coached by Jack Gleeson and captained by Graham Mourie, to Argentina. He was picked as a centre but played both the internationals against the Pumas on the wing.

He played in two internationals against the 1977 British Lions, twice against the French in the same year and in the three internationals against the touring Australians in 1978. Later that year he formed part of the side, captained by Mourie, which beat all four home countries for the first time, Taylor appearing against Ireland. During his All Black career he played in all five positions behind the scrum but now, after a hiccup at stand-off, he has settled down to lead Wasps from the centre.

There have been several New Zealanders in London club rugby in recent years but Taylor, in two years, has stayed longer than most and contributed a great deal more. A three-day stopover in London after the short New Zealand tour to France in 1977 had convinced him of the need for a longer look and just at the moment he feels no pull to return home at all.

Wasps, he says with an ambiguous grin, he found very English. After the rest of the 1978 New Zealand tourists went home, Taylor stayed behind, played out the rest of the season with Wasps, was elected vice-captain the following season and took over the captaincy when Tony Cooper left to play Rugby League: "I was very uncertain about taking it on but I have thoroughly enjoyed it since. This season I told the team my aim was to get into the top three in the London merit table, to do at least as well as we had done before in the John Player Cup (in 1978 Wasps were knocked out in the semi-final round) and to beat some of the top clubs who have been knocking us around over the years, like Bristol, Coventry and Leicester."

A stickler for discipline, Taylor has seen Wasps into third place in the merit table; Bristol and Gloucester are among their victims this season and Wasps are many people's dark horses in the cup competition (they play the merit table leaders, London Scottish, in the third round on Saturday). Taylor's attitude is uncompromising: "Give me a guy of 80 per cent ability and 100 per cent enthusiasm, I will put him in front of a guy with 100 per cent ability but not so much enthusiasm. The players know they will get a boot up the backside if they don't play well."

However, Taylor appreciates, quite happily, that the game is big enough for two varieties of player: those who play for the fun and the social side, and those with representative ambitions. The second variety requires an element of sacrifice in modern rugby, and Taylor is looking for that element.

He is also watching, with interest, the moves towards a change in the structure of English rugby. "At the moment you get a hard game one week, an easy one the next, and players' attitudes differ from game to game. You should have a league system where the top 10 clubs in London play each other two or three times a year, on a points basis. Players would get used to competitive rugby week in and week out, their league games would build up towards the divisional games, then the international scene. There would still be time, later on, for traditional fixtures.

"I don't see the need for us to go far out of London during the first half of the season, after all, you have enough clubs here to form two divisions with promotion and relegation." Nor does Taylor agree that there is a lack of talent in Britain at the moment, particularly among the backs. Back play may have languished because of the over-emphasis on forwards and the art of scrummaging over the past five years but the individuals remain, even if the selectors have not always discovered them.

"I went to England's final trial last season and when I came away I wrote at the bottom of my programme 'Lacking direction'. No one knew where to go." No one can accuse Wasps nowadays of not knowing their aim in life. With Taylor happily ensconced as a sales executive with a London-based firm dealing in sports goods and souvenirs, and good for a few more playing years, their players seem unlikely to be allowed to deviate from that aim.

David Hands

Racing

Newton Abbot programme

1.15 CHELSTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £692: 2m 5½f)

1 001300 Boodle's (B), J. Baker, 5-11-10 .... J. Williams
3 0p-0402 Bold Aura, S. Pattemore, 7-11-5 .... R. Linley
4 00000- Busiris, L. Kennard, 7-11-5 .... Lorna Vincent
6 p Cornish Crown, W. Turner, 6-11-5 .... W. Turner
9 3022-04 Go Gently, L. Kennard, 7-11-5 .... M. Floyd
10 p0 *Joe's Mead, T. Tricks, 7-11-5 .... —
11 0b0003 Larkrose, K. Bishop, 8-11-5 .... P. Richards
13 Lolita Beatle, M. Pipe, 6-11-5 .... R. Millman 7
14 pp Royal Lyon, M. Stephens, 6-11-5 .... M. Barrett 4
15 400-0 Straight Accord, F. Walwyn, 6-11-5 .... W. Smith
16 0 Tara's Cottage, J. Thorne, 6-11-5 .... K. Page 4
17 Truncheon, Miss L. Bower, 6-11-5 .... P. Hobbs
18 0/00-000 Wild Beauty, J. Cobden, 7-11-5 .... R. Muggeridge 7
19 00p-0 Charig's Company, N. Ayliffe, 5-11-3 .... M. Ayliffe 7
21 0-40000 Pomme d'Afrique, R. Keenor, 5-11-3 .... S. May
22 r-000 Westward Lady (B), P. Ferrari, 5-11-3 .... B. de Haan 4
23 44002p Flash Fred, N. Mitchell, 4-10-4 .... C. McIlfatrick 7
24 p000 Toatley Able, R. Keenor, 4-10-4 .... P. Leach

7-4 Go Gently, 2-1 Bold Aura, 5-1 Boodle's, 11-2 Straight Accord, 10-1 Flash Fred, 16-1 others.

1.45 BABBACOMBE CHASE (Handicap: Selling: £625: 2m 150yd)

1 pp0f0-0 Leoncavallo, N. Mitchell, 10-11-13 .... C. McIlfatrick 7
3 0-p1004 Topping (B), C. Ham, 10-11-1 .... S. May
6 044fpp Atlantic Prince (B), R. Keenor, 7-10-13 .... Mr J. Pearn
7 000100- Mr Q (CD), R. Barrow, 15-10-12 .... Julie Barrow 7
8 p0 Park End, R. Pocock, 11-10-11 .... P. Richards
9 000ppf Flying Colours, L. Cottrell, 8-10-11 .... S. G. Knight
10 30404/0 Sheikh Ali, S. Pattemore, 7-10-11 .... R. Linley
11 p30/0p0 Lydlinch Lady, Mrs L. Rowe, 6-10-11 .... J. Kear 4
13 0434u0 Carew Marine, B. Stevens, 12-10-11 .... Mr B. Stevens
13 u0/0000 Wheatclose, R. Hodges, 10-10-11 .... A. Brown
14 0p0300 Moss Way, A. Jones, 10-10-9 .... J. Williams
15 0-43001 Santoss, J. Bradley, 8-11-3 .... P. Liddicoat 7
16 00/33-00 Quanrock Mauger, B. Langley, 7-10-8 .... A. Wathen 7
17 f-u0020 Hobgoblin, F. King, 9-10-6 .... R. Floyd
18 2002-40 Four Star, J. Clark, 13-10-4 .... Mr R. Lowther 7
19 400-002 Montula, J. Hooper, 7-10-4 .... Sue Waterman

5-2 Santoss, 4-1 Topping, 5-1 Leoncavallo, 6-1 Sheikh Ali, 7-1 Montula, 9-1 Wheatclose, 10-1 Mr Q, 16-1 others.

2.15 ELLACOMBE CHASE (Handicap: £2,811: 3¼m 100yd)

1 110100 Gay Park (CD), A. Hobbs, 8-11-10 .... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
2 032030 Artistic Prince, Mrs J. Pitman, 10-11-3 .... B. Smart
3 300332 Joint Venture (C), J. Old, 12-10-13 .... R. Champion
4 043122 Rapallo (CD), M. Scudamore, 11-10-12 .... P. Scudamore
6 f-43200 Trentishoe (CD), F. Walwyn, 9-10-7 .... S. Shilston 4
9 f00243 Flying Gamble (D), I. Wardle, 8-10-1 .... A. Brown
10 p404f0 Delopea (CD), W. Sheedy, 10-10-0 .... Mrs L. Sheedy 4

5-1 Rapallo, 4-1 Artistic Prince, 9-2 Joint Venture, 5-1 Trentishoe, 7-1 Gay Park, 9-1 Flying Gamble, 14-1 Delopea.

2.45 ST MARYCHURCH HURDLE (Handicap: £1,316: 2m 150yd)

1 p0 Hyades, G. Croad, 5-12-10 .... P. Forsyth 7
3 003441 Giddycan (CD), Mrs E. Harden, 5-11-6 .... J. Francome
4 3120-00 Jakaroo, F. Walwyn, 5-11-5 .... K. Mooney
5 21-0001 Entebbe, F. Yardley, 6-11-2 .... W. Morris 4
6 000100 Carronade (CD), L. Kennard, 5-10-11 .... M. Floyd
7 34-3224 Dingbat, J. Wright, 8-10-10 .... P. Scudamore
8 230-100 Spanish God, M. Stephens, 6-10-8 .... S. G. Knight
9 3/04-440 Waltzer, N. Ayliffe, 10-10-7 .... M. Ayliffe 7
10 00-0000 Singing Saint, Mrs A. Finch, 9-10-0 .... S. Morshead
12 4-00214 Royal Friend, M. Salaman, 7-10-0 .... A. Brown
15 000-p Top Traveller, R. Weston, 6-10-0 .... G. Davies 7
16 ppp PrincessMisty (B), G. Croad, 5-10-0 .... G. McNally
17 00303-0 Parton Belle, D. Wintle, 5-10-0 .... R. Hyett

4-1 Entebbe, 9-2 Giddycan, 5-1 Jakaroo, 6-1 Dingbat, 7-1 Carronade, 10-1 Royal Friend, 12-1 Waltzer, Spanish God, 14-1 Singing Saint, 16-1 others.

3.15 COCKINGTON CHASE (Novices: £2,339: 2m 150yd)

1 3fp0-01 Triangle, S. Pattemore, 9-12-0 .... R. Linley
5 0-uff01 Ulmar, N. Gaselee, 6-12-0 .... V. McKevitt 7
6 00002p Bellarina (B), B. Stevens, 7-11-9 .... Mr B. Stevens
7 100030 Betty's Kiss, H. Handel, 9-11-9 .... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
8 0-02300 Brandy Bird, I. Dudgeon, 7-11-9 .... P. Hobbs
10 0000p0/ Chartermode, J. Spearing, 8-11-9 .... R. Dickin
12 0242p0/ First Break, M. Low, 10-11-9 .... R. Hyett
13 20-u4ff Foursome Reel, Miss L. Bower, 6-11-9 .... —
14 0p-004f King Acre II, Mrs E. Kennard, 9-11-9 .... James Guest
15 G030 Major Murphy, R. Frost, 7-11-9 .... Mr J. Frost 7
16 00/0-00f Pantlock, D. Barons, 8-11-9 .... P. Leach
17 p/pp-0p Private Treaty, G. Croad, 9-11-9 .... G. McNally
18 00p-0f0 Riot Call, W. Williams, 7-11-9 .... M. Barrett 4
20 00p-fp3 Top Tune, I. Gibbons, 9-11-9 .... B. Wright 4
21 142400 Washington Heights, F. Walwyn, 6-11-9 .... W. Smith
23 0f-4000 Tichytino, N. Mitchell, 5-11-0 .... Mr N. Mitchell

5-2 Washington Heights, 3-1 Ulmar, 5-1 Triangle, 13-2 Betty's Kiss, 8-1 King Acre II, 9-1 Top Tune, 10-1 Foursome Reel, 16-1 others.

3.45 CHELSTON HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £694: 2m 5½f)

1 ff0014 New Dance (C), Mrs J. Foster, 7-11-12 .... B. Wright 4
2 00p-0f1 Pembi Chase (C), D. Barons, 8-11-12 .... P. Leach
3 000010 Quantock Abbott (C, B), B. Langley, 6-11-12 .... A. Wathen 7
5 Air Fare, A. Barrow, 6-11-5 .... R. Linley
6 0/0 Arran Sunset, J. Jewell, 7-11-5 .... S. G. Knight
7 0/0- Babbling, H. Payne, 7-11-5 .... P. Hobbs
8 00 Brenin, A. Jones, 6-11-5 .... J. Williams
9 00 Chiquita Beatle, M. Pipe, 6-11-5 .... R. Millman 7
10 0300-0 Dicta Boy, J. Hooper, 7-11-5 .... Sue Waterman
23 020 Marcus Agrippa, J. Spearing, 5-11-3 .... R. Dickin
24 pp0 Member's Lady, J. Roberts, 5-11-3 .... S. Keightley
26 00p0 Newton Flare, W. G. Turner, 5-11-3 .... W. Turner
28 0 Carlton Pride, R. Pincombe, 4-10-4 .... S. May
29 n Giddy's Gamble (B), J. Thorne, 4-10-4 .... K. Page 4
30 000 Lapleigh Ridge, R. Keenor, 4-10-4 .... M. Ayliffe 7
31 0 Native Evening, R. Keenor, 4-10-4 .... Mr I. Heasman
32 fp Susie's Minstrel, W. James, 4-10-4 .... M. Barrett 4
33 0 What a Sham, M. Delahooke, 4-10-4 .... G. Jones

7-4 Pembi Chase, 100-30 New Dance, 5-1 Chiquita Beatle, 7-1 Marcus Agrippa, 8-1 Air Fare, 10-1 Quantock Abbott, 12-1 Brenin, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Newton Abbot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.15 Go Gently. 1.45 Santoss. 2.15 Rapallo. 2.45 Entebbe. 3.15 Washington Heights. 3.45 Pembi Chase.

Newmarket stage another charity day

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Fired by the huge success they enjoyed last year when they staged a day's racing in aid of the Multiple Sclerosis Society, Newmarket are laying on another this summer for a charitable cause. This time the beneficiary will be Action Research for the Crippled Child.

The committee, which includes Willie Carson, the champion jockey, aim to raise at least £50,000, which was the figure that the corresponding fixture in June achieved last year. On that occasion the fact that the weather was miserable and that the programme actually clashed with both the Irish Derby and the Northumberland Plate did not appear to matter in the slightest. The enclosures on the July course were all packed to bursting point.

This year's programme has been framed along the same lines. The main race will have £12,000 added. Run over seven furlongs, it will be named after Mr and Mrs John Van Geest in recognition of the support they have given to Action Research, which is the national fund for research into crippling diseases.

Pontins Limited have guaranteed to sponsor a good race for two-year-old fillies over six furlongs and yesterday, during the launching of the project in London, it was also announced that the British Bloodstock Agency will mark their seventieth anniversary by putting up £6,000 for a 10-furlong handicap, along with a breeder's prize worth £600.

As the United Nations have already declared 1981 the International Year of Disabled People, it would seem to me that the Newmarket race committee's choice of a charity in this instance is singularly appropriate. Carson told me yesterday that he is a fervent supporter of the cause and that he will himself be sponsoring two coaches, one from the Cheshire Hunt and the other from the Quorn, so that supporters can attend the occasion.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield Park: Abandoned, waterlogged. Newton Abbot: Soft. Tomorrow: Kempton Park: Good to soft. Catterick Bridge: Soft.

Lingfield abandoned

There will be no racing at Lingfield Park today. The clerk of the course, Roderick Fabricius, said yesterday afternoon: "The stewards have inspected the course and, as several parts of the track are waterlogged, they had no alternative but to abandon the one-day meeting." Lingfield is the 23rd casualty of the current season.



Gravity takes over for jockey Mann as Tower Moss surrenders to inertia during Folkestone's Hurst Green Chase.

Prince from Donegal dispels the gloom

Thick fog and incessant rain hit racing at Folkestone yesterday, but the 1979 Ebor runner-up, Donegal Prince, helped dispel the gloom with victory in the Robertsbridge amateur riders handicap hurdle. Donegal Prince came home with 30 lengths to spare over Genovese, the favourite, in the hands of Oliver Sherwood, last season's champion amateur.

Paul Kelleway, the winning trainer, said: "Oliver told me he was never off the bridge today. We had Donegal Prince gelded after last year's Ebor, and he is a much better horse now." Mr Kelleway plans to run his winner in the Sun Alliance hurdle at the Cheltenham Festival.

Visibility for all six races was reduced to virtually the last furlong and senior rider Bob Davies described conditions as "just about the worst I've ridden in." Stamina was at a premium, and two winners who showed an abundance of that quality, and bravery too, were Tragus and Bryan Boru.

Tragus carried 12 stone 7 pounds top weight to a ten-length victory over Fjord in the Hurst Green handicap chase and David Morley, his trainer, said: "I was very apprehensive about the ground, as his legs are so bad, but he ran a very game race."

Bryan Boru, easy winner of the Battle selling chase from northern raider Bobbie Gordon, was one of the first racehorses to have a carbon fibre implantation.

Hugh O'Neill, the Dorking trainer, saddled his eighth winner of the season when Kasland appeared out of the mist at the final flight of the Northiam novices hurdle, division one, and ran on strongly to beat Lewes-trained Jamie Scott.

Mountain Man completed a double for Bob Davies and David Morley, coming in unchallenged in the second division of the novices hurdle.

Tim Forster had an 85-1 Towcester treble, in which Our Laurie (Waterhall novices chase, division two) gave the trainer his 700th winner.

Folkestone

1.15 (1.20) NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £552: 2m 110yd)

KASLAND, ch c by Shiny Tenth—Smokey's Sister (G. Dawes), 4-10-3 .... G. McCourt (7-1) 1
Jamie Scott .. R. Goldstein (15-2) 2
King Hagen .... G. Jones (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 79p; places, 22p, 26p, 22p. Dual F: £1.63. CSF: £5.63. H. O'Neill, at Dorking. 15l, 4l. Winnsoy 7-4 fav. Oriental Prince (6-1) 4th. 15 ran.

1.45 (1.49) BATTLE CHASE (Selling: £336: 2m)

BRYAN BORU, ch g by Armagnac Monarch—Polture (G. Michell), 10-11-3 .. P. Barton (15-8 fav) 1
Bobbie Gordon .. A. Turnell (15-8) 2
Geoffs Choice .. P. Haynes (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 37p; places, 16p, 12p, 11p. Dual F: 36p. CSF: 49p. D. Gandolfo, at Wantage. 20l, 2l. Skerries (20-1) 4th. 9 ran. Winner was bought for 1,750 gns.

2.15 (2.16) HURST GREEN CHASE (Handicap: £1,687: 2½m)

TRAGUS, b g by Tanerko—Noctandra (J. Morley), 9-12-7 .... B. R. Davies (5-1) 1
Fjord .... Maj R. Faulkner (3-1) 2
Caravino .... A. Bowker (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 26p, 12p. Dual F: 90p. CSF: £1.94. D. Morley, at Bury St Edmunds. 10l, nk. All Right Jack (5-2 fav) 4th. 6 ran.

2.45 (3.47) ROBERTSBRIDGE HURDLE (Handicap, amateurs: £851: 2m 5f)

DONEGAL PRINCE, b h, by Prince de Galles—Serena Rose (J. McGonagle), 5-11-7 .... Mr O. Sherwood (5-2) 1
Genovese .. Mrs D. Grissell (9-4 fav) 2
Ballycarn .. Mr A. Madgwick (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 21p, 12p, £1.42. Dual F: 62p. CSF: 86p. P. A. Kelleway, at Newmarket. 30l, 12l. Hidden Talent (10-1) 4th. 12 ran.

3.15 (3.19) BREDE CHASE (Novices: £886: 3½m)

LUCKY VANE, b g, by Lucky Brief—Crosovone (G. Balding), 6-10-12 .... M. Coyle (5-1) 1
Prestbury .... Mr T. Clay (16-1) 2
Aldo .... B. R. Davies (5-6 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.60; places, 32p, 22p, 10p. Dual F: £3.48. CSF: £8.65. G. B. Balding, at Weyhill. 10l, 5l. Oaklawn (14-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.45 (3.50) NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £552: 2m 110yd)

MOUNTAIN MAN, b h, by Wolver Hollow—Beck (Lady Halifax), 5-11-11 .. B. R. Davies (4-9 fav) 1
Redchat .... A. Turnell (9-2) 2
Bihas Beauty .... M. Scarfe (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 66p. Dual F: 22p. CSF: 37p. D. Morley, at Bury St Edmunds. 20l, 20l. Cyprus Sun (20-1) 4th. 7 ran.

JACKPOT: Not won. Pool of £379.50 carried forward to Kempton tomorrow. PLACEPOT: £5.35.

Big race could be an Irish Grandmothers' National

Grandmothers will have a big interest in the Grand National at Aintree on April 4. Mrs John Moore and Mrs Peggy St John Nolan, two Irish grannies, train three of the 81 entries announced yesterday for the 1981 Sun Grand National. Mrs Moore has entered Arctic Ale and Delmoss while Mrs Nolan is represented by Drumroan, who finished third to Lucius in 1978.

In addition there is the Dorset owner-trainer-breeder Mrs Mita Easton, mine hostess of "The Sheaf of Arrows" pub at Cranbourne. She is responsible for Martinstown and says: "I'm not a grandmother, but I'm old enough to be one."

Martinstown, her first runner in the National, is usually ridden by Mrs Easton's barman, Malcolm Batters, the amateur rider, but he put up 24 lb overweight when winning on the gelding at Cheltenham this month and Mrs Easton says: "I don't know yet who will ride my horse at Liverpool. It depends on the weight he gets."

No woman trainer has won the National, but five of them have entered eight horses this time. Mrs Diane Oughton, sister of the former royal jockey, Bill Rees, has the oldest entrant, 14-year-old Even Up: while Jenny Pitman is three-handed. Mrs Pitman, Britain's top female trainer, who set a turf record for her sex last Saturday when saddling her twenty-second winner of the season, has entered the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup winner Bueche Giorod, Artistic Prince and Lord Gulliver in her latest attempt to become the fir[st] woman to handle a Grand Nation[al] winner.

Fred Winter, doubly successf[ul] as a jockey and as a trainer, h[as] four entries including Rough a[nd] Tumble, second to Ben Nevis la[st] year and third to Rubstic in 197[9]. But the English trainer with mo[st] entries is John Edwards of Ros[s-]On-Wye with Another Prospec[t], Cheers, Good Prospect, H[ot] Tomato and Son and Heir.

The ante-post favourite in mo[st] bookmakers' early lists is Pet[er] Scot, who has already won th[e] Welsh National, but the horse['s] trainer David Gandolfo, al[so] represented by the fancied ma[re] Doubly Royal, says "Both th[e] owner and myself are still un[]decided about sending Peter Sc[ot] to Aintree. A decision will n[ot] be made until next month."

ENTRIES: Aldaniti, Another Capta[in], Another Dolly, Another Prospe[ct], Arrigle Boy, Arctic Ale, Artistic Prin[ce], Ballycross, Barney Maclyvie, Barr[...] Chief, Bryan Boru, Bueche Gior[od], Cabar Feidh, Carrow Boy, Casamayo[r], Cheers, Choral Festival, Chumso[...], Cold Spell, Commandant, Coolishall, C[...] Partner, Delopea, Delmoss, Doub[ly] Royal, Dromore, Drumroan.

Even Up, Flame Gun, Go[od] Prospect, Hot Tomato, Jack of Trump[s], Jimmy Miff, Katmandu, Kilkilwe[...], Kininvie, Kylogue Lady, Lord Gulliv[er], Lucy Parker, Man Alive, Marsheisto[...], Martinstown, Marty White, Might B[...], Modesty Forbids, Monte Sera, [...] Friendly Cousin, New Colonist, [...] Gypsy, Pacify, Peter Scot, Pillar Bo[x], Pongee Boy.

Rambling Artist, Rambling Jac[k], Raibleek, Right Ingle, Rolls Rambl[e], Rough and Tumble, Royal Exile, Roy[al] Mail, Royal Stuart, Rubstic, Sendulla[...], Scroggy, Sebastian V, Secret Progre[ss], Senator Maclacury, Siry Barry, So A[nd] So, Son and Heir, Spartan Missi[le], Sugarally, Tenecoon, The Fencer, Th[e] Vintner, Three of Diamonds, Three [to] One, Uncle Bing, Zongalero.

Weights published next Wednesday

Towcester results

1.0 (1.01) WATERHALL CHASE (Division I: novices: £849: about 2m)

PACEMEN, b g, by Menelek—Paccy (I. Singe), 7-11-3 .. R. Linley (20-1) 1
King's Champion .. P. Scudamore (8-1) 2
Prince Fury .. A. Webber (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.16; places, 33p, 26p, 16p. Dual F: £5.11. CSF: £16.17. N. Gaselee, at Lambourn. 1½l, 2½l, 1l. Regains (6-4 fav). All Bonus (26-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Hidden Myth.

1.30 (1.33) LONGWATER HURDLE (Division I: novices: £552: abt 2m 6f)

GAME BID, b m, by Laurence O—Biddy Hansel (Mrs M. Pennion), 7-11-4 .. Mr W. Bennion (14-1) 1
Wreckit .... J. Francome (9-2) 2
Spaced Out .. S. Morshead (15-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 38p, 24p, 25p. Dual F: 89p. CSF: £2.35. Rex Carter, at Swaffham. 2½l, 6l, 3l. Mike Channon (7-2 fav). Couleinagh (8-1) 4th. 18 ran.

2.0 (2.01) WATERHALL CHASE (Division II: novices: £849: 2m)

OUR LAURIE, ch g, by Laurence O—Artella (Mrs R. Henriques), 6-11-3 .. J. Francome (10-1) 1
Danny Street P. Scudamore (11-2) 2
Lysippe .... B. Smart (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.62; places, 50p, 15p, 15p. Dual F: £1.32. CSF: £6.36. T. Forster, at Wantage. 6l, 2l, 3l. Prince Andrei and Safeguard (11-4 jt favs). Prince Andrei 4th. 10 ran.

2.30 (2.31) DEER PARK CHASE (Handicap: £886: abt 2m 5f)

DAWN FOX, ch g, by Healaugh Fox—Paigette (D. Lane), 8-10-7 .... A. Webber (13-8) 1
Whistle For Gold .... J. Francome (5-6 fav)
Sawnogues .... J. Burke (5-1)

TOTE: Win, 22p. Dual F: 21p. CS[F] 30p. J. Webber, at Banbury. 2½l, 20[l], 18l. Ballyknock Boy (50-1) 4th. 4 ra[n]. NR: Mister Johnnie.

3.0 (3.05) TOTE HURDLE (Handica[p]: £1,429: abt 2m)

VERAMENTE, b g, by Sassafras—Quelle Blague (S. Powell), 6-10-0 .... A. Carroll (25-1)
Hopton .... J. A. Harris (5-1)
Rusthall .... W. Smith (7-1)

TOTE: Win, £1.16; places, 35p, 14p, 47p. Dual F: £9.03. CSF: £14.26. [...] Mellor, at Lambourn. 7l, 3l, 7l. H[...] Capitan 4-1 fav. Letitgo (25-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.30 (3.32) "WELL TO DO" CHAS[E] (Handicap: £1,577: abt 2m)

MEDOC, ch g, by Perspex—Lady Archive (P. Thompson), 9-10-9 .... S. Smith Eccles (5-2 fav)
Physicist .... R. Champion (5-1)
Monty Python .. C. Brown (4-1)

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 10p, 24p, [...] 15p. Dual F: 57p. CSF: £1.51. T. Forster, at Wantage. 4l, 5l, 12l. Hard Outlook (5-1) 4th. 9 ran.

4.0 (4.04) LONGWATER HURDLE (Division II: novices: £560: abt 2m 5f)

ANKUS, b g, by Fine Blade—Persuader (Sir K. Butt), 5-11-2 .... J. Francome (5-4 fav) 1
Leading Lady .. D. Shaw (100-30) 2
Indian Rulette S. Keightley (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 13p, 14p, 17p. Dual F: 67p. CSF: 60p. T. Forster, at Wantage. 1½l, 2½l, 2l. Sparrow (16-1) 4th. 16 ran.

PLACEPOT: £36.05.



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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Nigeria gets down to basics, page 21

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 461.7 up 3.1
FT Gilts 68.72 up 0.19

■ **Sterling**
$2.4285 up 90 points
Index 80.2 unchanged

■ **Dollar**
Index 86.3 down 0.5
DM 1.9922 down 138 pts

■ **Gold**
$578.50 up $15

■ **Money**
3 month sterling 14¼-14
3 month Euro $ 18-17¾
6 month Euro $ 17-16¾

IN BRIEF

Electricity Council chairman named

Mr Austin Bunch, the deputy chairman of the Electricity Council was yesterday promoted to chairman on what appears to be a caretaker basis. His term of office will run for little more than a year, to March, 1982, when his predecessor, Sir Francis Tombs, was due to have relinquished the post.

Sir Francis resigned at the end of last year.

Mr Bunch, who is 62, became deputy in 1976. He has also chaired the management committee of the £1,300m the Electricity Supply Industry pension fund.

His successor as deputy chairman will be Mr Alan Plumpton, 54, who has been appointed for a period of five years. Mr Plumpton is chairman of the London Electricity Board.

Trusthouse Forte may still sell tower

Trusthouse Forte, the hotels and catering group, may sell after all the Blackpool Tower which it bought recently as part of a package of leisure interests from Thorn-EMI.

Sir Charles Forte, chief executive of the company, said that offers had been received for the tower from local interests. His company was now considering its options, one of which was to keep the tower but spend £1m on refurbishments.

Financial Editor, page 21

Alternative jobs

A study of the problems and opportunities for alternative employment and new investment at Scunthorpe on south Humberside, where 4,000 steelworkers are to be made redundant, has been launched by BSC (Industry), the corporation's job creation subsidiary.

111,784 fewer cars

United Kingdom car output in the first 11 months of last year was 860,698 compared with 972,484 in the same period of 1979. The figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that BL's weekly average car production in the 11 months was 7,877, a fall of 19.9 per cent on a year earlier.

£3m mill order

Redpath Engineering, the British Steel Corporation's constructional engineering subsidiary, has won a £3m structural steelwork contract for a new rolling mill being built in Morocco by the state owned Société Nationale de Siderurgie.

£12.5m EEC grants

The European Commission said yesterday it was allocating a further £12.5m from the European Regional Development Fund towards the cost of projects in the United Kingdom. The money will contribute towards 14 industrial and three infrastructure schemes in assisted areas.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 946.25, down 4.43 on Wall Street yesterday. The £-SDR rate was 1.26888 while the £-SDR rate was 0.526179.

State shipbuilders negotiating further cutback of 3,200 jobs

By Peter Hill

Crucial talks on British Shipbuilders' plans to cut its labour force by a further 3,200 by the end of March will be resumed today between senior executives of the Corporation and leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

The talks were adjourned last week after British Shipbuilders had circulated unions with details of the latest cutbacks. Since nationalization, the rundown of the industry's labour force has been based on a voluntary redundancy scheme which provides for enhanced severance payments

Eighteen months ago, the corporation and the unions agreed a joint policy involving the shedding of at least 10,000 jobs by the middle of last year, although the net job loss was to be reduced to 6,000 by increased activity in naval and offshore-related contracts.

The corporation has insisted that the latest cuts, set against a background of continued poor demand for merchan ships and the heavy losses it is sustaining, form part of that agreement with the exception of Vosper ship repairers at Southampton, where 1,100 workers are threatened with redundancy after a decision by the British Transport Docks Board to close down the two repair docks. The other proposed redundancies will cut across the corporation's entire activities and will affect staff as well as shipbuilding workers.

Mr Robert Atkinson, British Shipbuilders' chairman, is expected to underline to the union leaders that the cuts are essential if the industry is to survive in any substantial shape in the future, and that in the event of not being able to secure agreement the corporation would have no real alternative than to implement compulsory redundancies.

Union leaders are expected to question executives on the impact of the Government's decision, announced earlier this week, to slow down the Royal Navy's warship ordering programme. Mr John Nott, Defence Secretary, told the House of Commons that there would be "some adjustment" of the forward warship building programme, which would slow down the planned rate of contracts.

He said that the defence department would have discussions with British Shipbuilders on where next year's programme of orders would be allocated. Only then would it be possible to make a firm estimate of the number of jobs affected.

Those discussions and decisions cannot long be delayed since British Shipbuilders is scheduled to provide Sir Keith Joseph, Industry Secretary, with a revised version of its corporate plan in the spring. The plan is expected to be completed before the end of March and will incorporate estimated labour requirements.

The merchant shipbuilding labour force is now about 18,500, but clearly a slowdown in naval ordering can only serve to exacerbate the corporation's already considerable problems. This must pose problems over the future security of employment of many hundreds of workers in the specialist naval yards of Vickers, Vosper and Yarrow, and in the so called "mixed yards" which can build both merchant and naval ships.

With the strength of sterling and intensified competition from low-cost shipbuilding nations, further yard closures cannot be ruled out.

Coral and Grand Met inquiries go to DoT

By Philip Robinson

The Stock Exchange has passed the results of its preliminary inquiries into share dealings in Coral Leisure and Grand Metropolitan to the Department of Trade under the new insider dealing laws.

The exchange said in a statement yesterday that having considered information gained as a result of its inquiries, the dealings appeared to merit further examination by the department.

But it stressed that this should not be taken as an indication that it thinks there has been any violations of Sections 68 or 69 of the Companies Act, 1980, the sections relating to insider dealing which carries a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment and or an unlimited fine.

The inquiries covered a period leading up to September 1, 1980 when Grand Metropolitan launched a £87m takeover bid for the gaming group. It was subsequently dropped after a monopolies referral.

During last August, Grand Met's price rose from 155p to 165p on August 22 and then fell, ending 4p lower on the day of the announcement at 155p.

Last year, the shares moved between a range of 120p and 167p. Over the same period, Coral's shares rose from the low 60s to peak at 66p on August 8 before dropping back to 59p on August 18 and 56p by August 22, after which the shares moved up to 61p on August 27 and were suspended up 5p at 65½p on the day of the bid, which valued the shares 103p.

Under the "early warning system" agreed between the department and the exchange, details of inquiries were passed to the DoT some days ago.

Inside dealing became illegal in June last year. The exchange has already referred dealings in Petrocon (which was cleared in December), Wilkinson Match, County & District Properties, Cornell Dresses and Pennine Commercial Holdings.

CBI seeks boost for small business

By Edward Townsend

The Confederation of British Industry is to urge the Government to adopt new measures to encourage people to invest their savings in small companies. The aim is to make industry as easy and attractive an investment as building societies or unit trusts.

As part of its proposals to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for inclusion in the March Budget, the CBI wants subtantial tax incentives offered to individuals who invest in new and smaller companies directly or indirectly through bodies to be called Small Firms' Investment Companies (SFICs).

The CBI would like to see such investors qualify for low capital gains or income tax when their investments are realized. To encourage the formation of SFICs, it wants them to be made exempt from both taxes.

Mr Fiennes Cornwallis, chairman of the CBI's smaller firms council, said yesterday: "If implemented, our proposals would represent a significant step forward in improving the supply of capital to new and expanding smaller companies, which would provide real benefits to the economy in terms of increased investment in high technology businesses, a revitalization of our industrial base and the creation of new jobs.

"It is vital to restore the attraction to individuals and financial institutions of direct or indirect investment in new and smaller companies by giving them tax treatment similar to that they would receive on other forms of investment."

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the CBI, said after yesterday's monthly meeting of the confederation's council, that the Budget proposals would be "fiscally neutral". Industry had to bear the cost of the recession and could not add to inflation.

The CBI's representations will be finalized in the next week and will be aimed at reducing industry's costs, particularly in relation to energy, interest rates, local authority rates and the "temporary" National Insurance surcharge.

The CBI regards as encouraging the latest results of its pay data bank, showing that two-thirds of wage settlements in December were in single percentage figures, but is concerned that a number of significant negotiations in the current pay round remain to be concluded.

Sir Raymond Pennock, the CBI president, said that settlements to come in areas like banking and local public services could have a considerable impact on industry's costs. Last year, companies paid "very heavily" because of wage deals in those sectors.

On the rating front, Sir Raymond said it was "no use local authorities thinking they can solve their problems by passing them on to us". Industry already paid 45 per cent of local rates.

Meanwhile, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, yesterday called on people from industry and commerce with experience of handling substantial budgets and investment decisions to help councils to get better value for money. Firms must realize that they had a real interest in their local councils and should also encourage employees interested in standing for election.

£30m credit support for Polish economy

By Michael Prest

Food exports from the United Kingdom to Poland are tobe guaranteed under a $36m (£15m) line of credit granted by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. The move follows recent reports that the ECGD has been considering rerating Poland as a higher risk.

The ECGD credit is part of an interim financial arrangement for Poland announced yesterday by the Foreign Office and worth about £30m. The arrangement is one element in aid for Poland agreed by the EEC. About £15m is for refinancing of existing Polish debts to Britain and the same amount is credit for essential imports.

Among the commodities to be covered by the ECGD credit, the finance for which is being organized by Lloyds Bank International, are barley, beef, butter, pigmeat, and sugar.

Help for Poland. The announcement by the Foreign Office marks the first phase of a major effort by Western countries to help the Polish economy (David Sparier, Our Diplomatic Correspondent, writes).

These arrangements are seen simply as "interim help, and further international talks will be held shortly, probably in Paris, to tackle the longer term *needs of Poland*. Britain is already actively considering what can be done.

The size of the credits and the speed with which the assistance has been mobilized indicates the concern of Western countries to help Poland.

Slowdown in rate of wage rises

Continued from page 1

panies which have borne the brunt of the recession, towards individuals, who have experienced a record increase in living standards over the past two years.

But any move towards increasing taxes on households on March 10, such as failing to index tax allowances by the full amount by which prices have risen, could reinforce the squeeze on incomes produced by pay settlements failing to keep pace with prices. There is therefore a risk that higher taxes could prolong the recession just at the point where the economy could otherwise be expected to turn up, in late spring or summer.

The Department of Employment expects the underlying rise in earnings to continue to slow rapidly over the next few months, as large settlements in the last pay round drop out of the index. Although the majority of workers have yet to settle in the present round, the trend so far suggests that government forecasts for a 10 per cent or so rise in earnings, compared with over 20 per cent in the previous round, could well be realized.

Earnings table, page 22

Mr John De Lorean yesterday with one of the first cars.

De Lorean output starts

By Robert Rodwell

Mr John De Lorean yesterday drove one of the first of his company's sports cars off the production line at the Government-backed De Lorean car plant in Belfast.

The car is part of the first batch being shipped to the United States next month. "We aim to get about 700 cars into the States by the end of April for a coast-to-coast market launch early in May," Mr De Lorean said.

The launch will be some months later than the original date specified when an agreement to build the plant in Belfast was signed in August, 1978.

"It is fortunate there have been a few delays because the United States market has been dull but is reviving again. We will hit it at just the right time", r De Loeran said.

Government investment in the project is to total more than £60m, including a £17.7m equity stake. About £40m has gone straight back into the Northern Ireland economy in construction of the 76-acre plant.

Production of cars is three a day this week, rising to five a day next week, 10 a day the week after, and increasing steadily. The workforce, currently 865, is also building up as recruits are trained 40 to 50 at a time.

"By the end of the year we will have 1,500 working here, and 2,000 by the middle of next year", Mr De Lorean said.

Reagan call for 'shock tactics' on budget

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 21.

President Ronald Reagan told his first Cabinet meeting at the White House today: "We've got to get control of the budget. It is out of control."

Mr David Stockman, the new Budget Director, outlined the ways in which the President intends to trim the budget in the first detailed account of the new administration's plans.

Mr Stockman said that an unprecedented programme would be announced shortly that would "shock and shift" the whole course of the American economy.

He left no doubt that the budget changes will be sweeping, covering every aspect of public expenditure and taxation.

The future control of the budget can only be secured within the framework of a long term broad economic plan. Mr Stockman said that a part of this plan had to be the maintenance of tight money policies and any wavering in its anti-inflation policies by the Federal Reserve Board would have a damaging effect on the economy as a whole.

He said that the new administration would declare a "full throttle, four year plan that involves no equivocation and no hesitation". It might be three weeks before the full details were ready for announcement, he added.

On taxation, the Budget Director said that plans would be developed to reduce the overall tax burden for all sectors of society. Substantial tax changes would be outlined, designed to "encourage growth, savings and investment."

Mr Stockman said that the "almost across-the-board cuts in domestic spending" would range from reductions in benefits to students and welfare recipients, to curbing public works programmes and government subsidies to synthetic fuel industries, and to stretching current governmental capital expenditure plans.

Economics chief: Mr Murray Weidenbaum, 53, an highly respected conservative economist is likely to be appointed as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers at the White House and as such he will become the chief economic policy adviser to President Reagan and his cabinet.

British Steel set for deal with GKN

By Our Industrial Staff

Formation of a new joint venture steel company between the effectively bankrupt British Steel Corporation and GKN, the steel and engineering group, is *expected to be announced* within the next two weeks.

Senior executives of both the BSC and GKN had a further round of talks yesterday and barring any last-minute hitches, a formal announcement is expected to be made by the two partners. The new company represents the first stage of the most fundamental shake-up of the United Kingdom steel industry since nationalization of the 14 largest companies 14 years ago against an unremitting background of falling demand and mounting losses in both the public and private sectors of the industry.

Discussions between GKN and BSC have been taking place over the so-called "phoenix one" project involving a rationalization of billet, bar and wire rod production in the United Kingdom for nearly two years. The talks have been actively encouraged by the Government and by Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, in particular.

The new company, which will be a limited liability concern, will have an annual turnover approaching £300m and will employ between 5,000-10,000 workers.

The Phoenix concept has important political pattractions for the Government in view of the fact BSC needs further substantial support.

Ministers ha dhoped that the joint venture company would have a majority private sector stake; bur GKN has been loathe to take a controlling 51 per cent interest (although the BSC would have liked a controlling stake). A *compromise* appears to have been reached under which each of the partners would hold a 50 per cent interest with GKN providing key management personnel.

Government finance for the steel industry will be reduced substantially, although it is expected that through the BSC, the Government will provide sufficient working capital to carry the new company through its first two years of operation.

Discussions are going ahead on the formation of a second phoenix joint venture which will involve other GKN steel-making activities through a rationalization of the engineering steels sector.

Companies involved in this project include Duport, the jointly owned Round Oak company where the present partners are the BSC, and Tube Investments, and Hadfields, the Lonrho subsidiary.

2,500 jobs to go

Agreement with steel industry unions was reached last night for the closure of the Normanby Park steelworks at Scunthorpe with the loss of 2,500 jobs. This agreement negotiated locally will mean that the plant will cease operations at the end of next month, with the rundown in the workforce starting almost immediately and the first 1,000 workers due to leave by the end of next month.

Cabinet to meet on BL's £1,100m loan application

By Our Industrial Editor

Cabinet Ministers are meeting today to consider the request from British Leyland for a further £1,100m of public funding for the company.

The latest request for government aid, to cover a four-year period, is vital to the success of the company's plans to reestablish BL as a profitable motor group.

But the question of whether the Government will agree to the request, or if it is to do so, the form in which the cash will be made available and over what period, is not likely to be resolved.

Although in recent weeks several ministers have reconciled themselves to providing Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman, with some of the funds he requires—at least in the short term—in view of the social and financial consequences of denying the request, a government announcement is not expected for some time.

One factor which ministers clearly will take into account is the company's performance. They will want to await the outcome of the joint management-union inquiry into the dismissal of eight workers from the company's Longbridge plant after an internal inquiry into alleged disturbances at the works last November, during which cars and property were damaged.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, apparently has been convinced that the BL plan should be supported.

500 more jobs at aircraft works

By Bill Johnstone



Jetstream 31: production to continue despite setback on RAF order.

British Aerospace plans to continue producing its new £1m light airliner, the Jetstream 31, at Prestwick, Ayrshire, and create 500 new jobs, despite the deferment of an order for the plane by the Ministry of Defence on Tuesday.

The announcement comes in the wake of the Government announcing its defence cuts. An order for 14 of the aircraft to be used by the RAF has been put off as a result of defence economies.

British Aerospace anticipated the Government's move and tailored its marketing in recent months to the airliner commuter and company executive market.

As a consequence British Aerospace has received commitments for 13 aircraft, nine options from 5 operators and 16 letters from airlines expressing interest in purchasing about 40 aircraft.

The Scottish division of the Aerospace Association of the Engineers and Managers Association claims an element of credit for the success. It represents most of the managers and senior staff at Prestwick.

The prospect of 500 new jobs largely on the production side being created in Scotland has been applauded by the Scottish Office. The works already employ 1,500 people.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AGB Research	13p to 237p
Cons Gold	12p to 488p
De La Rue	23p to 698p
Haden Carrier	10p to 190p
Manson Fin	8p to 67p
Standard Tel	20p to 429p
Stocklake Hldgs	7p to 87p
Trusthouse Forte	12p to 195p
Unitech	10p to 250p
Utd Scientific	17p to 298p

Falls

Akryd & Smithrs	10p to 318p
BP	12p to 392p
Blagdn & Noakes	9p to 89p
Global Nat Res	20p to 410p
Hong K & Shang	6p to 174p
Jardine M'son	11p to 196p
KCA Int	5p to 163p
Lasmo	13p to 684p
MK Electric	5p to 185p
Rediffusion	5p to 113p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.13	2.05
Austria Sch	35.70	33.70
Belgium Fr	80.25	76.75
Canada $	2.94	2.86
Denmark Kr	15.40	14.70
Finland Mkk	9.78	9.33
France Fr	11.47	11.02
Germany DM	4.99	4.77
Greece Dr	126.00	119.00
Hongkong $	12.85	12.25
Ireland Pt	1.34	1.29
Italy Lira	2430.00	2320.00
Japan Yn	511.00	485.00
Netherlands Gld	5.41	5.18
Norway Kr	13.12	12.57
Portugal Esc	134.50	126.50
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.97
Spain Pta	198.50	190.00
Sweden Kr	11.15	10.65
Switzerland Fr	4.53	4.32
USA $	2.48	2.41
Yugoslavia Dnr	85.00	80.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

French learn perils of index linking the hard way

60.9 pc payout on 'Giscard' bonds

Paris, Jan 21.—The French Treasury spent 3,960m francs (about £353.5m) of taxpayers' money last week to pay interest on a 15-year state loan through which the government raised only 6,500m francs when it was issued in 1973.

Interest payments on the gold-indexed bonds have amounted to 10,700m francs so far and, assuming no change in the price of gold between now and maturity, will total 34,450m francs.

What is more worrying, however, is the fact that if the loan were to be redeemed today, the Government would have to pay out a staggering 56,000m francs or 49,500m francs more than the proceeds of the loan.

The problem of redemption, which will take place on January 16, 1988, will be all the more acute since presidential elections are to be held in the spring of that year.

The government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who has consistently opposed all forms of indexation since taking office in 1976, is known to be increasingly concerned with the cost of the bond issue.

The bond was the idea of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, France's Finance Minister at the time the 1,000-franc nominal bonds were issued with a 7 per cent coupon.

The interesting feature was a "safeguard clause" that gave investors a guarantee against monetary risks. The clause provided that the redemption value of the bonds would be automatically indexed to the price of a one kilogram gold ingot should the French franc cease to be linked to gold.

In 1981, holders of the bonds received 609.03 francs interest for each 1,000-franc nominal bond held—equivalent to a 60.9 per cent coupon—compared with 392.96 francs last year, 193.85 in 1979, 168.80 in 1978, and only 70 between 1974 and 1977.

The market in the 7 per cent 1973 "Giscard" bonds is one of the biggest on the Paris Bourse, with 2,000-3,000 bonds changing hands daily for a value of 18-27m francs compared with an average of about Fr400m for the entire Bourse.

AP-Dow Jones



Chrysler may set higher rate

Chrysler Corporation may have to offer a higher than planned interest rate on its $400m (about £167m) of new borrowings to help overcome concern among investors about the company's future.

Even though the notes are fully guaranteed by the Government, United States Federal officials have authorized the company to offer a more attractive interest than in the past because of the "market perception of Chrysler's difficulties, which creates investor uncertainty".

Yugoslav credit

Yugoslavia has obtained a *DM500m (about £105m) united* financial credit from a syndicate headed by four Luxembourg subsidiaries of West German banks, *says* the Deutsche Bank AG. The credit, which runs for seven years was signed in Frankfurt.

Malaysian port study

The Kelantan state government in Malaysia is examining a study carried out by Japanese experts for construction of a port near Kota Bahru, about 200 miles north-east of Kuala Lumpur costing $250m (about £104m), government sources said.

Opec Geneva meeting

Oil ministers of Petroleum Exporting Countries will hold their next regular meeting on May 25 in Geneva, the Opec secretariat said in Vienna. The ministers meet every six months to review oil prices.

Seoul ship deal

Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation said in *Seoul it has signed a $120m* (about £50m) contract to build three oil tankers for Abu Dhabi National Oil Tanker Co. Delivery is set for 1983.

Diamond exchange

Asia's first diamond exchange is expected to open in Hong-Kong in July as planned, despite a predicted downturn in demand for the stones this year, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* reports.

Companies cast envious glances at newcomers' special incentives

Trouble brewing in enterprise zones

The Government's decision that Dudley in the West Midlands is one of the first two authorities to be formally invited to prepare an enterprise zone scheme will enable a number of problems to be aired which could have implications for the nine other zones already suggested.

In the two and a half months since the sites were proposed, some of the initial euphoria in Dudley has given way to doubts and even organized opposition.

There is a growing fear within Dudley companies that the many "carrots" on offer to attract new industry to the 338-acre zone will leave them at a serious disadvantage compared with newcomers.

Even so, many local businesses are prepared, for the good of the community, to live with the idea of advantaged new competitors. What they will not accept is that the 100 companies already established in the zone should receive the same bonuses as the newcomers. These include exemption from development land tax, 100 *per cent capital allowances for* commercial and industrial buildings, a 10-year exemption from rates, and liberally administered planning procedures.

Upwards of 150 businessmen have attended meetings to voice their concern and question local council leaders. Among them was Mr William Andrews, chairman of the Andrews Group of steel processing and stockholding companies.

As he pointed out: "We are only six miles from the zone boundary, yet overnight our competitors inside the zone and new ones who join them will have a head start on us.

"Take the 10-year freedom from rates, for instance. For a firm of our size, rates account for £25,000 a year, and that could be the difference between staying in business during the present recession and going to the wall.

"I believe that the Government has got to take another look at the forms of the incentives being applied to the zones. For instance I am in favour of help to develop the land and the provision of lower start-up charges. But a 10-year subsidy on rates is ridiculous."

Another of his worries is that the zone will attract *the wrong type of industry* from the wrong place. Dudley is a traditional Black Country metal manipulating area. The existence of a large number of unemployed skilled metalworkers, *plus the* financial incentives, could persuade engineering and metal processing companies to move from neighbouring West Midland towns.

Wolverhampton has already expressed its concern at the possible drain on employment. On the other hand, Wolverhampton could be accused of sour grapes. It was itself a vigorous but unsuccessful campaigner to be allocated an enterprise zone.

Zone supporters have another problem. Dudley is the only one of the proposed zones not in a government-designated assisted area. Without that status, it cannot qualify for development grants from the EEC, and that will place it at a serious disadvantage when competing for newcomers, particularly where multinational business is concerned.

The Blackbrook Valley site chosen for the new zone lies above the South Staffordshire coal seam on which the wealth of the region was largely founded. Over the years it has been worked out, leaving a scarred landscape of slag heaps and disused mine shafts. Some of the old shafts are not marked on maps and will have to be traced to be filled in.

Without the proposed zone incentives, development costs would be prohibitive. More than half the acreage is already occupied by industry while the remainder is owned by eight private companies.

Dudley's unemployment is at a post-war high of over 9 per cent for the borough and 11 per cent for the catchment area of the zone. The area needs another 10,000 new jobs to restore employment to the levels of the late 1970s.

A Department of Environment spokesman said last night: "The zones have only been selected at this stage. Before they are formally designated, probably in the summer, there will be ample opportunity for interested bodies and individuals to make representations. This will include taking part in a public meeting."

Clifford Webb
Midland Industrial Correspondent

Lords report rejects energy price equality

By John Huxley

Equal prices for particular forms of energy throughout the European Economic Community would be neither attainable nor desirable, according to a report by a House of Lords Select Committee, published today.

The committee *says it* is important that energy prices should be determined according to common general principles, *and calls for these to be more* clearly defined.

But it adds: "These principles should not be interpreted in the United Kingdom in such a way that energy prices are higher than those prevailing in other industrialized countries."

Publication of the report comes at a crucial point in the continuing national debate over the prices paid for energy by British industry. The Confederation of British Industry, and many of its member organiza*tions, have argued in recent* months that business in the United Kingdom shares a larger burden of rising energy prices than overseas rivals.

These claims have, on the whole, been denied by ministers, but they are being examined more closely in a number of other forums. A Commons Select Committee on Energy is examining pricing policy, and is expected to take evidence from Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, probably on February 10.

A 12-man task force has also been set up by the Government and the National Economic Development Office to assess the impact of high energy costs on British industry. The task force, which first met earlier this week, is hoping to prepare a report within six weeks.

The Lords Select Committee on the *European Communities* took evidence from government departments, energy supply industries and the Petroleum *Industry Association*, as well as examining European Commission policy on harmonization of energy prices and taxes.

Like many of its predecessors, the committee has been unable to come to any firm conclusions on industry claims that it is paying more for its energy. "The committee found that a number of disparities exist *between energy prices in* different member states, but that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the prices actually *being charged for some impor*tant uses of energy."

The report says that European coal mining industries face particular problems at present,

2nd Report from the House of Lords European Communities Committee, Session 1980-81: Hamonisation of Energy Prices and Taxes. HMSO.

£2,100m surplus for chemicals industry

By Our Industrial Staff

Despite a fall in production and sales at home, Britain's chemicals industry had a record trade surplus last year of more than £2,100m, 42 per cent up on 1979.

This represented more than *half of the surplus* earned by manufacturing industry as a whole.

Last year was one of the *worst for the* chemicals industry on record. Most of the large companies, including ICI, Shell, and BP Chemicals announced reduced *profits*, or even losses, and were forced to make a total of several thousand workers redundant.

Writing in the company newspaper this month, Mr Robert Horton, managing director of BP Chemicals, said, "I am afraid that all the signs are that for most of 1981, times are not going to be any better."

Last night, Mr Martin Trowbridge, director-general of the Chemical Industries Association, described the figures as a "*sugar-coated pill*".

He explained: "From the outside, the increased favourable trade balance looks good and certainly reflects well on those who have struggled successfully against competitors in the international market-place.

"However, the bitter core is that much of the business has been bought at a minimum profit or even a loss, arising *from high United Kingdom* energy prices and the artificially bloated petro-pound."

At £5,303m, chemical exports were almost 8 per cent up in value, although they declined in volume by 4.5 per cent.

Imports were worth £3,164m. This was 7 per cent down in value and more than twice that amount lower in volume, reflecting the domestic recession in manufacturing industry and general home demand for imported chemicals.

The overall trade figures have gained further by the continued improvement in the terms of trade.

Mr Trowbridge said: "The monthly export figures showed a good start to the year, followed by a declining trend through the summer and autumn, which somewhat surprisingly was arrested in October and November.

"At the same time, the declining trend in imports appeared to have ended in the closing months of the year, probably reflecting an end to destocking in some sectors of industry."

Generally during recessions imports fal lat a much faster rate than domestic demand. However, during the present decline, *import penetration*, expressed as a proportion of home demand, has remained at about 33 per cent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The proper role of pension funds

From Mr Robert A. McCrindle, MP for Brentwood & Ongar (Conservative)

Sir, You *report* that a special TUC conference is to consider a recommendation that at least £1,000m should be made available from private pension funds so as to provide capital for investment in manufacturing industry. While no-one would deny that there is indeed a shortfall in such investment, the suggestion that such a sum should be arbitrarily transferred, no matter how laudable the purpose, is tantamount to a confiscation of funds entrusted by *employees* for their future pension provision. Much has been made recently of the *benefits obtained by pensioners* in the public service through index-linked pension schemes, while their *fellows* who have *retired from private industry* have no such guarantee of protection *against inflation*. If the large sum of £1,000m is to be invested more for the purpose of producing jobs than for the provision of the contributor's pension, then we shall indeed be in a situation, some time in the future, where private pension schemes may be unable to meet their pension commitments, far less move to a situation in which their *members* too are protected against inflation.

The whole suggestion is based on a doctrinaire conviction that the pension funds are there to be milked for public (some would say political) purposes. Instead, it should never be forgotten that they are there to be invested profitably so as to ensure that the individual's pension is available when he has finished his life's work.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT McCRINDLE,
House of Commons,
January 20.

Rises in price of gold

From Mr C. W. Aschan

Sir, An article in *The Times* of January 8 quotes with apparent approval two bureaucrats of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) who criticize the alleged unfair gains through the rise in gold prices since the middle 1970s which, they say, benefited the "rich" countries but not those of the Third *World who owned* less gold. This your contributor describes as a profoundly unfair system.

Gold has in fact declined in price *from its high by some* 30 per cent. Today it costs about 56 times more in sterling than it did in 1900 and we need around £50 to buy what could be bought for a sovereign in 1900. The rise in gold since the mid-seventies was a much overdue correction of the absurd anomaly that resulted from the misguided and ill-fated attempt by governments to hide the rapid loss of value of their currencies and their *political* disinclination to see the two principal gold producing countries increase their earnings. When persistent inflation *inevitably* brought this to an abrupt end there was naturally a scramble to buy gold at prices so artificially depressed that they bore no resemblance to real values. In *real* terms there has been no gain in value of gold.

The Unctad gentlemen and your contributor, who are doubtless too young to know the value of sovereigns, propose that taxpayers of the "rich" countries should further subsidize the Third World with "*gains*" *from their gold holdings* although these are clearly fictitious. And if they were not, why should they?

C. W. ASCHAN,
Glaceriska,
Appin,
Argyll PA38 4DQ.

Equality for fish and chips

From Mr David Toulson

Sir, I refer to our article "Never on a Sunday, unless" (January 15). The laws on Sunday trading are so complicated and in many instances ridiculous; one could almost believe they had been compiled by a class of school children.

Fish and chip shops throughout the country should have the same freedom of choice as the other take-away food shops. It is as though we have become *the ethnic community as far as* trading is concerned. We see Chinese, Indian, Pakistan, Greek, Turkish and many other nations' take-away-food shops trading freely on Sundays. But it is against the law for us to open our doors to sell what has often been called "The great British dish".

We sincerely hope that the Bill of Sir Anthony Meyer MP will be having more luck than the other seven attempts that have been made. All we want is equality.

H. DAVID TOULSON,
Confederation of Fried Fish
Caterers' Associations,
14 Iles Lane,
Knaresborough,
North Yorkshire.

VAT relief is vital to tourism

From Mrs Susanna Burr

Sir, Advocates of the Tourist Industry have in the past put in their *several* pleas for VAT exemption on accommodation expenses for overseas tourists visiting the United Kingdom.

As the Chancellor prepares his 1981 Budget, might one ask him to take note that an estimated £4,000m was spent by tourist visiting Britain during 1980. With the current strength of the pound, and the effects of *the* recession in Europe and North America, this figure would seem likely drastically to reduce this year if the present overseas visitor finds Britain proportionally and increasingly more expensive. VAT at 15 per cent is a deterrent to tourists; an increase in the VAT level would be a disaster.

Britain's excellent performance in the field of tourism would collapse and the obvious effects would be not only an ultimate loss to the Treasury, but an increase in unemployment and the sacrifice of countless small businesses who serve the overseas visitor in Britain's *interests*.

Without some VAT relief, it will be "Goodbye 1981" for the tourist industry.

Yours *faithfully*,
SUSANNA BURR,
Chief Executive,
Prestige Hotels,
Strand House,
Great West Road,
Brentford,
Middlesex TW8 9EX.

Importance of home making

From Miss Sally Gregg

Sir, Reference Mr William G. Richards' letter published in Business News on January 14, if the job of "helping to keep the social structure of the country together and nurturing ... the next generation" is "much more important" than earning a wage outside the home, why do not more men take to it? (Given adequate financial backing from working wives, of course.)

Could it be that most women have realized that the notion of the importance of home-making and child rearing is a con—there is no status, no kudos and precious little thanks involved, from either the nation or the *individuals involved*. The only way to count in this world is to be able to bring home the bacon—cooking it afterwards is no substitute.

Yours faithfully,
SALLY GREGG,
24 Wellington Avenue,
Fleet,
Hampshire GU13 9BL.
January 14.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Trusthouse holds the line

Trusthouse Forte pegged-down costs ruthlessly in the second half. And in a business which is a large employer of casual labour and where perhaps 30 per cent of every pound of sales is accounted for by wages, it has the flexibility to do this.

Against a background of deteriorating occupancy rates through the year, then, particularly in its London hotels which suffered as Americans stayed at home because of high sterling, the outcome is creditable. On three out of four counts—trading profits, earnings and the dividend—Trusthouse has done better; only at the pre-tax profit level where it had to shoulder higher interest costs did it slip, by 3 per cent to £66m.

As ever the occupancy picture is confused. Trusthouse reckons it saw a 5 per cent decline on average in its London hotels and rather less than that outside the capital which suggests it was raising its share of a deteriorating market in this country.

In the United States, a 13 per cent improvement in dollar-expressed trading profit suggests modest progress despite slack trading in the lodge business as energy problems in the United States still affect business.

The outlook is naturally difficult to predict. Trusthouse is investing heavily (and keeping the tax charge lower) in new hotel



Sir Charles Forte, chief executive, Trusthouse Forte.

and lodge capacity, particularly in North America, and in this country its catering side is producing strong growth.

Its balance sheet, following a partial revaluation, is strong with gearing under 50 per cent.

All this suggests that it can at least hold its own, but a return to the sort of growth seen during the 1970s is not yet in prospect.

The pattern of operations now though, underlined by the investment taking place in the America, suggests that Trusthouse reckons it is more likely to get growth going on the other side of the Atlantic than it is in this country.

This seems to leave the shares—up 12p yesterday at 195p—fairly valued for the present, yielding 6.6 per cent on a dividend that would still be covered twice by current cost earnings.

● *Argyll Foods' latest circular is long on details of the proposed takeover of Oriel Foods for £19.5m from RCA. But after the rapid changes of the past few months, the group is unwilling to make any profit forecasts for the 15-month period to this March so it is hard for shareholders to discern the eventual shape of Argyll.*

Plainly the hope at the moment is that Mr Gulliver can work the same sort of magic as he did at Fine Fare in the late 1960s. There is now plenty of talk of Argyll emerging as a real force in food retailing in this country and certainly the record of Bejam over the years indicates that frozen foods is a good sector of the business to attack.

As it is the financial details show that Argyll's net assets will be increased from £4m to £13.5m and that with annualized pre-tax profits of £4.5m Argyll is paying only nine times earnings for Oriel.

But the way the deal is being financed—a two-for-five rights to raise £8m and a £12m loan from Samuel Montagu and Midland—leaves little room for any disappointments on the trading front despite Oriel's net cash of £10m. Mr Gulliver is also having to leave nothing to chance in agreeing that his private interests and Samuel Montagu should act as a backstop should Argyll shareholders not take a liking to the deal. All the same dealers are expecting the shares to come back a little higher from their 78p suspension price.

Union Discount

Aggressive stance

The 1980 tale from Union Discount is not *dissimilar from that told by Alexanders* earlier this week. In the first six months the group was able to do very nicely out of the booming commercial bill business and a rising gilt-edged market. But from then on the going became rather tougher, at least until the 2-point cut in MLR in late November.

The net result is that disclosed profits, after tax and transfers to inner reserves, are up from £2.08m to £3.35m. Moreover, given that Union came through the rigours of 1979 rather better than most other houses, it has been able to raise the full year dividend by 15 per cent, to produce a yield of 6.5 per cent with the shares at 508p.

A particularly interesting move by Union at this stage is that it has decided to transfer £5.25m from inner to published reserves, helping to bump up year-end published reserves from £18.9m to £25.2m. In changing times Union reckons it a good idea to have rather more of its underlying strength in *the shop-window, though whether* its motives are born more out of caution or aggression remains to be seen.

In a more limited sense, Union is certainly taking a more aggressive line at the moment. It clearly sees good times ahead in the gilt-edged market and at the year-end it held £97m of fixed coupon gilts in addition to its £164m holding of variable rate government stock.

Gilts

Confidence returns

Sterling had another good day on the foreign exchanges yesterday and it seems that some at least of the overseas money coming in may be finding its way into the gilt-edged market once more. Certainly, the market is showing rather more enthusiasm now that it has absorbed last week's confirmation that the public sector borrowing requirement for the present financial year is likely to top the revised £11,500m estimate.

Meanwhile, having controlled short-term interest rates successfully over the past couple of weeks, the Bank of England fared rather less well yesterday—and on the monthly "make-up" day of all days. In the interbank market, overnight money was trading around 20 per cent during the afternoon, with some reports of deals being done up to the 100 per cent level. Even so, the general view appeared to be that "round-tripping" was probably not on that large a scale.

● *Few companies can match AGB Research's record of unbroken profits growth since it went public 10 years ago with an offer for sale to raise around £500,000. A current capitalization of close on £45m provides adequate evidence that the point has not been lost on the market.*

Meanwhile, underlying faith in AGB's "go-go" status is unlikely to be diminished by results like yesterday's announcement of a 22 per cent interim gain to £1.46m. At the same time, however, at 237p, after a 13p gain, the shares look to be well up with events on a p/e of over 20 and a yield of less than 3 per cent.

Market research which still provides the main drive is making light of recession having pushed its contribution up by a fifth to over £1m. Interestingly, not only the syndicated research contracts are performing well with the ad hoc consumer research strongly ahead as well and it is only in the relatively minor industrial division that any signs of weakness have been noted.

Helped by a first-time contribution of £300,000 from the Australian McNair Anderson acquisition in the second-half profits could be on the way to £4m after £2.9m last time, the sort of progress which might justify the shares selling at six times asset value.

Economic notebook

Cause and effect in fiscal policy

Where the true effectiveness of the Government's fiscal policy is concerned, economic ministers display an uncharacteristic modesty. Indeed, you could be forgiven for thinking that fiscal policy was pretty lax, rather than, as is the case, very restrictive. To describe fiscal policy as restrictive at a time when both government spending and borrowing are substantially higher than forecast, may appear somewhat paradoxical.

There is, after all, no gainsaying the fact that public spending will be 1½ per cent higher in volume this year than *planned—perhaps more—and* that the public sector borrowing requirement will be 50 per cent more than originally predicted.

But much of *this* rise in spending and borrowing is a direct consequence of the economic recession—a recession *caused in large part by the* severity of the Government's fiscal policy itself. In order to see just how restrictive this *policy really has been, it is* necessary to distinguish that part of the budget deficit that results from the deliberate action (or inaction) of government from that part of the budget deficit that arises out of the recession (from increased social security payments and falling tax revenues). This will, to some extent, separate cause from effect, although it would be wrong to imply that the recession was entirely due to government action on the fiscal front.

That element of the budget deficit that arises out of the recession can be analytically stripped out by employing "cyclically corrected" or "constant employment" budget balances. This is what the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development *(OECD) has done in its latest Economic Outlook.*

It shows the fiscal position of the seven major indust*rialized nations: that is to say,* the position that arises from deliberate policy action in relation to changes in govern*ment spending and revenue* flows.

Not surprisingly, the OECD exercise shows that the fiscal *stance was strongly restrictive* in most countries in 1980 and, under present policies, there will be a uniform and marked trend towards *still* greater budgetary restriction this year. The secretariat estimates that the combined effect of the oil *price increase* and the tightening in fiscal policy since 1978 will probably reduce the real gross national products of *OECD member* countries by an average 6½ per cent by the end of 1981, compared with what they would otherwise have been.

Oil price

The *oil price* increase itself is likely to be responsible for about two-thirds of this output loss, but the restrictive *monetary and* fiscal policies of governments is responsible for the rest.

It is reckoned that the cumulative *impact* of "discretionary" (in other words, deliberate) fiscal changes between 1979 and 1981 is equivalent to about 1 per cent of the gross national product of the seven key industrial countries, or 1½ per cent if the United States is *excluded from their number.*

In the case of the United States, it is assumed that the new Administration will carry *out the first two instalments of* the promised tax cuts and that there will not be completely offsetting cuts in government *expenditure.*

Even so, United States fiscal policy is predicted to become more restrictive this year. This is because, *with a progressive* system of income tax, inflation and real growth will both tend to push taxpayers into higher tax bands, siphoning money out of the economy. This is known as "fiscal drag" and requires that governments take offsetting measures to pump money back into the economy. Failure to take such action can be construed as a deliberate policy to tighten the fiscal stance. The promised tax cuts in the United *States* this year will not fully offset this inflation-induced fiscal drag.

But, among the seven key nations (the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan, France, Germany and Italy) only Canada has adopted a fiscal stance anything like as deflationary as Britain's.

According to OECD calculations, the cumulative impact, between 1979 and 1981, of the restrictive fiscal measures deliberately adopted by the Thatcher government are equivalent to some 3 per cent of Britain's nominal gross domestic product. Against this, the recession has had a countereffect, pushing up government spending and borrowing and thereby causing some matching relaxation in the budgetary balance. This expansionary effect is reckoned to be equivalent to about 2½ per cent of nominal gross domestic product by 1981, *compared to 1979.*

Offset

But, while *the relaxation in* the budget balance, caused by the recession, is tending to offset the deliberate tightening *in fiscal policy, this is happening* at a lower level of income and employment than would have been the case had *policy not been tightened.* This is why attention should focus on the Government's fiscal stance. It is this that is the instrument of policy, not the actual budget outcome.

What makes the present deflationary fiscal stance particularly rough is that it follows a progressive tightening of fiscal policy since the mid-seventies. In 1976 and 1977 taken together, fiscal policy was tightened by almost 7 percentage points of gross domestic product.

In 1979 the policy screw was again turned sharply, with a further twist last year, and another in prospect this year, *assuming that the Government* means what it says both the level of its spending and public sector wages. It is hardly surprising *after several* years of progressively tightening fiscal policy that the economy is in such a bad shape.

Certainly, there can be no justification for a net increase in taxation in the Budget on March 10. This seemed a dis*tinct possibility at one stage,* in order to prevent the recession-induced budget deficit from increasing.

But a *policy aimed* at suppressing all, or part of the recession's budgetary consequences in this way, could only be implemented by progressively tightening the fiscal stance still further, with the fall in incomes and output that this would entail.

In fact, the Chancellor would probably need to make net tax reductions in his coming Budget just to offset the deflationary effects of fiscal drag. The tightening of fiscal policy under the present Government has already led to a rise in the real burden of taxation overall.

Figures provided in a recent parliamentary answer show how the tax burden on individuals has risen. A married couple with two children, receiving half average earnings, will see about 14.4 per cent of their income deducted in tax payments and national insurance contributions in 1980-81, compared with 12.6 per cent in 1979-80. On *twice average earnings* the proportion will rise to 28.5 from 27.7 per cent.

Thus not only has the burden *of tax risen, but it has become* more unfairly distributed. Perhaps, after all, there is good reason for the Government to be modest about the results of its fiscal policy.

Melvyn Westlake

Road building in Bendel State, Nigeria: the new development plan will concentrate on the down-to-earth rather than the grandiose.

Nigeria gets down to basics

Lagos

Economic realism and a concern for real growth appear to *be the principal motivations* underlying the Fourth National Development Plan announced here last week by President Shagari.

In the past, under the generals, Nigeria gifted itself a spectacular array of modern airports, *super* expressways, national theatres and stadiums, independence squares and a network of flyovers which would not look out of place in Los Angeles. No doubt they have in many cases been vital in improving the country's services and communications, but the sheer size and scale was wasteful.

What was needed, but ignored, was the development of agriculture, steady industrial investment, the provision of transport, improved educational facilities for the poor, ample housing and better and reliable power generation.

The new national plan—covering the years 1981-85—aims to provide these less spectacular but more necessary items in the economy.

As President Shagari put it, the plan aims at "simple, functional designs especially with respect to standard amenities such as schools, hospitals and residential buildings". Sensibly, it only seeks to maintain the 7 per cent growth rate seen during the last decade.

Agriculture will account for £8,000m of the £64,000m to be injected into the economy over the next five years. The govern*ment wants to increase the* country's domestic food production and its cash crop exports, which must in the decades ahead *increasingly replace oil* as the principal export. The plan suggests a doubling of the present agricultural growth rate of 2.5 to 4 per cent.

The same balance and conservatism is also reflected in the Government's plans for manufacturing industry. Again, the emphasis is not on new ventures so much as completing projects as in iron and steel, liquified natural gas, pulp and paper, sugar, cement, nitrogenous fertilizers and petrochemicals. The motive appears to be a desire *to* develop the oil-allied industries which have hitherto been foolishly ignored.

The plan is to be mainly financed by oil sales which are expected to rise from 2.1 million barrels a day in 1980 to 2.4 in 1985. Domestic consumption of crude is estimated as being always below half a million barrels a day.

The state share of the £64,000m is to be £55,000m of which only £13,000m will be raised by external or internal borrowing. An equally generous £8,000m is allocated for private sector investment.

Experts are sceptical of the ability of the state and the private sector to raise such sums without more borrowing than is envisaged. More worrying is their scepticism of the economy's ability to absorb such *large sums in rapid and profit*able investments. As they point out, even the truncated 1980 budget failed to spend, by some estimates as much as £2,000m.

Although the overall economic aim of the Government is "self-sustained growth and self-reliance", businessmen say that in the short term this plan will increase Nigeria's dependence on imports.

The total import bill, which has shown a marked increase since restrictions were eased last year, now stands at over £780,000 a month. The plan itself estimates a growth of imports from nearly £10,000m a year at present prices to nearly £19,000m by 1985.

The plan will also reinforce Nigeria's dependence on an expatriate work force. As President Shagari put it: "we will continue to require the services of foreign experts in the foreseeable future especially in the scientific and technological occupations where the shortage is most acute".

Already there are large British, French, German, Japanese and Indian communities employed in both the private and public sectors. Of the estimated extra 125,000 skilled manpower the plan calls for, a *significant* proportion will in fact come from abroad.

Karan Thapar

Videodiscs: the big three jockey for position

Derek Harris

Videodisc, the next technology on offer after the video cassette recorder (VCR), looks likely to start a battle in the market place earlier than expected. It will be a three-cornered contest with few holds barred.

One of the contestants, Philips, the Dutch electronics company, plans a British launch in May of the player which it already has on the United States market.

RCA, the American electronics manufacturer, is due to start marketing its own videodisc player in the United States by *April and has licensed the* General Electric Company to make players in Britain. A European launch is forecast for the middle *of next year, with Britain* a prime market.

Victor Company of Japan (JVC), a subsidiary of Japan's *Matsushita, which has been* dominating the VCR market but seemed likely to lag behind in videodisc, is still playing its cards close to its chest, but the indications are that it will get out its system before the year end and possibly almost as quickly as RCA. The Japanese and United States markets will be its first targets, but Britain would be in line for attack soon after.

Each of the three has large investments in systems which are entirely incompatible (indeed, it is virtually a re-run of the VCR tussle, although the third contender there is Japan's Sony instead of RCA) and it will be a bewildering spectacle for the consumer.

RCA is credited with spending about \$130m (about £53m) on its Selectavision system, which is more than went on the development of its first colour television sets.

RCA's system will be the *the cheapest, selling in the* United States probably at about \$500 (£210), compared with the Philips video long player (VLP) which, under its Magnavox label, costs about \$770. A recent version from Japan's Pioneer, licensed by Philips, sells at under \$750.

So far the indications are that JVC will sell its players between these prices, probably between \$550 and \$600. Prices in Britain appear likely to be somewhat higher, with the *Philips one probably not far* short of £400, JVC around £300 and RCA more than £250.

RCA has secured its price advantage at the expense of having the least complex system. On its disc a diamond stylus reads signals direct from grooves. There is no stereo sound, found on both the other systems, nor the built-in facilities like instant random access to particular tracks found in the Philips player.

JVC's disc has no grooves; a stylus, which reads "pits" on the disc electronically, is in gliding contact with the disc. In Philips's system there is no *direct contact with the disc*—a laser reads optical signals on a disc which is claimed to be virtually indestructible.

Anybody wanting facilities like random access on JVC's system will have to buy an additional unit—a "frame store". There has been much argument about how much that would cost—complex ones can run to several thousands of pounds—but the assertion from the JVC camp is that about £150 is a realistic price.

It is claimed that another extra unit, costing about the same, could add the unique advantage of allowing the playing of audio discs on the JVC player.

Disc life—and JVC is likely to lay claim to at least ten times the life of an RCA disc—is important. This is because of one of the ways in which the so-called software for the systems (the films, the television-sourced material, the specialist *programmes from how to cook* new dishes to improving one's golf swing) is likely to be retailed.

The key British outlets for audio records, like Woolworth, Boots and W. H. Smith, are already looking at lending systems for video material and long disc life has an obvious importance for maximizing profit.

But there are other factors which could sway the battle between the three, with software the biggest single one. Philips has linked with MCA, the American entertainments giant, whose programme library includes feature films like *Jaws* and *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*. Philip's part ownership of Polygram offers possibilities of top concert performances on videodisc (con*sumers will not only have* videodisc players linked to their television sets for the pictures, but will need to plug the sound into their hi-fi system for the best reproduction).

JVC has linked with Thorn-EMI in Britain to solve the software problem, demonstrating the value of Thorn's strategy in acquiring the EMI library of film material including *The Deerhunter* and *Death on the Nile*. RCA expects to get programme material from CBS, Walt Disney, Rank and other key film and television companies.

Many in the fast-growing software industry are expecting deals which will make a large amount of programme material available to all three systems, but the promotion of exclusive special attractions, like star feature films, will be a powerful marketing tool in the battle between the systems

Pre-recorded tapes for VCRs offering this sort of star material have had much less effect in this sector. That is because, at any rate in Britain, *most VCR buyers appear mainly* to use the players either for recording to view later—the time-shift facility—or to build *an individual library by taping* from television broadcasts.

A recent survey suggested that of Britain's rather more than 300,000 VCR owners (or, increasingly, renters) only 5 per cent are so far buying pre-recorded tapes.

The systems battle must also be affected by how far other electronics manufacturers can be attracted by one system. Apart from the licensing deal with Pioneer, Philips has deals with Sony (where there was a technology exchange for compatability of systems), three other Japanese makers—Sanyo, *Trio-Kenwood and Sharp—and* West Germany's Grundig. But Sanyo is hedging its bets by producing players based on the *RCA system.*

JVC badly needs to attract the allegiance of still uncommitted makers like Toshiba and Mit*subishi, all in Japan, where the* Government has been pressing for standardization on one system for Japanese manufacturers. Hitachi in Japan is to sell RCA-system players in the United States.

Philips's argument that its laser technology is at the beginning of its development potential rather than being already near full stretch, as it is claimed are the capacitant *systems of RCA and JVC*—an argument strongly contested particularly by JVC—might sway the uncommitted Japanese *manufacturers particularly.*

But not everybody believes that the videodisc is heading for an early consumer boom. RCA has been talking about selling six million players and 250 million discs a year within 10 years. But Mackintosh Consultants, the United Kingdom analysts of the electronics industry, forecasts American annual sales of two million at best by 1990 and possibly only half that.

Sony believes that rather than there being an early consumer boom videodisc sales will be more for specialist users at first—in business and institutions, for example.

VCRs might turn out to be wholly competitive with discs in the total video market, rather than the systems being largely complementary.

A videodisc player able to record like a VCR is probably 10 years away, but VCRs are *more expensive, in Britain* ranging between £400 for older designs to nearly £700 for the latest. Disc prices are expected to be no more than £15—half the price of comparable VCR pre-recorded offerings.

Discs will offer two hours of entertainment compared with up to eight on some VCR tapes. If freeze frame techniques were used fully to store information it would be possible—as the manufacturers are wont grandly to point out—to get on to one disc the contents of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

What seems certain is that the battle between VCR and *videodisc, and between the* three videodisc systems, will not be over quickly and among the three systems is likely to *be a bloody one.*

Business Diary: Aston filler • Pomme de guerre

Kit Aston is standing down as the chairman of the *engineering* to fuel conglomerate Powell Duffryn in order to put in a year's public service as the chairman for England of the International Year of the Disabled.

Aston, for three years executive chairman of Powell Duffryn, will be succeeded by a non-executive chairman, Lord Sandon, who is already on the PD board. John Franklin continues as managing director and has become chief executive, a role formerly shared with Aston.

Aston told me last night that, having come to PD three years ago on a three-year contract, *he made his decision not* to renew after a spell in hospital recovering from a cancer operation. Now 61, he says he has "a clean bill of health" after the operation, he nevertheless wants to put in a year for the disabled.

"I became interested in the welfare of the disabled when I was Mayor of Windsor between 1974 and 1976", he said, and having been invited to head the national fund-raising effort he decided in hospital *to take a "sabbatical* year" in 1981.

Aston was an executive director of Ready Mixed Concrete *when the call came from PD,* and he remains a non-executive director of the former company.

He has seen PD through a fruitful three years, having sold off loss-makers like Hymac excavators to IBH of West Germany, bought some profit-makers *like* National Pump of Phoenix, Arizona, streamlined London overheads—and organized the management structure that succeeds him.



"You have got to understand our motives. Only by reducing our labour force by another 60 per cent can we qualify as a firm small enough to receive government aid."

● *More than £350,000 is to be* spent by French and British fruit farmers in the next six weeks on advertising apples, more than ever before, in a resurgence of the "Apple War".

But it is also an attempt to repair the damage caused in the battles of 1980. Jonathan Choate, the non-denominational director of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau, tells me that many distributors say that apple sales had dropped by more than 15 per cent

The reason, he suspects, is that *shoppers* had been persuaded not to eat the French Golden Delicious—but the quality of the rival English Cox was not good *enough to keep* the doctor away. Figures from French farmers show that French exports to Britain dropped from *99,000* to *51,000* tonnes between 1979 and last year.

This drop in consumption suggests that British growers *capitalized too hastily last year* on anti-French feeling at the time of the lamb war and the blockade of holiday ports. The scheme in which British growers are given promotional backing in return for cash and a pledge to maintain quality has grown slowly.

Nicholas Longe, chairman of the branding scheme, organized by the United Kingdom's Apple and Pear Development Council, says: "The principles of the scheme have been widely acclaimed, and the problems now lie with getting grower members and participants to make them work."

Growers pay 1p for every 10 pounds of apples to join the scheme in which their fruit is promoted under the Kingdom *brand.*

● Avraham Shavit is grasping El Al, Israel's national airline, by the neck and shaking it, with the result that about a quarter of a million pounds worth of advertising money is about to fall on to the British market.

The aggressive Shavit, who is in his early fifties, and has a highly successful business manufacturing cookers, was put at the head of El Al by the Israeli government about 12 months ago on a "dollar-a-year" agreement to pull round the airline. El Al had been hit by industrial troubles and lost nearly £40m in the financial year 1979-80

He called in McKinsey, which found El Al to be weak in marketing expertise and not to be doing enough in advertising and promotion to recapture Jewish traffic which had been seduced away from the ethnic airline by cheap charters.

The ethnic market is being regained and there is now to be a big advertising campaign *to promote Israel—not so much,* as in the past, as the Holy Land with the desert thrown in, but as the sun and fun place of the eastern Mediterranean.



Avraham Shavit

● I wonder if there is anybody still around in London at British Steel or in New York at Lazard Frères who can throw some light on a story I heard that goes back eight years and four BSC chairmen?

The story, as I hear it, is this: that the appointment earlier this year of Ian MacGregor to chair BSC is not the first time the state corporation has looked to the United States or indeed to Lazard for an executive appointment.

I hear that a then Pan Am executive was approached by Lazard Frères *on behalf* of BSC to see if he would care to be finance director.

I hear further that the then Pan Am man agreed, and that the appointment was OK'd by Edward Heath, then Prime Minister.

All went well until the sudden death in 1973 of the then BSC chairman, Lord Melchett, whereupon the arrangement was dropped.

If true, then the story would suggest that the rabbit that *Industry Secretary Sir Keith* Joseph pulled out of the hat with MacGregor is one that had been around for some time.

The Algerian mediation in the hostage dispute has done much to balance the prejudice against Islamic countries caused by the Iranians' antics, but much ill-feeling remains if a joke I heard is anything to go by. Hardly had the hostages left Tehran Airport than a wag quipped: "Now the Algerians have got the hostages and the money, I suppose they will keep both."

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Handsome gains for second line stocks

Leading equities were firm again yesterday though volume was slim. Second-line stocks *saw some handsome price rises,* in rather restricted markets. Life insurance shares were a feature, and selected building shares were also in demand. But leading oil shares lost ground.

Fears of a national strike by *water workers, and rumours in* the afternoon that American stockmarket pundit, Mr Joseph Granville, may have put out a second sell recommendation for Wall Street caused some slippage among United Kingdom market leaders.

Shortly before the close, prices steadied. However, a 4.1 point rise in the *FT* Index at three o'clock was reduced to a 3.1 improvement by the close, at 461.7.

The undertone among leading shares was good, with investors anxious not to miss any rises. Trade was thin but several stocks did well on special circumstances. Grand Metropolitan benefited from Trusthouse Forte's better than expected figures, and gained 4p to 156p. De La Rue was in demand in a thin market, and jumped 23p to 698p. Bowater continued to benefit from its American oil and gas interests, and rose 7p to 187p. Distillers improved 2p to 186p; and BAT went 5p higher to 238p. Rank, with results due today, rose 3p to 155p. Unilever added 3p to 446p, but ICI and Beechams were unchanged at 286p and 170p apiece.

Gilts had a quiet day but held up quite well. Longs opened around £¼ better only to relinquish the gain briefly, before closing £¼ to £¾ better after all. Shorts also had a more difficult day, with a few sellers in evidence, but after opening £1/16 higher and subsequently losing that rise, they finally closed that much better overall.

recently, were pushed up yesterday by a handful of buyers. With no sellers about share *prices rose steeply.* Legal & General starred with a 10p rise to 205p, while Hambro Life gained 6p to 298p, Pearl rose 8p to 412p. Refuge put on 8p, to 212p, and the Prudential added 6p to 225p.

Composite insurance shares were firm *in reasonable trading.* Royal added 6p to 340p, while the new rose 6½p to 25½p premium. General Accident and Guardian Royal both added 2p to 286p and 288p respectively.

Building issues saw Blue Circle up 8p at 342p and BPB 7p higher at 225p. Trade in the sector generally was not heavy but prices were very firm. RMC gained 5p to 163p and Tarmac was also 5p better at 255p.

Stores had a busy morning but activity tailed off during the afternoon. House of Fraser was unchanged at 126p but mail order stocks went better. Empire Stores added 2p to 118p and Freeman's rose the same amount to 110p. Grattan was steady at 58p. Dixon's Photographic was in demand and gained 5p to 137p.

Properties saw Stock Conversion and British Land reporting interim figures yesterday, with Stock Conversion closing unchanged at 315p and British Land 1p better at 93p. MEPC added 1p to 219p after its annual meeting. Warner Estate also reported yesterday, and closed unchanged at 308p as did Marler Estates at 72p.

Thomas Tilling should be an important beneficiary of the decline in interest rates on both sides of Atlantic and should show some of the earliest signs of recovery from the recession because of its emphasis on construction services and builders' merchanting, say brokers James Capel. Despite lacklustre figures in March, Tilling is recommended as a buy for recovery. The shares are 139p.

Trusthouse Forte's better than expected figures and scrip issue left the shares 12p higher at 195p. AGB Research also reacted well to results, 13p up at 237p. New Witwatersrand rose 10p to 460p and Stirling Knitting gained 6p to 38p after figures. Symonds Engineering added 2p to 10p, but Camford Engineering's trading news left it 4p lower at 24p.

Other engineering shares saw Hawker Siddeley up 4p to 246p; and Haden Carrier went 10p higher at 190p in strong demand. Westland at first recovered ground lost the day before, but ended just 1p better at 124p. Prices generally were firm, but there was not much trade.

Defence stocks in the electrical sector showed some handsome rises over the previous close, though much of that improvement had been chalked up after hours on Tuesday when buyers came in after the official news that defence spending cuts had not been increased. Yesterday's prices were firm.

GEC closed at 586p, showing an 8p rise. Ferranti was 5p up at 460p while Racal had added 6p to 308p and United Scientific was 17p higher at 298p. Unitech closed at 230p, up 10p. Electrocomponents also added 10p to 633p; while Rediffusion came in for some profit-taking and fell 5p to 113p. Thorn-EMI added 2p at 292p.

Higher bid terms from Nesco sent Colmore Investments up 3½p to 33½p while Centreway, which sold its stake in Colmore to Nesco, rose 3p to 109p. A 2m rights issue from Crystalate pushed the shares 3½p up to 70p.

Silkolene was sought after and jumped 20p to 274p. Major oil shares were weak with Shell down 10p to 444p and BP 12p lower at 392p. Lasmo fell 13p to 684p; Ultramar lost 7p to 488p and Tricentrol relinquished 8p to 302p. But Burmah edged up 1p to 184p and Candecca held level at 206p. Berkeley closed flat at 223p.

Mining shares had a better day with a bit more business, but prices began to drift off after hours as the bullion price eased. Anglo American Gold closed £¾ better at £45¼ and West Driefontein went £⅞ higher to £33¼. St Helena gained the same amount, to £19; and Vaal Reefs rose £½ to £35¼.

Equity turnover on January 20, was £76.679m (11,485 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Bowater, Royal Dutch Pet, Shell, Britannia Arrow, BBA, Amax, Distillers, Boots, Racal, BP, UDT, Barclays Bank, BICC, Barker & Dobson and Beecham.

Traded Options: Expiry day resulted in a busy day for dealers with 2,224 contracts recorded. Lonrho on 268 contracts drew most of the business along with Courtaulds on 258.

Traditional options saw calls in Armstrong Equipment on 5p, Bowater on 19p and London Inv Trust on 2¼p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
AGB (I)	14.66(13.02)	1.46(1.19)	3.58(2.73)	2(1.5)	—	—(4.13)
Albion (F)	—(—)	0.16*(0.72)	11.9(18.9)	Nil(—)	—	0.6(2.75)
Anglia TV (F)	32.7(19.3)	4.66(2.72)	28.0(14.9)	3.0(2.0)	28.4	5.0(3.57)
Ashley Inds (I)	1.4(1.62)	0.16(0.13)	3.17(2.71)	1.5(1.2)	8/4	3.5(3.0)
James Austin (I)	7.77(7.06)	0.43(0.34)	—(—)	1.67(1.67)	6/4	—(—)
British Land (I)	—(—)	1.66(0.97)	—(—)	—(—)	—	0.25(—)
Camford (F)	43.1(37.3)	0.92(2.5)	4.38(12.8)	Nil(—)	—	1.63(—)
Horne Brothers (F)	14.4(14.03)	0.84(0.51)	11.7(104.8)	7.0(7.3)	—	7.0(7.3)
Dunbar Group (F)	—(—)	0.56(0.4)	—(—)	3.1(—)	—	6.2(5.8)
J. Saville Gordon (F)	10.37(13.97)	0.31(0.72)	—(—)	0.52(1.94)	1 4	0.52(2.4)
Lookers (F)	69.6(69.2)	0.93(2.0)	8.4(20.8)	2.45(2.45)	30/4	3.85(3.85)
Marler (I)	0.23(3.5)	0.02(0.14)	0.43(1.8)	1.0(1.0)	21/2	—(—)
ORE (F)	0.39(0.35)	0.08(0.05)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Sterling Knitting (I)	5.4(4.9)	0.37(0.24)	6.32(4.18)	0.5(0.35)	3.3	—(—)
Stock Conversion (I)	—(—)	5.81(4.18)	—(—)	1.75(1.46)	30/3	3.2(2.6)
Symonds (I)	1.45(1.14)	0.08(0.1)	0.51(0.55)	0.22(0.22)	27.2	—(—)
Trusthouse Forte (F)	772(721)	66(68)	23.3(20.0)	6.75(6)	7/4	9(8)
Union Discount (F)	—(—)	3.35(2.08)	—(—)	14.0(13.62)	—	23.0(20.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Loss.

Record year at Anglia TV, but outlook uncertain

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Record profits from Anglia Television group, reflecting last year's surge in advertising revenues, left the "A" shares 4p higher at 80p. Pretax profits increased from £2.72m to £4.66m—a rise of 71 per cent—after payment of the Exchequer Levy, which was up from £1m to £3.36m.

Television contractors' advertising revenue rose sharply in 1980, due in large part to recovery from the 1979 television strike. For calendar 1980 it increased by 53 per cent and Anglia, with an October 31 year end, has not only benefited from this but also claims a continuing increase in its network share.

However, the group, which retained it franchise for East Anglia under the recent Independent Broadcasting Authority review although suffering some pointed references about its regional coverage, is expecting little growth in advertising revenue this financial year.

Mr David McCall, a director, said advertising revenues, after holding up well, had been under pressure since the last quarter of 1980 and although he expected some increases in the current year he would be surprised if Anglia's results in 1980-81 exceeded last year.

Group turnover rose by 69 per cent to £32.7m—split fairly evenly between the two halves. However, nearly two thirds of pretax profits fell in the first half. During the second half, which spans the summer, Anglia bore further wage increases relating to the staggered 40 per cent strike settlement and increased programming costs.

The final dividend has been raised by half, leaving the total raised by half, leaving the total up from 5.1p to 7.1p gross.

On the Fourth Channel which begins in 1982, Mr McCall said Anglia should be able to recover its £3.6m subscription from increased advertising revenue. However, he saw breakfast television, which is scheduled to start in 1983 as a competitor for advertising revenue.

Crystalate plans to expand with £2m rights issue

By Margareta Pagano

Crystalate Holdings yesterday called on shareholders to raise £2.02m with a rights issue to finance possible acquisitions and new lines in electronic and telecommunications products.

The issue is of £2.09m worth of 9.5 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock. It will be on the basis of £1 of stock for every seven ordinary shares. Stock may be converted in February from 1985 to 1999 into shares at the rate of 70p nominal stock per share. The share price gained 4p to 70p on the news.

Crystalate has rapidly transformed from a plastic injection moulding group to a component maker for the electronics and telecommunications industries. It has steadily eliminated most of its loss-making plastics concerns, and 80 per cent of sales are now from the electronics division.

Mr John Leworthy, the chairman, said that the issue is being raised to fund potential acquisitions. "We have a number which are in the air at the moment, although nothing specific", he said. "But we would like the flexibility to take advantage of any opportunity."

The group is also looking at the developments of new products within the telecommunications field. Although present working capital is sufficient, the cash will be used to save on interest charges, he said. Borrowings are just below £1m.

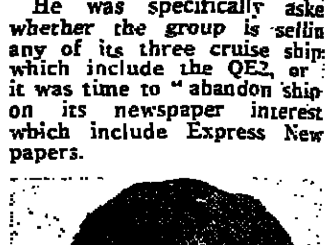
Crystalate has been involved in the Post Office's pilot trials of a new microchip microphone, which would replace the carbon granules in the present telephone earpieces. If these are used by the Post Office in the next generation of telephones, Crystalate should be one of the larger suppliers. Over half of the PO's present maintenance calls are to replace the carbon earpieces at heavy labour costs.

Trafalgar assets 'not for sale'

By Philip Robinson

Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House, the shipping, hotels, construction and newspaper empire, was questioned by shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday on whether the company was planning to sell assets.

He was specifically asked whether the group is selling any of its three cruise ships which include the QE2, or it was time to "abandon ship" on its newspaper interests which include Express Newspapers.





Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House.

Mr Broackes said: "In the past we have had unsolicited offers for the ships but they are not for sale." And, on newspapers, he said: "The unit, by that I mean Express Newspapers, stands as a whole. We would not consider closing or *selling. We are determined to* make it work better than it is working at present. This unit is profitable at the moment."

J. Saville Gordon sharply lower as sales slump

By Our Financial Staff

Birmingham-based metal merchants J. Saville Gordon yesterday reported a steep fall in pretax profits to £316,200 from £722,900 in the half year to October.

Sales also fell to £10.37m from £13.9m last year. An interim dividend of 0.75p gross *is recommended.*

Mr John Saville, the chairman, says that although trading is poor, the group has few borrowings and is well placed to cope with the difficulties. The engineer's merchants and stockholding division had, once again, been able to meet the difficulties, but lower sales meant squeezed profits, he said.

Sales fell back dramatically after the steel strike in the metal trading and scrap processing division. With the heavy fall *in metal prices* and lower margins, the board has provided for possible stock losses.

New Life Business

Eagle Star: Eagle Star Group anounces increased new Life business figures for 1980. Worldwide, new annual premiums were £37.8m (£29.5m in 1979) and single premiums were £69.3m (£54.2m). Net new amounts assured were £2,902m (£2,176m). In the United Kingdom total new annual premiums amounted to £30.m (£23.7m), an increase of 28 per cent, and new single premiums and considerations for immediate annuities were 20 per cent up at £62.3m (£52.0m). Net new amounts assured were £2,315m (£1,757m) including £461m (£372m) in respect of the capitalized value of deferred annuities. New annual premiums for United Kingdom ordinary life business were 7 per cent up at £5.75m against £5.36m in 1979.

Phoenix Assurance: The 1980 life new business results for the Phoenix Group of Companies worldwide are: new sum assured, £2,7342.2m (1979, £2,006.4m); new annuities per annum, £26.3m (£20.9m); new annual premiums, £22.1m (£17.5m); new single premiums, £23.4m (£26.9m). In addition, Ebor Phoenix, which writes managed fund pensions business, has funds under management of £17m (increased from £11.0m). *Results in the United* Kingdom were excellent. Phoenix made strong progress with new sums assured under individual policies increasing by 38 per cent and under group policies by 45 per cent. New annual premiums in these classes increased by 25 per cent and 49 per cent respectively. *These figures, together with the* 40 per cent increase in new annuities per annum reflects the continuing heavy demand for protection policies and pensions provision in 1980.

Commercial Union: Commercial Union Assurance reports worldwide *net new annual premiums* for 1980 of £39.0m (1979 £41.2m) and single premiums of £28.6m (£28.7m). New sums assured of £2,849m (£2,537m) and new annuities per annum of £70.0m (£74.1m) were secured. Allowing for the effect of exchange rate movements, the sale of the *majority shareholding in Commercial* Union Assurance of South Africa in 1979 and the disposal of C.U.'s life business in Australia and New Zealand during 1980, this *represents* an underlying increase in new annual premiums of 9 per cent, and single premiums of 15 per cent. The U.K. portion of *this business consisted of: New* annual premiums £19.1m (£18.2m), new single premiums £5.7m (£5.4m), new sums assured of £1,827m (£1,358m) and new annuities per annum of £23.1m (£20.8m). Further, new permanent health insurance business in the U.K. amounted to: new *annual premiums £1.2m (£0.8m)* and new benefits per annum, £114m (£52m).

Ordinary life assurance and annuity business: Individual life assurances and annuities produced new annual premium income of £9.7m (£10.5m) and single premiums of £21.3m (£17.9m). These figures *include* the unit-linked business of Sun Life Unit Assurance, which amounted to new annual premiums of £0.63m (£0.59m) and single premiums of £7.2m (£5.8m).

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers for average earnings of employees in all industries and services seasonally adjusted covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment.

	Index (Jan 1976 = 100)	Change over previous 12 months %	Change over 3 months at annualized rate %
1979			
Oct	158.7	16.9	13.4
Nov	162.1	19.2	22.4
Dec	164.5	19.7	30.5
1980			
Jan	164.2	20.2	14.8
Feb	169.0	18.8	18.2
March	172.9	20.3	22.1
April	175.3	21.3	29.9
May	177.0	21.3	20.3
June	182.3	21.7	23.6
July	182.8	18.9	18.2
Aug	187.6	21.7	26.2
Sept	184.1	26.1	28.5
Oct	190.6	20.1	18.2
Nov (p)	192.5	18.7	10.8

(p) = provisional

Property groups up at interim stage

By Peter Wainwright

The tax charge neatly separates the good figures from the bad in the interim statement from Stock Conversion *and Investment Trust;* known for conservative accounting and quality of earnings.

After a fall in revenue before tax from £8.65m to £8.26m in the full year 1979-80 the group raised it from £4.18m to £5.81m in the six months to September 30. This reflected renewed vitality in dealing profits, up from £63,000 to £752,000 and rent reviews at the Euston Centre scheme last July wherein Stock Conversion has a half share.

But the good work was spoilt by an estimated interim tax charge leaping from £1.37m to £3.11m so that after tax revenue fell from £2.8m to £2.7m. Hitherto the group has benefited from stock relief written back, reflecting properties held in the course of business in earlier years. The group has, however, temporarily run out of such properties and the full year's figures will also show tax at around 52 per cent.

The group adds that no further dealing profits are expected over the rest of the financial year, but the thrust in rental income should ensure profits of around £10.5m for the year against £8.26m.

The shares rested at 315p where, still given a one fifth rise in dividend, the shares yield only 1.8 per cent. Assets are thought to be worth more than 500p a share.

British Land's six months to last September covered successful bids for United Kingdom Property and The Corn Exchange but only one month's revenue from them appears in the interim figures. These show an increase in pretax surplus *from £973,000 to £1.66m* and after only national tax a net surplus of £1.6m.

Rising rents (gross rents up from £5.7m to £6.2m) and falling interest charges, down from £5.59m to £4.88m, indicate an improving earnings quality, but at the halfway stage at least earnings a share were down thanks to big increases in ordinary capital.

The shares rose 1p to 93p and stand at a good discount to net assets of possibly 140p a share.

Business appointments

New chief for Powell Duffryn

Viscount Sandon has been elected chairman of Powell Duffryn in succession to Mr C. S. Aston who has left the board. *Mr John* Franklin continues as managing director and has been additionally appointed chief executive.

Mr James W. Downer is now managing director of Rank Film Laboratories.

Mr Peter Hargreaves-Allen has joined J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Company as an assistant director.

Mr Cyril Teed has been named by Plessey Defence Systems for the new post of marketing director.

Mr S. Esmond Baucher, has resigned as chairman and a director of Norwest Holst Holdings having reached normal retirement age last year, but will remain a consultant to the company. Mr Raymond Slater has become group executive chairman.

Mr Peter Rintoul and Mr Nigel Cobby have become directors of London and Gartmore Investment Trust.

Mr W. H. Fryer will join Yarrow and Company as deputy managing director from March 2.

Two new board members of Vauxhall Motors are: Mr William R. DeLong, who becomes director of finance, and Mr Donald Vallance, director of passenger car manufacturing and co-ordination of Vauxhall/Bedford production.

Mr J. L. D. Gailey, chief executive and managing director, Giddings and Lewis-Fraser, Arbroath, has been elected president of The Machine Tool Trades Association.

Mr Roy A. Faibish has been made *vice-president, Europe, of* Canadian Cablesystems.

Mr Gavin Thomson is now sales director of Magazine Mailing and its associate company Transmail.

Mr George Henshilwood is the new managing director of Harlem Wilcomatic.

Mr P. J. F. van der Does de Willebois, a director of AMEV Life Assurance and Gresham Life Assurance Society, has joined the board of the parent company, NV AMEV.

Mr P. I. Hayman has been made finance director of the engineering group of Thorn EMI.

Mr J. W. Beacham has been elected to the board of Wood Gundy.

Mr John G. Craig becomes a director of Scottish United Investors.

Mr Dennis Rogers is now chairman of Myton, a member of the Taylor Woodrow Group.

Stock Exchange confirms delay in CCA rule

The Stock Exchange confirmed in a statement yesterday that it is effectively delaying until October 1982 a requirement for companies to produce current cost accounting figures with their halftime statements.

But the exchange says that a rule, passed last summer, requiring inflation accounting to conform with SSAP 16 for full-year results, will start this year covering the trading period 1980.

Confusion over whether the exchange was *poised to shelve* the whole CCA requirement for 12 months arose after *industrial* sources predicted a storm of protests from industrial companies and a consultative statement from the Inland Revenue said that it was unlikely to base *relief of stock appreciation on* CCA figures.

Briefly

Gosforth Industrial Holdings: Globe Investment Trust has disposed of its entire holding — 1.14m ordinary shares.

Manson Finance Trust Limited has formed a leasing division to deal in all forms of leasing and lease broking.

O.R.E. Ltd: Turnover for year to September 30 £392,000 (period August 7, 1978 to September 9 1979 £357,000). Pretax profit £85,000 (£52,500). Chairman, Mr Albert Wilson, says that overall prospects for 1981 are encouraging and management looks forward to a *further* year of profitable growth.

Dunbar Group: Pretax profit for 1980 £562,500 (£405,000). Final 3.1p making 6.2p net (5.8p). Chairman states that all main activities of group are capable of expansion and it is for this reason that he is optimistic that business will prosper over years. Shares are traded on the unlisted securities market.

Stock Conversion and Investment Trust: Pretax revenue for six months to September 30 £5.8m (£4.17m). Including associated companies £884,000 (£824,000) but after minority shareholders' interest in partly-owned subsidiary £919,000 (£773,000). Interim, 1.75p, net.

Stirling Knitting Group: Interim 0.71p (0.5p). Sales for half year to September 30 £5.41m (£4.94m). Pretax profit £369,000 (£243,000). Eps 6.32p (4.18p).

Symonds Engineering: Interim held at 0.31p gross. Sales for Half year to September 30 £1.45m (£1.14m). Pretax profit £86,000 (£101,000). Eps 0.512p (0.551p). Board will be applying all its efforts and skills to improving percentage of profitability against turnover. Co is a "close co".

Horne Brothers: Turnover for year to September 6 £14.45m (£14.03m). Pretax profit £40,000 (£311,000). Eps 11.7p (104.8p). Dividend 7p (7.3p). Current year has not started encouragingly in terms of retail sales and steps continue to be taken *in improving* efficiency in the use of resources to minimise the impact of rising costs.

Mills and Allen International: has reached agreement in principle to acquire the 51 per cent of Euro Brokers Harlow and Co. not already owned. Consideration, cash, is $4.08m. Net asset value of Euro Brokers at Dec. 31, 1979 $950,000 and profit before tax year ended on that date $1.16m.

Camford Engineering: Turnover for year to September 30 £43.18m (£37.54m). Pretax profit £921,000 (£2.5m). Eps 4.38p (12.87p). On net basis and 5.08p (14.49p) on nil basis. No final, int of 1.63p already paid.

Thomas Tilling in £6m US deal

The Thomas Tilling Group is *extending its minerals and aggregates* interests by the acquisition from Hudson River Aggregates Inc of quarries with related facilities and plant located at Haverstraw, and Tomkins Cove on the Hudson River in New York State for $14.8m cash (£6.04m).

The Hudson River quarries, which will continue to be operated separately under their own management, supply aggregates by water to locations on the river in New York State, in metropolitan New York and in New Jersey.

Over the year to September 30, Albion turned a pretax profit at £723,000 into a loss of £161,000. Earnings a share were 11.9p compared with 18.9p but there is no final dividend *making 0.6p for the year against* 2.75p net.

Hanson Trust still seeking acquisitions

Hanson Trust will continue to seek acquisitions in the United States and the United Kingdom and has a number of projects in hand, but nothing planned for the immediate future, Mr James Hanson, chairman, told the annual meeting.

He said that the group is still digesting the acquisition of the United States footwear, cement and handtools firm McDonough Co.

Hanson said that the acquisition, when completed after the end of this month, will improve *Hanson Trust's balance sheet,* as McDonagh is basically strong, despite its poor first-half performance which enabled Hanson Trust to acquire it relatively cheaply.

Marler Estates down midway

Over the six months to September 29, turnover of Marler Estates dropped from £3.58m to £238,000, and net revenue from £149,000 to £20,000. These include a trading loss of £7,500 against a profit of £129,000 and a hotel trading loss of £3,000.

Earnings a share were 0.43p against 1.8p, and the dividend was held at 1.43p gross.

Lookers maintains payout despite halved profits

By Our Financial Staff

Lookers, the BL vehicle and agricultural machinery distributor, reported pretax profits more than halved in the year to September because of intense competition and over supply.

Pretax profits fell to £936,800 *from £2m in the previous year,* on sales up marginally at £69.6m against £69.2m. The final dividend is unchanged, however, at 3.5p gross, making a total payment of 5.5p gross. Earnings a share dropped to 8.4p against 20.8p.

The shares moved up 3½p from the year's low to 39p.

Mr Reginald Tongue, the chairman, said the results reflected the highly competitive trading conditions that had hit the motor industry over the past year. The over supply both of new vehicles and agricultural machinery had meant increased stocks at a time when interest charges were high and margins lower. Interest charges rose to £1.5m from £959,000.

An exceptional provision of £499,100 for deferred taxation arises from changes introduced by the 1980 Finance Act, which meant a reversal of timing differences from capital allowances claimed before on contract hire vehicles. After this, tax of £312,800 and an extraordinary debit of £33,600, the Manchester group is left with retained profits of £91,148.

International

Toray up sharply

Toray Industries of Japan yesterday reported that Consolidated net income for the first half year to September 30 rose to 15,900m yen (about £32m) from 5,000m yen the year before.

The sharp rise was helped by foreign exchange profits of 66,600m yen, compared with foreign exchange losses of 6,000m yen a year ago, the company said.

French textile loss

Rhone-Poulenc Textiles, the textile division of the French chemical group, *is expected to* record a consolidated loss for 1980 of 850m francs (about £77m) on sales of 2,500m francs.

M Jean Gandois, group president, said 1980 was a "black year" for European textiles. He blamed the heavy loss on disorderly competition and heavy imports, and unveiled an accelerated plan involving the dismissal of nearly 50 per cent of the workforce of its textile division.

Record year for Alcan

Consolidated net income of Alcan Aluminium rose to a record US$542m (£233.9m) in 1980 against $427m the year before, the company said in Montreal. Earnings a share rose from $5.28 in 1979 to $6.70.

Fourth quarter consolidated net income rose to $125m, or $1.54 a share, from $117m, or $1.45 a share, in the fourth quarter of 1979.

Nesco increases offer

By Our Financial Staff

Nesco Investments has increased its 30p a share offer for Colmore Investments, the Midlands motor distributor, by 3p a share, which gives Colmore a price tag of £1.3m. The revision comes after Nesco's purchase of a 5 per cent stake from Centreway at 33p a share. Centreway bought the shares earlier this month at 31½p.

But Colmore's board, which represents 26 per cent of the equity, is telling shareholders, who are able to take a longer term view, that they would benefit by retaining their shares. Mr John Charlesworth, Colmore deputy chairman and chief executive, who controls a quarter of the equity, said he is prepared to be a minority shareholder.

Nesco now owns 33 per cent of Colmore and has received acceptances for nearly 12 per cent, making a total of 45 per *cent. But three years ago a bid* by T. Cowie, who gained 48 per cent of the shares, failed.

Gold market's shadow over gold shares

However unfortunate it may *have been for the American* hostages in Iran, the agonizing delay of their departure steadied the gold market. On Friday, when release appeared imminent, dealers were poised for a fall, but in the event there was plenty of time to absorb *the news, which had been fairly* well discounted anyway.

Indeed, the price recovered somewhat, partly because speculators scrambled to cover short positions. Yesterday it rose $14.50 in London to $578.

But $578 is not the price *many gold bugs were expecting* or hoping for a year ago, and there is now a feeling that the hostages' freedom has removed the last of that extraordinary concatenation of events that dispatched gold on its dizzy course at the end of 1979: We are left with a largely technical market, in which assessments of inflation, currency fluctuations and interest rates are the determining factors. Without clear direction, the gold market is casting a shadow over gold shares.

As the South African quarterly results come in one cautious judgment is vindicated. At the height of the gold boom, when not everybody was level-headed, the gold mines deliberately took a restrained view of what the average *price* would be. By their standards, investments made on the assumption of a price higher than $500 in real terms over a reasonable period were unwise.

And so it has proved. Within the last month the price has not been all that far above $500 on occasions, and some gloomy spirits have talked of it falling to $450.

Mining

It is easily overlooked in discussions about gold mine finance that the critical factor is not the spot price, which may be achieved, but the average that can be maintained in the face of inflation.

Gold mines are unusual among metal producers in that they have next to no control over their commodity's price in the market. Tin has an agreement (or at least is trying to reach a new one), copper has been regulated by producer prices, nickel, aluminium and platinum are partly set by producers.

The mines are, of course, well supported by the South African *government,* but only in the last six months or so has the government played the market on any significant scale by keeping bullion back.

Even then, the prime consideration seems to have been South Africa's balance of *payments and the strength of the* rand rather than gold mine profits. For *this* reason, among others, Mr Denis Etheredge of Angle American has remarked that mines would like freedom to sell their own output.

While the price thus moves largely outside their control, the mines face relentless cost increases. On the whole these have been slightly above South Africa's domestic inflation rate because of the Chamber of Mines policy of narrowing the gap between white and black workers' wages. Ironically, the drive to national self-sufficiency, which has resulted in about 80 per cent of mine equipment being manufactured in the Republic, has eliminated benefits from the high rand.

Against that, *a strong rand* may be some help in restraining domestic inflation. But translated from dollars into rands, the mines' eventual receipts are adversely affected. Exchange rates are therefore of special interest to the gold mines, over and above the general consideration of their impact on the spot bullion price.

For argument's sake, however, let us assume that over the next six months there will be no substantial real increase in the gold price and that South African inflation will not fall below the present 13-15 per cent rate. Moreover, by the middle of the year the mines will be faced with another sizeable increase in their wages bill—possibly 17 or 18 per cent if experience is a guide.

The inescapable conclusion is that the trend heralded by the latest round of profit figures could persist for much of the year. Everything depends on how the mines decide to play their ore grades. The steady *reduction in grades* which has accompanied the rise in the gold's price could be halted, or perhaps reversed, if the very powerful mines inspectorate agrees to a redefinition of payable ore.

Adjusting grades to the occasion is a fine art, and a great deal hangs on the flexibility of the mining plan and the techniques employed.

Michael Prest

Mining Correspondent

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, [illegible] Morning.—Cash wire bars [illegible] TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, [illegible] LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, [illegible] ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, [illegible] PLATINUM was at £227.30 ($551.00) a troy ounce. SILVER was steady. Bullion market fixing levels.—Spot 632.85p per troy ounce [illegible] ALUMINIUM was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash [illegible]

[illegible]

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb. £48.50: April, £60.90: Nov. £55.60. Sales 147 (all of 40 tonnes each).

Greece admitted to coffee agreement

The international coffee organisation's executive director, Mr Alexandre Baltrao, announced in London yesterday that the ICO council has approved a resolution which allows Greece to become a member of the International Coffee Agreement.

Greece, which will formally become a member when it has deposited an instrument of accession with the United Nations, had been expected to join following its entry to the EEC.

ICO figures show that Greece's coffee imports during the period 1974 to 1978 rose from 244,000 bags of 60 kilos each to 351,000 bags annually.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 147.85 on January 20 against 143.67 a week earlier.

Belgian loan success

Belgium has raised an unexpectedly high 66,000m francs (about £860m) from the year's first state borrowing, which was offered at a record 13 per cent starting interest rate for the first four years and an unprecedented 13.25 per cent for the second four years. It was priced at 99.30 per cent of par

Discount market

Things went sadly awry yesterday for the first make-up day under the new 10 per cent reserve asset rule. Sky-high interbank rates were heard, and round-tripping reemerged as banks' customers *quickly took advantage* of the situation to make a turn in the open market by running up their overdraft facilities.

Rates up to 15.0 per cent were heard, and brokers reported actual trades up to 100 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling continued to strengthen at the dollar's expense yesterday on the Foreign Exchange markets.

The drop in Fed funds and the subsequent easing of Eurodollar rates caused the dollar to lose ground against all currencies, but sterling and the yen were particularly buoyant on continued speculation that they will benefit most when the re-cycling of the freed Iranian assets gets under way.

The pound closed 90 points higher in dollar terms at 2.4285, having reached 2.4340 late in the session.

The effective exchange rate index was finally unchanged at 80.2. Continental currencies to move ahead against the dollar included the Deutschmark from 2.0060 to 1.9922.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 21	Market rates (close) January 21	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.1070-4250	$2.4190-4200	1.12-1.22c disc	2.78-2.88c disc
Montreal	$2.8650-8830	$2.8780-8790	.85-.95c disc	2.10-2.25c disc
Amsterdam	5.24-28fl	5.26½-27½fl	2½-1½c par	5¼-4¼c prem
Brussels	77.50-78.15f	78.00-10f	23-13c prem	46-36c prem
Copenhagen	14.83-92k	14.91-92k	345 prem-35ore disc	85 prem-100ore disc
Dublin	1.2920-3010p	1.2970-2980p	14-1p prem	30-10p prem
Frankfurt	4.81½-86m	4.83½-84½m	2⅞-1⅞pf prem	6⅞-5⅞pf prem
Lisbon	128.20-129.80e	129.50-70e	15 prem-50c disc	15-170c disc
Madrid	193.95-195.20p	194.85-95p	5 prem-55c disc	160-225c disc
Milan	2290-2307lr	2306-07lr	2½-4½lr disc	18-21lr disc
Oslo	12.61-68k	12.67-68k	405-230ore prem	730-550ore prem
Paris	11.16-20f	11.18½-19½f	4¼-3¼c prem	9-8c prem
Stockholm	10.68-76k	10.74½-75½k	920-1020ore disc	2445-2540ore disc
Tokyo	482-90y	485-86y	315-250y prem	715-645y prem
Vienna	34.10-40sch	34.35-40sch	13-9gro prem	32-27gro prem
Zurich	4.37½-41½f	4.30½-40½f	3¼-2¾c prem	9¼-8¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971 was unchanged at 80.2%.

Other Markets

Australia	2.0370-2.0520
Bahrein	.9125-.9155
Finland	9.3420-9.3820
Greece	111.75-113.75
Hongkong	12.5170-12.5570
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	.6545-.6575
Malaysia	5.3685-5.3985
Mexico	55.75-57.25
New Zealand	2.5045-2.5245
Saudi Arabia	8.05-8.09
Singapore	5.0035-5.0325
South Africa	1.8025-1.8175

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	80.2	−24.7
US dollar	86.3	−7.7
Canadian dollar	79.5	−18.6
Schilling	146.5	+22.0
Belgian franc	111.1	+10.7
Danish kroner	101.0	−8.1
Deutsche mark	145.6	+39.3
Swiss franc	185.7	+76.5
Guilder	122.3	+17.1
French franc	96.2	−8.2
Lira	49.9	−52.9
Yen	147.7	+44.7

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.8675-1.8695
†Canada	1.1860-1.1868
Netherlands	2.1640-2.1660
Belgium	32.04-32.07
Denmark	6.1185-6.1235
West Germany	1.9917-1.9927
Portugal	53.45-53.55
Spain	80.05-80.15
Italy	946.60-947.10
Norway	5.2150-5.2200
France	4.6030-4.6050
Sweden	4.4185-4.4235
Japan	198.90-199.10
Austria	14.07-14.09
Switzerland	1.8090-1.8110

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $8405-8408

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus, minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.5237	+4.36	+0.76	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.93859	+2.78	−0.82	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.57923	+3.91	+0.31	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.96722	+2.06	−1.54	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.80618	+2.28	−1.32	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.692544	+3.64	+0.04	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1226.43	+5.93	+2.33	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 19¼-20¼; seven days, 18¾-19¼; one month, 17⅞-18¼; three months, 17¾-18; six months, 16¾-17.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $576.00 (an ounce); pm, $578.00 close, $578.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $593-595 (£244-245).
Sovereigns (new): $145-147 (£59.75-60.75).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 14 Low 13¾
Week Fixed: 14-13¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅞	2 months	12²⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	12⅞	3 months	12²⁵⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13⅝-13½	3 months	14
3 months	13¾-13⅝	4 months	13¾
4 months	13¼-13	6 months	13½
6 months	12⅞-12⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¾-15½	7 months	13⅞-13¾
2 months	15-14¾	8 months	13⅞-13¾
3 months	14½-14¼	9 months	13¾-13⅝
4 months	14¼-13¾	10 months	13¾-13½
5 months	14-13⅝	11 months	13¾-13½
6 months	13⅞-13¼	12 months	13¾-13½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14¾-14¼	6 months	13¾-13¼
3 months	14¼-14	12 months	13-12⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	14¼
7 days	14¼	6 months	13⅞
1 month	14¼-14⅛	1 year	13⅝

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 14½-14¼ Close 15

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	13⅞-13⅞
1 month	14⅞-14¼	9 months	13⅞-13⅞
3 months	14¼-14	12 months	13⅞-13⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14¼ 6 months 14

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Wall Street

New York, Jan 21.—Stocks finished the day lower. Declines led advances by 947 to 552, with 393 issues unchanged.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 4.43 to 946.25. An early afternoon downdraft caused the index to fall about 7 points before the pressure eased again.

The NYSE composite index fell 0.22 to 75.39, and the average price per share was down 11 cents.

Volume slowed to 39,193,000 shares from the 41,750,600 share total yesterday.

Analysts said the market continued to suffer from a lack of leadership, with defence, energy and high technology stocks, the recent market leaders, taking a back seat.

As a result, issues with a speculative interest provided some of the best action. Volume leaders Curtiss-Wright rose 1¾ to 42¾. Analysts said there was speculation that Kennecott, which recently failed to attract much stock in a bid for Curtiss, was buying the shares on the open market. Kennecott was ahead ⅛ to 27⅛.

Citicorp, which yesterday reported sharply lower fourth-quarter net, lost ⅛ to 21⅞. A block of 150,000 Citicorp moved at 21⅞. Chase Manhattan reported lower December-quarter net but raised its dividend. It lost ⅜ to 44⅞. First Chicago eased ⅜ to 16⅞. Its final quarter net fell.

US commodities

New York, Jan 21.—GOLD at the Comex closed at $565.8 an ounce for January, down $2.50 on yesterday. [illegible] CHICAGO IMM GOLD: [illegible]

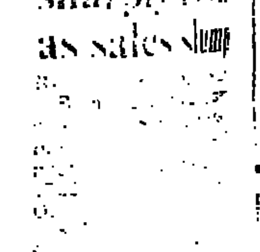
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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

Trafalgar assets 'not for sale'
By Philip Robinson



J. Saville Gordon sharply lower as sales slump



Bank Base Rates

& Co. Limited
Hunter Market

Stock Exchange Prices

Higher in thin market

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Jan 12. Dealings End, Jan 23. § Contango Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

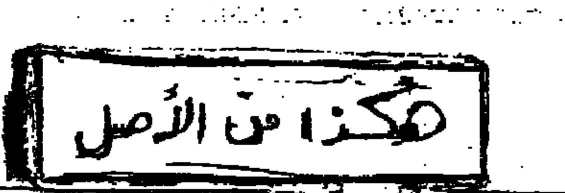
TEA

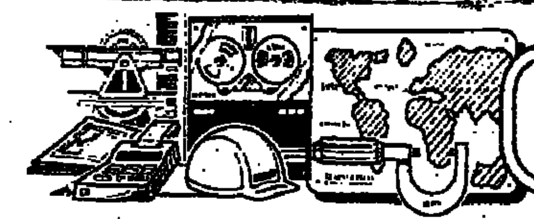
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RECENT ISSUES

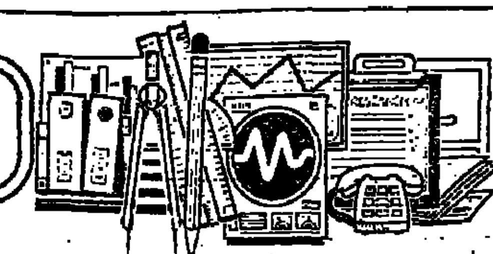
RIGHTS ISSUES







Recruitment Opportunities



+++Engineers+++Overseas Appointments+++Accountancy+++Finance+++Sales+++Overseas Appointments+++Accountancy+++Finance+++Sales+++Marketing+++General+++Computing+++Management & Executive Appointments+++

Business Librarian/ Editorial Assistant

London W1 **c£8,000 p.a.**

The Technical Department of a leading firm of Chartered Accountants (33 Partners) requires a business librarian/editorial assistant.

Although the purchase of books and basic classification of books, magazines and articles are important aspects of the work, the emphasis is far more on the dissemination of information. Dealing with clients' and staff queries and providing support information is central to the job, and to this end a knowledge of or interest in accountancy and business matters generally would be an advantage.

The writing of a monthly newsletter, including both technical and general matters, will be based on abstracts and reviews of newspapers, journals and books. In addition, the librarian will provide editiorial assistance prepared by other members of the Technical Department.

Candidates should have appropriate librarian experience, and the salary will reflect its relevance to an accounting practice.

SH

Please write, giving details of your academic background and experience to date, to David Fowler, Personnel Manager, Stoy Hayward & Co., 54 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ.

GERMAN WINE COMPANY

Requires

SALES PEOPLE

In London north, Middlesex north, Bucks. north, Co Down, Northamptonshire, Shropshire, Lancashire, Co Durham and Lincolnshire.

We sell high class wines from our own and associated vineyards. If you are self-motivated, 25+, and of good educational background, have your own car and telephone and can negotiate at all levels, please phone Heath Hayes 78108 am or London (01) 981 3836 for appointments.

Comprehensive training will be given.

ACCOUNTANT/ FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

for West End investment Company

Must have sufficient experience to take over complex financial controls of business in UK and overseas. Salary £12-£15,000 a.a.e.

Reply to Box 2662 F, The Times

Look after Nurses.

Ruth Liggat is a Captain and Personnel Officer in the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps.

But she's not a nurse. She has the rewarding job of looking after the welfare and administration of trainee nurses, SEN's and Ward Stewardesses in the QA's.

It's an unusual personnel job. Calling for maturity and understanding. It has taken her to Military Hospitals around Britain, Germany and Hong Kong. And she's currently working at our hospital in Woolwich. She works in the exciting atmosphere of a modern hospital, and, being in the Army, enjoys an equally exciting social life.

Ruth joined the QA's in 1970 on a Short Service Commission and in 1973 converted to a Special Regular Commission.

The starting salary is £6026.

If you would like to find out more information about a career in the QA's, and you are between 20 and 35 years of age and have a minimum of 5 GCE 'O' levels (or equivalent), please write to Lt Col Jill Field, QARANC, Liaison Officer (PO6), Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

QA's



THE BROKEN HILL ASSOCIATED SMELTERS PTY LTD

BHAS is a major world lead producer and a leader in the industry. The largest use for lead is in the lead-acid battery.

The battery industry worldwide, and in Australia, is in the midst of unprecedented development and process change. Many promising new applications for energy storage systems are being identified. There is renewed interest in and acceptance of the potential for electric vehicles.

BHAS requires an exceptional person to co-ordinate present efforts and to identify and administer areas where the Company can help secure and expand the use of the lead-acid battery. BHAS has a significant budget devoted to research and market development. It wishes to do more.

SENIOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICER — BATTERIES

Location: Melbourne

The SDO would initially report to the General Manager and

(a) establish and maintain relationships with Australian battery manufacturers, Development Associations, national and international Research Organisations and CRA Group technical staff;

(b) become conversant with all research and development work in the battery field with which the Company is presently associated and maintain a watching brief on alternative systems.

(c) establish a close understanding of the activities and aspirations of all elements of the Australian battery industry and battery powered equipment manufacturers.

The SDO's objective is to identify areas of opportunity where research and development could help secure and expand the use of the lead-acid battery and to provide the GM with technical advice on all matters relating to the battery industry. This would embrace product requirements and application of development and research expenditure. He would be expected to represent the Company on committees and at forums related to the battery industry.

Interest in battery technology and development, together with market potential for BHAS products or investments is seen as international and not restricted to Australia.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Post graduate qualifications in relevant fields of Science (with experience in electro-chemistry) or Engineering is highly desirable. Practical experience in the battery industry or research organisation could be very helpful.

The successful candidate will need to be an innovative forward-looking person, noted for optimism tempered with a practical approach. The ability to communicate at both technical and non-technical levels is vital.

SALARY WILL BE NEGOTIABLE AND EXCELLENT CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT APPLY.

Applications in writing quoting Ref. No. C281 should be addressed in confidence to:

Mr. R. O. Coombe,

CRA Limited

G.P.O. Box 384D, Melbourne, 3001 Victoria. Australia



7847

Senior Administrator
for
Important City Club

Applications are invited for a Senior Administrator on the retirement of the incumbent in mid-1981.

Duties involve day-to-day administration, overall control of finance, staff, club functions and banquets and information to members.

Preferred age 40 to 50 with all round experience of general management. A good knowledge of the City of London and how it works and experience of catering an advantage.

Salary according to experience (approx. £10,000 plus), contributory pension and other benefits.

The successful applicant will be responsible through the Honorary Secretary to the Council.

Career details to:
Miss Sarah Ward,
Elvian House, 18/20 St Andrew's Street,
London EC4A 3AE

OIL FIELD SALES MANAGER/ESS

We are currently seeking an individual to work out of our London office as an oil field Sales Manager, our company is a US based manufacturer of oil field drilling instrumentation. The person we seek must have the following qualifications, an academic degree BS or BSA or the equivalent, 10 to 15 years minimum oil field instrumentation sales experience. 3 to 5 years managerial experience in oil field products, 3 to 5 years experience sales and service oil field drilling instrumentation. All sales experience should be international, specializing in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Able to travel 75% of the time in above mentioned areas including the eastern bloc countries. It would be necessary to have previous experience in hydraulic or electronic instrumentation as would pertain to the drilling industry. Age range, minimum 40 years, maximum 48 years. Candidates meeting the above requirements may apply by calling 01-839 3683 or send in a resumé in confidence to:

Martin Decker
44 Pall Mall, London, SW1, England

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD OF MEMBERSHIP & ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Membership & Organisation Department of the National Union of Teachers, Britain's principal teachers' organisation.

The post carries with it responsibility for the implementation of all policies and activities related to the Union's membership work, including the production of ideas for, and ensuring the effectiveness of, the Union's communications with the publicity to both existing members and potential members.

Among the qualities which will be looked for in intending applicants, evidence of successful experience in the field of recruitment and membership retention in a Trade Union or professional organisation will be considered highly desirable, while evidence of such experience in the work of the National Union of Teachers would be an advantage. A firm grasp of the elements of successful union organisation would also be an asset. The status of the post is that of a Senior Official, and the salary scale for the post is £12,564-£13,611, plus a London Allowance of £759.

Full details of the job description for the post and an application form may be obtained on application to the General Secretary, National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W.C.1.

The closing date for applications is Monday, 9 February.

COUNTY OF AVON County Treasury

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT (ECONOMETRICIAN/STATISTICIAN)

Salary Scale: PO1 (1-5) £8,235-£9,150 (£8,379-£9,312 from 1st April, 1981)

To undertake research into the influences on financial markets, as part of a small team responsible for the investment of a pension fund currently valued at £115 million.

Applicants should be graduates in Econometrics, Statistics, or similar, with practical experience of applying econometric techniques, or holding an appropriate post-graduate qualification.

Previous experience in investment management is not required.

Excellent conditions of service, including removal and other associated expenses.

For informal discussion ring Mr R. G. Barfoot, Senior Assistant County Treasurer (Tel: Bristol 290777, Ext 6454). Further details and application form, returnable by 27th January 1981, from Director of Personnel, Tel: Bristol 293565 (Ansafone on this number after office hours), P.O. Box 11, Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol BS99 7DE.

Please quote reference number, TRY 9388.

BOOKSHOP MANAGER
REQUIRED FOR MOWBRAYS LONDON BOOKSHOP

Situated at 28 Margaret Street (Oxford Circus), London, W.1.

Mowbrays was founded in 1858 as a religious publishing and bookselling organization, mainly the supply all the requirements of clergy and parishes in the Church of England. There are three religious bookshops, which operate in Cambridge, Oxford and Birmingham, while the London shop has been developed into a General Bookshop, though still retaining important departments for Religion and Theology, Bible and Prayer Books, and Church Requisites.

The new Manager, who should ideally be between the ages of 30-45, should be an experienced bookseller, in sympathy with Mowbrays' aims and, as a Christian would be required to manage the shop from his base as Head of the London Theological Book Department.

Applications, in writing only, and accompanied by full c.v. should be addressed in confidence to Mr. J. H. Garmonsway, A. R. Mowbray & Co. Ltd., 28 Margaret Street, London W1N 7LB.

This appointment is open to both male and female applicants.

CIVIL ENGINEERING FIRM IN SAUDI ARABIA NEEDS

COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS
CIVIL ENGINEERS, INC ESTIMATORS,
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Please send resumé to Binladen Organisation, 40 Rivercourt, Kingsreach SE1, for London interview about mid-February.

Drynorth U.S.A. Inc. in conjunction with Drynorth U.K. Ltd. require the following professional personnel for Far East locations.

1. Senior offshore supervisor. To act as company authorized representative. Must have minimum of 10 years' related experience in pipelay, *offshore construction and have minimum 5 years' experience as barge superintendent.*
2. Senior fabrication supervisor. Experience will include structural steel fabrication of production and drilling platforms. *All facets of offshore constructions and be able to oversee major construction, minimum of 10 years' experience.*
3. Instrumentation supervisor. Piping and construction with minimum 10 years' experience, 5 years in managerial position.
4. Quantity surveyor. Versed in offshore construction, contracts cost engineering, client negotiation and scheduling, minimum 10 years' experience.
5. Senior radiographic U.T. consultant. Must be fully qualified in all aspects of inspection, to advise, supervise and interpret; 10 to 15 years of fully qualified experience.
6. 4 construction site representatives. With at least 6 years' supervisory experience.
7. 4 field engineers. Oilfield related minimum 5 years' offshore experience.

All applications in writing with full resume, present earnings and when available to:

DRYNORTH LTD.,
92 Kingsbury Road,
London N.W.9

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

NCVO is an independent, national voluntary organization, a company limited by guarantee with a staff of some 150. The Chief Accountant is responsible for the management of the council's finance department and the proper maintenance of the Council's accounting records. This includes the preparation of annual accounts for audit, estimates and financial statements, the control of cash flow and oversight of investments, development of accounting and budgetary control systems and administration of charitable trusts.

Applicants should have an appropriate accountancy qualification and relevant experience in the control and management of a finance team. Some knowledge of charity accountancy would be desirable. Salary [illegible] plus £1,016 London Weighting, 5 weeks holiday, Pension Scheme.

Further details and application form from The Personnel Officer,
NCVO, 26 Bedford Sq.,
London WC1B 3HU
Telephone 01-636 4066
Closing date: 11th February, 1981.

SPORTS COUNCIL

Sports Council's London and South East England Regional Office has a vacancy for a Clerical Officer in its Administrative Support Unit.

The duties are varied: processing and monitoring grant-in-aid; committee work; office management; meetings arrangements; record keeping; etc.

Applications are invited from work orientated and ambitious team members with a graduate or "A" level education, in the early twenties age range.

The starting salary is in the region of £4,800.

Application forms and further particulars from: Kip Gilpin, (Regional Office Administrator), Sports Council, 160 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB.

RESTAURANT MANAGER/ESS

The owners of a lovely and successful London restaurant are looking for a manager who is energetic and genuinely interested in the restaurant business. *He/she should have some* experience to contribute and be creative and caring in character.

Tel: Mrs Strand
12-5 only
01-727 4585

THE DIOCESE OF CARLISLE

DIOCESAN STEWARDSHIP OFFICER

"To encourage all parishes to adopt some form of planned Christian giving"

Applications are invited from clergymen and lay Communicant members of the Church of England aged 55 years or under. Stipend (Clergyman) £5,400 plus accommodation. Salary Scale (Lay *person) £6,950 to £8,555.*

Applications to: The Secretary, Carlisle Diocesan Board of Finance Ltd., Church House, West Walls, Carlisle, CA3 8UE.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION

A GENERAL MANAGER is to be appointed to take full responsibility for the control and, in particular, the expansion of a charitable registered Housing Association which, since incorporation 10 years ago, has pioneered and promoted the sale of purpose built leasehold accommodation designed to meet the *needs of retired* owner/occupiers.

The Association, by choice operates without the benefit of exchequer subsidies.

The successful applicant could well be professionally qualified, will be aged between 30 and 40 and with initiative and drive, will be able to recognise sites of development potential; to negotiate funding and to co-ordinate the development process and will also be able to administer a small office in Aldershot, Hampshire. The staff includes a qualified Housing Manager.

The salary will be not less than £9,000 per annum.

Applications giving details of qualifications and experience should be sent to R.L.H.A., C/O 11 MEADES LANE, CHESHAM, BUCKS. Closing date 13th FEBRUARY, 1981. All applications will be acknowledged.

This position is open to both male and female applicants.

TEACHERS of South American Spanish. Experienced & good. Well paid, part-time. Tel. 385 1736, today or tomorrow, 11-2.

P. O. M. & EXPORT SALES, Grad M.A., Ph.D. Seeks career. See Sits Wanted.

SENIOR INSURANCE ASSISTANT contracting experience, £7,500-£9,000. 25+. 734 5653 Beverley Farr Rec. Cons.

EXPERIENCED SALES ASSISTANT

with retail administration knowledge required by very small boutique gift shop in Covent Garden Market. Good salary negotiable according to qualifications.

01-836 9873

SENIOR CONSULTANT ECONOMETRICS

circa £9,000

Economic researcher with good quantitative skills sought by expanding company to analyse world copper market.

Reply to Dr John Toye
COMMODITIES RESEARCH UNIT LTD
26 Red Lion Square
London WC1R 4RL
or telephone 01-242 9462

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

SO1/SO2 £7,500-£8,727

Re-advertisement: Previous applicants need not apply

A new post requiring financial and administrative skills and appropriate qualifications. Experience of voluntary organisations essential. The person appointed will be responsible for *the development of the C.V.S's financial and administrative* services and of specialist support for voluntary and community organisations in Newcastle.

Details from: The General Secretary, Newcastle upon Tyne Council for Voluntary Service, MEA House, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8XS. Telephone: Newcastle 27445.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

Telephonist/Receptionist

£5,000 neg.

Join this lively international company in their luxurious UK offices close to Victoria Station. You will love the reception area and the job of greeting their busy switchboard. Excellent conditions: Free lunches, BUPA, 4 weeks holiday etc

If you have 2 years' min. experience, and are well spoken with good appearance

Call for immediate appointment
01-834 7117

SMALL, FRIENDLY TOUR OPERATOR

in Kensington requires reservation administration staff. Enthusiasm more important than experience. Please 'phone FALCON LEISURE GROUP on 727-0727.

EXPERIENCED Sales Assistant required, Covent Garden. See La Crème de la crème.

SECRETARIAL

PERSONNEL/ADMIN. Training Sec. £7,000. This position will involve the administration of training courses, the evaluation of conferences, plus a Senior Sec. function of top director level. You should have personnel/training related experience, be well educated and have skills of 60/100. 25+. Please telephone 409 2901 491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

EXPANDING P.R. CO. in W.2. needs bright P.A. Sec. (25ish). Shorthand not essential, to *organize busy M.D.* Ring or call in Brompton Bureau, 10 Beauchamp Pl., S.W.3. 584 [illegible]

SECRETARY to work for the Chairman/Chief Executive of a Conference Production Company in the West End. Applicants should have good shorthand and typing speeds as well as an ability to make decisions. Please reply in writing with full details of your career to date to Box 2070 F The Times.

SECRETARY to personnel executive, W.6. See La Crème.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY/P.A. TO M.D.

of British Trading and Shipping Co. situated near to London Bridge. Aged 25+ you must be responsible, energetic and able to work on own initiative as M.D. travels frequently. Hours 9.30-6. 5 day week. Salary in excess of £7,000 p.a., 4 weeks holiday, L.V's and BUPA. Please apply with full c.v. and photograph to Box 2581 F, The Times, by 31st January, 1981.

LITERARY AGENT

requires enthusiastic, book-minded assistant. Usual secretarial skills plus good telephone manner and job interest essential. Central London. Salary negotiable.

Phone Mrs. Wiener
262 1101

P.A./SECRETARY FOR young financier. All-round job for one who has initiative and prefers working on one's own. Good knowledge of French and/or other language an advantage. Salary £6,000 neg. + free lunch. M&S agency, 629 6821.

YOUNG INTELLIGENT and adaptable secretary required for small, lively lawyers' practice specialising in film and music industries. Reasonable skills. Initiative and good telephone manner essential. Salary up to £5,000. Tel.: Mrs. Harrison on 930 8223.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

ENTHUSIASTIC SECRETARY required for busy private paediatric practice. Previous medical experience essential. Salary £5,000 + 01-435 3002.

SELL TICKETS FOR S.W.1 St. Valentines dance. 730 9958 ext. 44.

LAWYERS—£6,000. Are you a hard-working beaver? If so, see Crone Corkill ad in La crème de la crème.

EDITORS of a magazine publishers, urgently need young lively secretary. 18+ with or without shorthand. £4,600+ perks. Wright personnel consultants. 439 6581.

PART-TIME BUREAU (emp. agy.) seeks sh/audio sec., 35-45. SW1, 30 hrs. p.w. 222 4102.

SECRETARIAL

AMERICAN FIRM HOLLAND PARK

European branch of major US international law firm seeks secretary with excellent skills for exciting, demanding work in offices overlooking Holland Park. German and French useful. Top job for top candidates. £5,500 and up, depending on qualifications.

Please contact Jane Addison on 727 0132

FREE TO START £5,500

Lovely job as audio PA/secretary to Chairman of film production Co. You will need solid commercial experience (NOT advertising or films). Pref. age mid. 20's. Plenty of scope and involvement.

01-730 5148
JAYGAR CAREERS CONSULTANTS

SOLICITORS IN W.C.1

require an audio secretary for the senior litigation partner. Salary by arrangement. Please telephone:

MRS. CARROLL 580 7905.

SECRETARY WITH GOOD STANDARD of English required by foreign mission. Salary negotiable. Tel: 01-581 0247.

AMERICAN attorneys £6,500. Due to expansion our clients now wish to recruit a new Secretary to join their busy city based office. Lots of contact with valued clients. So you should be well groomed and either have legal experience or be prepared to be trained in this field. Audio experience. 24+ essential. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

HUNTING for a home. £5,750 + review. Join this prestigious firm of Estate Agents as audio/P.A. to a young dynamic partner. He needs a well organized, enthusiastic secretary to whom he can delegate. Modern offices plus 50p per day L.V's. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

RELIABLE, mature P.A./Secretary required to help co-ordinate Mayfair sales office. £6,500 negotiable. Telephone 499 7958.

SECRETARIAL

OFFICE MANAGER/ESS-CARETAKER
£6,000 +

If you enjoy responsibility, but are flexible enough to roll your sleeves up and help out, then join this expanding trading company. Deal with everything from the buying of furniture, delivery dates and maintenance to supervision of staff in the mail room. You will need proven experience and ideally be aged 40 to 55. For details call Amanda Nowell on 486 7896.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

FED UP WITH the usual S/H typing jobs? Working for this expanding company in St. John's Wood; will also give you opportunity to travel and entertain clients. £6,000. Radcliffe Personnel (Agy.) 493 0526.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

PART-TIME EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, one of the City's leading merchant banks is looking for an experienced part-time secretary with a sound financial background to work for a senior group executive.

Candidates must have excellent shorthand and typing skills with several years relevant secretarial experience at a senior level. This is a *responsible post which will involve* working on own initiative.

The job will require you to work 21 hours per week, spread over 5 days.

In addition to a competitive salary benefits include 30p LV's per working day, subsidised staff restaurant and interest free season ticket loan.

PLEASE SEND A FULL CV, WHICH WILL BE TREATED IN CONFIDENCE, TO: MRS A. DUNFORD, PERSONNEL OFFICER, HILL SAMUEL & CO LIMITED, 100 WOOD STREET, LONDON EC2P 2AJ

TEMPTING TIMES

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-584 4225.

IFF RESEARCH LTD. MARKET RESEARCH

Promotion has created a junior administrative vacancy in our Interviewing Dept. The ideal candidate will be numerate, enjoy working with people and will probably have A levels. Salary around £4,000 p.a., 5 weeks' holiday. 50p L.V.s per day.

For details and application form contact

CLAIRE HARRIS
01-439 7657

GREETINGS CARDS FIRM REQUIRE

SMART, WELL MANNERED, GOOD HUMOURED, ENTHUSIASTIC, HARD-WORKING, EFFICIENT

SALES PERSON AGE 24-35

To cover sales in London. Must *drive. Applications in writing* to Millimetre Ltd., 24 Harcourt St., W.1.

AUDIT MANAGER
c. £11,000

A medium-sized West End practice with a young and business-like approach is seeking a dynamic accountant preferably with post-qualification experience to join successful team (m/f).

Acorn Exec. Rec.
629 9863

FASHION MANUFACTURER, N.1. area, requires responsible person for design/pattern office. An orderly methodical person with clerical experience and some sketching ability is sought. Salary negotiable. Apply in writing to Box 2535 F The Times.

PERSONABLE GENERAL TRAINEE

in need of a career and not a job; based central Birmingham. Paul Vaughan Associates are searching diligently for an energetic young person to join a small but rapidly expanding group of companies covering film and television production, recording, music publishing and the management of many well known radio and television presenters.

The successful applicant must also be ambitious, enthusiastic, intelligent, presentable (very), well spoken and will work initially as a general assistant to the managing director who has a total aversion to cigarette or similar fumes!

There are genuinely solid prospects for someone with such qualities who is eager to join a young team and make a real contribution. The wet, idle and unwashed are warmly advised to save themselves the cost of a postage stamp.

Please send a handwritten letter of application together with a curriculum vitae to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
PAUL VAUGHAN ASSOCIATES LIMITED,
ALPHA TOWER,
ATV CENTRE,
BIRMINGHAM, B1 1TT.

IS THIS YOU?

Bored, frustrated and no career prospects? If it is, and you would like to work in a successful atmosphere on a five figure income with a unique career structure ring Gabriel on 01-379 6786/6352 or Avril on 01-404 4165.

COURIERS.—French, German and Italian speaking students wanted to act as couriers on European campsites in 1981, either April/May to July or July to the end of September. Applications from couples welcome. Write giving details about yourself including the dates you are available to: Bernadette Kirrane, Eurocamp Travel Limited, Edmundson House, Tatton St., Knutsford.

THE SOCIETY OF AUTHORS

which represents over 3,000 writers, requires an assistant (starting salary negotiable c. £5,500) to advise members on professional matters, including publishing contracts and negotiations with broadcasting organisations. Varied and interesting work with opportunities for assuming broader responsibilities. Applicants should probably be graduates with previous experience and a particular interest in the business aspects of the profession. Write (enclosing C.V. and the names of two referees) to:

MARK LE FANU,
SOCIETY OF AUTHORS,
84 DRAYTON GARDENS,
LONDON SW10 9SD

to arrive by 5th February

HIGHLAND HOTEL

Within comfortable reach of Glasgow. Husband and wife team required to manage and work small seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Flat available. Approximate turnover £200,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS to Box 2531 F, The Times.

CAMPER and Nicholsons international require an experienced yacht broker for their Palma office. Applicant need not be a yacht broker but will have similar disciplines. He/she must have a successful record in sales management at all levels and should know the Mediterranean and Caribbean. A knowledge of Spanish and German an advantage. Please send CV and photograph to Patrick Boyd, Camper and Nicholsons (Yacht Agency) Ltd., 16 Regency Street, London, SW1.

PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITY

Hugh Johnson, author of the World Atlas of Wine, the Principles of Gardening, etc. is looking for a freelance researcher/personal assistant to work in Essex (45 miles from London). Editorial or journalistic experience a great advantage; languages and/or knowledge of wine would be useful; typing and driving are essential. A two bedroom cottage is available if needed.

Please reply to Hugh Johnson c/o:

THE EDITORIAL DIRECTOR
MITCHELL BEAZLEY
MILL HOUSE
87-89 SHAFTESBURY AVE,
LONDON W1V 7AD

EGON RONAY ORGANISATION

require inspectors based in or within commuting distance from London. Constant motoring and long absences from home. Sound knowledge of international cuisine essential, catering background an advantage. *Please write with detailed c.v. to Egon Ronay Organisation,* Greencoat House, Francis St., London SW1P 1DH.

GEOLOGISTS

to £20,000 + expenses good consultancy or oil Co experience. European languages useful, able to travel.

01-589 9222
KP PERSONNEL AGY

WHITTINGTONS City wine bar requires well educated and presentable Asst. Manager/ess. Mon.-Fri. incl. occasional eves. Personality, enthusiasm, hard work, well remunerated. Please write with full c.v., Nigel Windridge, Ebury Wine Co., 178 Ebury St., S.W.1.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

£5,000-£7,000

A number of busily expanding international banks in the City seek experienced young bankers in such operational areas as:

ACCOUNTING
DOC. CREDITS
EUROBONDS

These opportunities offer first-class career prospects . . . plus all the usual benefits.

242 5841
John Chiverton Associates
(Recruitment Consultants)

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

QUALIFIED YOUNG LADY

TUTOR

required for only child, boy aged 7. The position will involve maintaining the quality of education to the standard expected from a good, private preparatory school with a view to Public School entry later. Both British parents will be spending considerable time in the southern United States and West Indies and there will be a considerable travel element involved including occasional return visits to the U.K. Negotiable salary etc. C.V. and recent photo to:

Box 2661 F, The Times

HISTORY & POLITICS

Owing to illness, history and politics teacher with examination experience to "O" & "A" level urgently required.

ALBANY COLLEGE
01-203 9748



—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

MEDIA EXTROVERT £5,500 PLUS, PLUS

This is a terrific job working for one of London's top advertising agencies in their fast moving media dept. As well as excellent Sec. skills you'll be expected to cope with all the group media Sec.-type jobs, which means a varied work load, responsibility, job involvement and for the right, bright personality, a lot of fun, too. They reward high so a £100 holiday bonus is just for starters. 22+.

MEDIA ALL-ROUNDER £5,000

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You'll need a degree in English and/or History, some secretarial ability, although not essential, an aptitude for research and cataloguing and some interest and experience in antiquarian literature. This excellent opportunity adds up to a really exciting job assisting a specialist that buys and sells in the antiquarian field. Good prospects for the right person. Poise, confidence and a polished presentation essential.

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£6,000
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Due to retirement we seek an Administrative Assistant to the Sales Services Manager. Initially you will be based at our Bethnal Green site, but it is envisaged that the sales services function will transfer to our Head Office in Greenford, within the next 12 months.

Primarily you will provide a total administrative service to a large and expanding sales force. You will also process returns of expenses, car mileages, absences, etc., and supervise clerical and secretarial staff within the department.

You should have a minimum of 3 years' secretarial experience, be numerate and have good organizing ability. The preferred age range is late 20s to early 40s.

The company offers an attractive salary, participation in Glaxo Group profitability, and non-contributory pension schemes.

Please write for an application form, or further information to:
Miss Anne Medlin,
Assistant Personnel Officer,
Duncan Flockhart and Co. Ltd.,
Bethnal Green, London E2 6LA,
or call 01-739 3451, ext. 133.

DF

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We need a Secretary to work with our Director of Human Resources who is responsible for personnel on a worldwide basis.

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If this describes you, then write or telephone immediately for an application form to:

Mr Steven Friedlander,
Bateman Grandmet Holdings Ltd,
Banda House, Cambridge Grove,
London W6 0LE
Tel: 01-741 1541



PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY TO SENIOR PARTNER
c £6,000

Well established firm of Consulting Engineers situated in beautiful West End offices, is seeking to recruit a P.A. Shorthand Secretary with previous senior level experience. This position is ideal for a person who enjoys working on their own initiative with constant client contact and full responsibility for varied detailed administraton. A friendly and outgoing personality, high standard of presentation and a good sense of humour are essential. Ref: LC/022.

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Negotiable from £5,500

International Marketing organization, based in S.W.1., requires a *Shorthand Secretary aged 24+ with some* previous Personnel experience. Excellent opportunity for a Secretary with good skills (min. 100 w.p.m. shorthand and 60 w.p.m. typing) who enjoys being involved in the day to day running of a busy Personnel department. Candidates should be well presented with an excellent telephone manner and a pleasant personality. Ref: LC/021. For full details please contact Miss Rosalie Preskett.



Executive Secretarial Recruitment
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During 1980 we placed secretaries in Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Gulf States, North Africa, Saudi Arabia, South America, Central Africa, etc. We also found jobs in London for Secretaries with French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Norwegian and Japanese and temporary work for many of our applicants while they were waiting for the right jobs. If we can help you why not contact us? We have current vacancies throughout London, Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

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International Secretaries
17 Berkeley Street, London W1X 5AE · 01-491 7108

THE DECCA RECORD COMPANY LTD.

Located at Sheperds Bush W.14 and part of the international Poly Gram group of companies is seeking a Secretary/P.A., aged 25+, to work for the Executive *Chairman.*

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The successful applicant will be presentable, well spoken and possess a good telephone manner. This is a top secretarial position, which will also entail the day to day running of this busy office. Essential qualities therefore, are a keen sense of organization, and the ability to work with a minimum of supervision.

We offer an extremely competitive salary, 5 weeks annual holiday and a generous discount on a wide range of company products.

Please contact Brian McFall, Personnel Administrator on *01-743 9111*

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£6,750 + MORTGAGE

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You will also compile recruitment statistics, maintain index files of candidates and handle your own correspondence for which fast, accurate typing is a necessity.

This vacancy will be suitable for someone aged 23-30 who is interested in a career in personnel, can act on their own initiative and is happy to work as part of a team.

The bank occupies smart offices on the fringe of the City with free car-parking facilities. Excellent company benefits include low interest mortgage scheme, season ticket loan and profit-share bonus.

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Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

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LONDON EC2
c £6,300 + annual bonus

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For further details and, or an application form please contact Miss Carol Holderness, The Equitable Life Assurance Society, Equitable Life House, Walton St., Aylesbury, Bucks HP21 7QN. Telephone: Aylesbury 89771—Interviews will be held at the London office.

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£6,000

Secretary with good shorthand/typing skills, 25-30, to work in personnel department of E.C.2 professional company. Lots of administration.

£5,800+

Professional E.C.4 company seek shorthand/audio secretary (30/39) for staff and training manager. Salary uplift after three months.

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SECRETARY/PA £6,500 + mortgage
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Exacting person to assist charming Company Secretary. Good skills please. Friendly modern offices and prospects!

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Our Secretary, Contentious Business Department is seeking a Personal Assistant. This senior post requires a mature, experienced, efficient shorthand and audio secretary who has had several years' experience working in a solicitor's office, preferably dealing with contentious matters.

Duties will involve the typing of correspondence, reports, agendas, and minutes together with general secretarial/administrative duties including contact with other departments.

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Benefits include staff restaurant, season ticket loan scheme after 6 months' service and 23 days annual holiday entitlement.

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W6

Ideal opportunity for experienced Secretary, 30+, with shorthand, to use both admin. and organising skills. Some research and statistical work, own modern office. Salary £6,095 to start, plus many fringe benefits.

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£6,800 + mortgage

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ANGELA MORTIMER LTD
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£6,500 neg.

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STABILITY + TO £6,500

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£6,500 p.a.+bonus

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Please telephone:
Mrs Mansel after 6 pm
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We all want to travel
Assistant Manager/ess

[illegible]

Crone Corkill
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Small international airline needs immediately responsible top executive secretary/P.A., aged between 25-35, with good [illegible]

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£6,500 + bonus

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CITY/STOCKBROKERS TO £7,000

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Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

[illegible]

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644

SECRETARY/PA

[illegible]

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

[illegible]

SHIRENE PICKERING
01-637 2211

PERSONAL also on page 28

MOTOR CARS

MERCEDES 230
Reg. EH 404

[illegible]

FORD GRANADA [illegible]

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

BRAND NEW BENTLEY CORNICHE CONVERTIBLE

[illegible]

CAR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE HIRE [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

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FLAT SHARING

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RENTALS

Fleet Estates

This exceptional block will shortly offer: a swimming pool, squash courts, sauna, gymnasium and solarium.
PARK WEST, Kendall St, W2
3 BEDROOMS (sleeps 6), double recep., modern spacious kitchen, bathroom, sep. w.c. from £200 p.w.
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248 8121/9

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Cutlass & Co., 01-589 5247

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PORTLAND RD., W11. Spacious 1 bed. mais. with lots of character and good quality antiques. Dble. recep., kit., bath. Fridge/freezer. C.H. C.H.W. Avail. immed. 1-2 yrs. £90 p.w.

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235 7933

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Queries to
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S.W.1. Attractive and newly [illegible]

[illegible]

RENTALS

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We have a large selection of flats and houses in many good residential districts from £70-£600 p.w.

CONTACT JENNIFER RUDNAY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

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A Magnificent Flat TO LET IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE

3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge/dining room, kitchen and breakfast room. Grand entrance. Furnished or unfurnished.

Contact Mr Benjamin, 584 5252, between 10-5 pm Monday-Friday.

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HENNIKER MEWS, S.W.3

Spacious Mews House with 2 double bedrooms, 2 baths, recept., kit., clks. Gge. Good decor, furnishings. Avail. now 1/2 yrs. £175 p.w.

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MEWS HOUSE, W.2. 2 double, 1 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 double reception, gge. Spacious and exceptionally fitted kitchen, roof garden, CH, well dec. & furn. £250 pw.
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FULHAM. Attractive p.b flat, 1 double, 1 single bed, 1 large recep., k. & b. £80 pw.

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Elegant maisonette, excellent decorative order in Victorian conversion. 1-2 bedrooms 1-2 receptions, k. & b. with fitted shower. Working marble fireplace. Fitted carpet throughout. Large garden. 94 year lease. £37,500.

MRS HYDE,
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HIGHBURY FIELDS. Sunny furnished self-contained flat in Georgian house overlooking fields. 2 mins Victoria line. Reception, double bedroom dining, kitchen and bath. C.H. Tel. and entry phone. Fully equipped. Char twice weekly. £65 p.w. Tel. 01-226 6234.

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S.W.1. Pimlico panache. Family home, convenient for City and West End. 4/5 beds, 3/4 recept., 2 baths, gas c.h. Just decorated. Avail. now, furn. unfurn. No sharers. Co. let 1 to 2 years. From £2,750 per quarter.—Phone 435 7920.

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PIMLICO.—Beautiful Furnished 1-bedroom Flat to let. Available immediately till mid-April. Would suit professional person. £—p.w. excl.—Tel Helen Clegg, 01-580 5566 (day).

W.1. Luxury furnished flat. 2 large bedrooms, 1 large recep., fully equipped kitchen, bath room + sep. guest w.c. £200 p.w. Long let preferred. Beauchamp Estates, 499 7722.

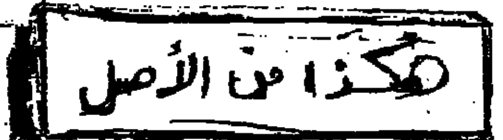
PENTHOUSE flat off Ladbroke Grove, 2 bedrooms, spacious lounge, large fitted kitchen [illegible]

[illegible]

(continued on page 28)

The Times
SPECIAL REPORTS
put situations and subjects of today into
PERSPECTIVE

مكتبة من الأصل



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

Harold Pinter with Peggy Ashcroft who stars in his new play Family Voices (Radio 3, 10.00)

●We can pick the first fruit tonight (Radio 3, 10.00) of BBC Radio's agreement with the National Theatre, and I warn you: it is a prickly one. Family Voices is Harold Pinter's new work. It gets its first stage performance at the National on February 13 with the same cast as in tonight's world premiere—Peggy Ashcroft, Michael Kitchen and Mark Dignam. The same director, too: the National's Peter Hall. It is apparently, a play about messages sent but not received. But were they sent? Were they ever written? What is Son doing in the house/lodgings/brothel? Why are the relationships there so volatile? Why does Mother's love swing to Mother's hatred? And why the letter from Dad, postmarked the grave? You must not expect me to provide the answers as well as set the questions. Not that, in Family Voices, we can be sure which are the questions and which the answers. How stimulating and infuriating to be lost, once more, in Pinterland.

●The production of Massenet's opera Le roi de Lahore, broadcast on Radio 3 at 2.00, is expensively cast: Joan Sutherland as the priestess, Sherill Milnes as her wicked uncle, Luis Lima as the king and Nicola *Ghiaurov as an Indian deity.* Richard Bonynge conducts the National Philharmonic Orchestra. To put this opera into perspective, it was performed seven years before Manon, 15 years before Werther. It was, in fact, the work that *set the seal* on Massenet's reputation as an opera composer of distinction . . . The other important musical occasion of the day is the two-part recital by Emil Gilels (Radio 4, 7.30 and 8.40). The works include the Beethoven piano sonata in D, Op 10, No 3, and four Ravel pieces including the Pavane pour une Infante défunte.

●As bad luck would have it, my two television recommendations clash. You really ought to see both of them. The Water Walkers (BBC 1, 8.05) is about *insect life on pond and river, "on" being* the operative word for these are the tiny creatures whose water-repellent qualities permit them to move, mate and kill on the gossamer-thin film that is the surface. The close-up photography is astounding . . . The writer in Writers and Places (BBC 2, 8.00) is William Trevor, the place London. Unlike last week's subject, Anthony Burgess, Mr Trevor is seen but little, his identification with streets, parks and buildings working much more through his created characters than through the creator himself. Self-effacing, then, compared to Mr Burgess's self-assertiveness. I think there is virtue in both approaches.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: History: why appeasement?; 9.25 Geometry (1); 9.47 Maths. Ten Per Cent Ted; 10.10 Keep up with The Times, and The Odyssey; 10.35 *James is our Brother*; 11.05 Maths: decimals; 11.30 The castle builders; 11.55 Footprints in the sand; 12.20 pm Closedown.
12.45 News and weather forecast.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Today's edition includes the regular movie item by Tony Bilbow, Film Focus.
1.45 Bod: For the very young.
2.00 You and Me: Vicki Luke and Lines and Circles (r).
2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music time. 2.40 Television Club: An introduction. Closedown at 3.00.
3.55 Play School: Kathy Squires's story Paul's Day in Bed. It is told by Lucie Skeaping and Chris Tranchell. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00.
4.20 Laurel and Hardy: Cartoon. *Frigid Ray Gun. The authentic* Laurel and Hardy can be seen on BBC 2 at 5.40 in Thicker than Water. 4.25 Jackanory: Pippa Guard reads the fourth instalment of Nina Warner Hooke's A Donkey called Paloma. 4.40 Heidi: Serial about an orphan girl, the penultimate episode.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround: *Junior newsreel.* 5.05 Blue Peter: Queen Victoria died 80 years ago, and today's programme includes a filmed record of her funeral procession. 5.35 Ivor the Engine: Today's story is called Juggernaut (r).
5.40 News with Kenneth Kendall.
5.55 Regional news magazines and Nationwide: Including another of *Bill Kerr Elliott's* films about the Celts, and the Grass Roots item is presented by Gillian Miles from Spotlight South West in Plymouth.
7.00 Tomorrow's World: A new way with steak, a new kind of tyre—and carpets for the cowshed.
7.25 Top of the Pops: The current hits in the world of pop music. The presenter is Peter Powell.
8.05 Wildlife on One: The Water Walkers. The world on the surface of our ponds and streams. Things most of us did not know about such insects as pondskaters, swamp spiders, whirlygigs and waterboatmen. The narrator is David Attenborough. (See *Personal Choice.)*
8.30 Sink or Swim: Comedy series about two brothers living in a leaky narrowboat (Peter Davison and Robert Glenister) and the woman in their lives (Sara Corper).
9.00 News with Angela Rippon. Also weather forecast.
9.25 The Treachery Game: Episode two of Jack Gerson's thriller about a man and his wife (Malcolm Stoddard, Mary Tamm) on the run after the murder of a British bio-chemist. Tonight, re-enter the suave and sinister Colonel Grigor of the KGB (Sandor Eles) who was in Mr Gerson's previous thriller The Assassination Run.
10.15 Question Time: Sir Robin Day is in the chair, and *his panel* is made up tonight of John Silkin, MP, Sally Oppenheim, MP, Tom Jackson, of the post office workers union, and Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI chief.
11.20 Kojak: Mystery surrounds the hijacking of some rare and unrefined morphine which no-one would dare to sell. With Telly Savalas.
12.05 am Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES: [illegible] 2.15 pm-2.35 [illegible] Wales Today. 7.0-7.25 Heddiw. 10.15-11.18 Welsh Sports Personality of the Year (1980). 12.5 am-12.7 Weatherman. 12.7-1.7 Question Time. 1.7 News for Wales: Close. Scotland: 10.10 am-10.30 For Schools. Around Scotland. 12.40 pm-12.45 Scottish News 3.25-3.55 The Afternoon Show. 5.55-6.22 Reporting Scotland 8.30-9.0 The Current Account Report. 11.18-11.48 Lord Mountbatten Remembers 11.48 News for Scotland: Close. Northern Ireland: 11.30 am-11.50 For Schools. 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Sportsweek 10.45-11.18 Star Brass. 12.5 am News for Northern Ireland: Close. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School: Kathy Squires's story Paul's Day in Bed, told by Lucie Skeaping and Chris Tranchell (can also be seen on *BBC 1, 3.55). Closedown at 11.25.*
4.50 pm Open University: The first years of life: all yours; 5.15 S101 Preparatory maths: algebra. Interval at 5.30.
5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Thicker than Water* (1935) This was the last of Stanley and Oliver's short films, and it was not one of their best. It's the one about the HP *debt for the Hardys'* furniture, and the grandfather clock that is run over. Includes the famous washing up sequence, and the scene where Stanley becomes Oliver's blood donor.
6.00 Music-Hall Greats: Champagne Charlie (1944) Musical comedy set in Victorian days about the rivalry between two great music hall artistes, George Leybourne who called himself Champagne Charlie, and the Great Vance. They are played in Cavalcanti's enjoyable film by Tommy Trinder (as Leybourne) and Stanley Holloway. Also starring Betty Warren and Jean Kent.
7.40 News with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.50 Cartoon: Ersatz. The Yugoslavian animator Dusan Vukotic won an Academy Award with this cartoon.
8.00 Writers and Places: A City to Plunder. William Trevor, the Irish writer, has written, and narrates, this film about the influence of London on his books. (See Personal Choice.)
8.30 Russell Harty: He meets people dressed up at their heroes (Clint Eastwood, Robin Hood, etc).
9.00 The Little World of Don Camillo: More stories about the feuding priest and mayor of an Italian town. With Mario Adorf and Brian Blessed. Tonight, the widower who is thought to be in need of moral instruction, and the woman who has moved in with him.
9.30 Man Alive: Fighting for Time. Three people are facing death: *one has cancer of the* liver, the second has an incurable spinal condition, the third is terminally ill. Each of them has found a strong reason for keeping going—an unfulfilled ambition. Harold Williamson talks to them and finds out what it is.
10.20 Revolting Women: A revue from Manchester, written, performed and produced by women; only one man in the cast—Philip Bird. The entertainers are Jeni Barnett, Linda Broughton, Marcella Evaristi, Alison Skilbeck and Helen Glavin.
10.45 Newsnight: The day's news, with detailed analysis of the main stories. Linda Alexander is the newscaster, and Marshall Lee is the sports reporter. Ends at 11.35.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: A child's early days; 9.52 A film about storms; 10.09 Profile of a firm; 10.31 For A-level students: all about fossils; 10.53 For A-level students: electron microscopy; 11.10 Science for the very young: impulse and impact; 11.27 How a newspaper is made; 11.44 A story: Flyaway.
12.00 Gideon: The story of a duckling. With Tim Brooke-Taylor providing the voices. 12.10 pm Stepping Stones: The theme is digging, and the story is The *Three Seeds.* 12.30 *The Sullivans*: Second World War drama series about an Australian family at home and at the front.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Together: The continuing story of people living in a block of flats. More about Edward Fuller's money problems, and what Martha Finch decides to do to help him. With Raymond Francis, Kathleen Byron.
2.00 After Noon Plus: With Elaine Grand, Trevor Hyett.
2.45 Fallen Hero: Episode 3 of this drama serial about a former Rugby League player (Del Henney). Back for his native Wales, he receives an interesting business offer (r). 3.45 Life Begins at Forty: Domestic comedy series with Derek Nimmo, Rosemary Leach. Today, their baby is christened (r).
4.15 Watch It! A story of Dr Snuggles, the inventor. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: Part one of a new tale called Laura Ingalls Wilder. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Joe and Jack Sugden grow even further apart from one another.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news. 6.25 Help The launching of an appeal to help disabled people. I is called Starting Point. 6.35 Charlie's Angels: Three girls take on the wrongdoers.
7.30 The Jim Davidson Show: Comedy sketches and songs.
8.00 Sapphire and Steel: Final episode of this fantastic thriller serial, starring David McCallum and Joanna Lumley as the time travellers. Can they probe the macabre secrets of scientists of the future?
9.00 TV Eye: The programme finds proof that Dutch fishermen are breaking EEC rules, openly catching more than their fair quota of fish and selling this "black fish" back to the British market.
9.00 Hill Street Blues: Police drama—a pilot for a forthcoming series. The ingredients are a kidnapping, robbery, drugs and explosions. Made in America, and starring Michael Conrad and Daniel J. Travanti.
10.00 News from ITN. Also, news of the Thames area.
10.30 Take Six: The King's Head. A day in the life of the enterprising theatre-pub in Islington, London which this year celebrates its tenth birthday. This is the first film to be directed by Jeremy McCracken, and is the fourth in the series of six in which directors make their debut.
11.15 Barney Miller: American police drama with Hal Linden in the title role. A story of a body reported stolen from a mortuary.
11.45 What the Papers Say Awards: The year's most distinguished journalists (according to this programme) receive their awards from Norman St John Stevas. 12.15 am Close: Christine Smith, who has muscular dystrophy, dwells on the happy things in her life.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 People and Places (1).
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Tried and True, by Pat Burchard.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Never Too Late.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Stranded, by Neil Rhodes.
4.00 Fritz Spiegl's Musical Alphabet.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 No Fond Return of Love (4).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Piano (Gilels), pt 1: Beethoven *(op 10 no. 3, op 35).†*
8.30 Goldring in Zimbabwe (1).
8.40 Piano, pt 2: Scriabin, Ravel.†
9.20 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 Lord Jim (14).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 *Shipping Forecast.*

VHF
9.05 am Schools: A Service for Schools; Music Interlude; Maths—With a Story!; Sounds, Words and Movement; Music Interlude; Stories and Rhymes.
10.30-10.45 Listen With Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Time and Tune (11); Man; Home or Away.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Living Language: Look! Living Through History.
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Punti di vista (12).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Elgar, Mozart, Gluck, Massenet.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Bach, Telemann†, Boccherini.
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Dowland.†
9.35 Brass Band: Gregson, Horovitz, B. Orr, Patterson.†
10.25 High Mass for the Feast of St Michael the Archangel: reconstruction.†
11.35 BBC Scottish SO/Handford: Nielsen, Sibelius, Vaughan Williams (London Sym).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Quartet (Alberni—live from Bristol): Mozart (K465), Beethoven (op 95).†
2.00 Opera: Le roi de Lahore, by Massenet (Sutherland/ Ghiaurov, Milnes/Natnl Phil Orch/ Bonyng), Acts I and II.† (See Personal Choice.)
3.25 Interval reading
3.35 Le roi de Lahore, Acts III, IV and V.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 With Radio 4.
9.20 Talk: Words.
9.25 Record: Sibelius (Sym 4).†
10.00 Play: Family Voices, by Harold Pinter.† (See Personal Choice).
10.40 Consort: Weelkes.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Liszt.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Country Club.† 9.02 Alan Dell.† 10.02 A Very Private Man. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Steve Wright. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Peter Powell. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Four Hands in Harmony. 8.30 Fiesta. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 A Touch of Genius. 10.15 Living for Faith. 10.30 Just a Minute. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Intermezzo. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Frequency Information. 5.15 The Music Party. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 8.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Angel of the Prisons. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Peebles' Choice. 2.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.50 Police Six. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30-11.15 Counterpoint. 11.45 *Bedtime.* 11.55 *Closedown.*

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 ATV News. 4.20 Vic the Viking. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 ATV News 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Focus. 11.00 ATV News. 11.05 Lou Grant. 12.05 am Closedown

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 3.45-4.15 Superstar Profile: Dudley Moore. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.35 People Rule: 11.05 Ja. 12.05 am What the Papers Say. 12.35 Weather Forecast followed by Loggerheads.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News 3.45-4.15 Untamed World 4.20 Salvage 1. 5.15-5.45 The New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 Lookaround Thursday. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 It's a Musical World. 11.50 Border News Summary. 11.53 Closedown.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm [illegible] 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 3.45-4.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Channel Report. [illegible] 7.00-7.30 [illegible] 11.30 News and Weather [illegible]

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 HTV News. 5.10 Jobline Newsdesk. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.35 Gallery. 11.05 SWAT. 12.00 *Weather and Closedown.*
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30 am-9.45 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Owain a'r Olion. 4.15-4.20 Little Sambo. 4.20-4.45 Take a Chance. 4.45-5.10 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Cartoon. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.35-11.05 Impromptu.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 North News. 3.45-4.15 *Our Little Town "Mr Sampson".* 4.20 Salvage 1. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight and Area Weather Forecast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Apart from Oil. 10.30 It's a Musical World. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Paris. 12.30 am North Headlines, 12.35 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: Starts 9.15 am *Jobline (r).* 1.20 *pm-1.30 Anglia* News. 3.45-4.45 The Entertainers. 4.20-5.15 Project UFO. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 10.30 The Cambridge Debate, Sir Keith Joseph and Prof J. K. Galbraith. 11.00 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.00. Superstar Profile: Paul Newman (r). 12.30 am Today's People, followed by Closedown.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Calendar News. 3.45-4.15 The Entertainers. 4.20 Fantastic Four. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 With a Little Help. 11.00 Beyond Westworld. 12.00 Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 4.20-5.45 Film. Bonnie Scotland (Laurel and Hardy). 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 What the Papers Say. 11.30 Fight Night from West Hartlepool. 12.20 am Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News Headlines. 5.15 Tales of Crimea. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line—Blood Donors are asked for this week. 6.30 Talking Scots—*Maurice Lindsay.* 7.00 7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Day Return. 11.00 Superstar Profile, Sylvester Stallone. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20 pm-1.30 North East *News and Lookaround.* 3.45-4.15 In Loving Memory. 4.20 The Fantastic Four 4.45 Tarzan. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 *Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.32 Motorway. 11.30 Soap. 12.00 First Class Citizens. 12.05 am Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 3.45-4.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Westward Report. 10.35 Unforgettable. 11.05 The Electric Theatre Show. 11.30 Faith for Life. 11.35 West Country Weather. 11.36 Closedown.

Entertainments Guide

[illegible]

OPERA & BALLET

[illegible]

THEATRES

[illegible]

CINEMAS

[illegible]

EVENTS

[illegible]

ART GALLERIES

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

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"... Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing."—1 Thessalonians 5: 16, 17.

BIRTHS

ATKINS.—On 19th January, to Sally (nee Thomas) and Richard—a son (James William).
ALLSOP.—On 14th January, 1981, to Shelagh (nee Twomey) and Christopher—a daughter (Kathleen Elizabeth), at Birmingham Maternity Hospital.
BARRINGTON.—On January 20th to Patricia (nee Jenner) and Stephen—a son (Christopher James).
BRUCKNER.—On January 19th, at St. George's Hospital, to Rosalind and Felix—a daughter (Catherine Corinna).
CARTMELL.—On January 20th, 1981, at City Maternity Hospital, Carlisle, to Anne (nee Burgess) and Tim—a daughter (Lucy), sister for Sarah, James and Andrew.
COLWYN.—On 17th January, 1981, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Nicola (nee Tyers) and Antony—a daughter.
DOUGLAS-PENNANT.—On 19th January 1981, to Sarah and Paddy—a daughter, sister to Anna.
KAYE.—On January 19th to Jane (Krivine) and Tony—a daughter (Sophie).
OLIVER.—On Thursday, January 15th, to Maria Eugenia (nee Crespo-Rana) and John James—a son (James Edward).
PFLAUMER.—On January 21st to Gaynor (nee Hughes) and Geoffrey—a son (Michael Christian).
RUSSELL.—On 20th January, to Laura (nee Golds) and Rupert—a daughter (Elinor Kate).
SCOTT-WEBB.—On 16th January, 1981, in Greenwich, Connecticut to Shirley (nee Tipping) and James—a son (Jonathan James).
THOMPSON.—On January 20th to Jane (nee Taylor) and Dominic—a daughter (Serena).

MARRIAGES

RUBY WEDDING

SCHARTS : FRENCH.—At Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 22nd January, 1941, Maurice and Edna Eileen.

DEATHS

BANFIELD.—On January 19th, 1981, peacefully in Christchurch Hospital, Ralph Frederick Banfield, M.B.E., of Marsh Court, Southbourne, Bournemouth, the dearly beloved husband of Olive Mary, father of Jillian, Wendy, Peter and Patrick and a much loved grandfather. R.I.P. Requiem Mass at the church of Our Lady, Queen of Peace, Southbourne, on Friday, January 23rd, at 12 noon. Interment to follow in Boscombe Cemetery. Flowers may be sent to Brian Wilton, Funeral Directors, 156 Tuckton Road, Bournemouth. Tel: 428 536.
BRAITHWAITE.—On 19th January, 1981, peacefully, at 21 Westwood Park Road, Peterborough, Margaret Nora (Molly) Braithwaite, M.B.E., only daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Braithwaite, aged 71. Funeral, Golders Green Crematorium, Monday, 26th January, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to the Royal London Homeopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond St., W.C.1.
BURT.—On January 20th, 1981, peacefully, at Whipton Hospital, Exeter, Dr Sheila Mary Burt, of Waysfield, Kilmington, Axminster, Devon. Cremation private. Memorial service, Kilmington Parish Church, on Friday January 30th, 1981, at 2.30 p.m. Donations, if desired, to Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital Kidney Unit Appeal, c/o National Westminster Bank, Axminster.
CLARK.—Suddenly, on January 20th, James Samuel, of Abbotsdene Mews, Cudnall Street, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, ex 4 Corps Signals, the dear brother of John, Gwen and Aileen. Inquiries to Selim Smith & Co., 74 Prestbury Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
COTESWORTH.—On January 20th, 1981, peacefully at Abercorn House, Marion, aged 97, widow of Commander R. W. B. Cotesworth, R.N. Funeral service at Park Crematorium, Aldershot, on Monday, 26th January, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only, but donations may be sent to Rukba, 6 Avonmore Road, London W14 8RL.
DAMICO.—On 21st January, 1981, at home, Via di Villa Pepoli 1, Rome Ciro Damico, shipowner and director of Damico Società di Navigazione, beloved husband of Maria and dear father of Marinella and Paolo.
GRAINGER.—On January 9th, suddenly at home, H. John, Lt.-Col., T.D., Inns of Court and City Yeomanry, devoted husband of Phyllis, and elder brother of Freda and Clifford. Funeral has taken place at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.
GUMBEL, WALTER.—Peacefully on 20th January, beloved husband of Muriel and much loved father of Nicholas and Elizabeth-Anne.
HANNING.—On January 19th, 1981, peacefully, Sylvia Mary, dearly loved wife of Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Hanning, of Hermitage, Berkshire, and dear mother of Susan and Henry. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Chieveley, at 12 noon, Monday, January 26th. Flowers to Camp Hopson, Newbury.
HUTCHINGS.—On 20th January, 1981, suddenly and peacefully, Benjamin Legh Balfour, much loved husband of Ann, and loving father of Tim, Michael, Sally, Charles and James, and grandfather of Anna and William. Funeral on Saturday, 24th January, 12 noon, at Rotherwick Church. Cut flowers only please. Service of thanksgiving at St Clement Danes Church, Strand, W.C.2, on 26th February, 1981, at 12 noon. If wished, donations to British Heart Foundation.
INNES.—On January 20th, 1981, at Perth Royal Infirmary, after a short illness, Berowald, Lieutenant-Colonel, late The Black Watch. Much loved husband of Betty, of Tulchan, Glenalmond, Perthshire, dear father of Colin, Malcolm and Jamie, and devoted grandfather. Funeral, family only. No flowers, donations, if desired, to Cancer Research. Memorial service to be announced later.
KENYON.—Suddenly in London on the 15th January, Keith Lawrence, late of Queensland, Australia, dearly loved son of I. M. Hobron Kenyon (Aust.) and John Kenyon (London) and much loved brother of J. Alan Kenyon.
KINSMAN.—On 19th January, peacefully in a nursing home, Evelyn Mary (Molly) beloved wife of the late Lt.-Colonel F. F. I. Kinsman and mother of Anne and Anthony. Memorial service at Windlesham Parish Church. Date to be announced later.

LATHAM.—On January 19th, peacefully in the London Hospital, Ida Gwendoline, M.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.N., in her 74th year, Theatre Superintendent at the London Hospital for 25 years. Greatly loved and respected by her many friends and colleagues. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, at 1.45 p.m., followed by cremation at Southend Crematorium at 3 p.m., Monday, 26th January, donations in lieu of flowers to St Mary's Church Restoration Fund, or to the London Hospital League of Nurses.
LE QUESNE.—Peacefully in Jersey, on January 18th after a long illness stoically borne, Florence, youngest and last surviving child of the late Charles John Le Quesne.—Thanks be to God.
LLOYD-JONES.—On January 21st, peacefully at home, William Arthur, dearly beloved husband of Eileen and much loved father of Eryl. Funeral service at Worthing Crematorium, Findon, on Tuesday, January 27th, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only please, but donations may be sent in lieu direct to The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.
LOKE.—On 17th January, peacefully at home, 1101 Cathay Apartments, Singapore, Mrs Cheng Kim Loke, widow of Dr Loke Yee. Donations if desired may be made in her memory to the World Wildlife Fund, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, or U.K.
MALACHTA.—On January 13th, after a short illness, Dr Stanislav Malachta, aged 81. Dr Malachta taught chemistry at the Technical University of Prague. During the war he worked at the National Centre of War Research in Paris and he was awarded the King George Medal for research at the Imperial College, London. He will be deeply missed and mourned.
MITCHELL.—Suddenly at Doordrift Lodge, Cape Town, on January 16th, 1981, David Motherwell, M.A. (Oxon.), sometime of Victoria Place, Airdrie, brother of Ann and Mrs. Mary Waddell.
O'HEA.—On 19th January, 1981, peacefully, in hospital, James, husband of the late Helena and dearly loved father of Eileen. Requiescat in Pace.
RIESER.—On January 20th, 1981, peacefully after a painful illness borne with bravery, Daphne Barbara Rieser (nee Dyer), aged 65. Much loved wife, friend and companion of Dolf and fine mother of Richard and Martin. Funeral will be held at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green, N.W.6, at 2.45 p.m., Monday, 26th January. Flowers to Prentice Brothers, 125 Margaret Road, New Barnet.
SAMUEL.—On January 20th, 1981, Esmond, much loved brother, brother-in-law, uncle and friend. Funeral, Friday, 12 noon, Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield Road.
SCURFIELD, WILLIAM RUSSELL.—Suddenly and peacefully on 20th January, 1981, the husband of Elizabeth and father of John, Ann, Hugh and Helen. Grandfather of 14 dearly loved children. Private family funeral and no memorial service at his expressed request. No flowers please, but he would have welcomed donations to the British Heart Foundation of 57 Gloucester Place, London and the British Diabetic Association of Alfred Place, London W.C.1.
SEAMAN, K. W., O.B.E., formerly Dept. of Energy.—On January 19th, beloved husband of Patricia, father of Ann and Richard. Service at St. Etheldreda's, 11.30, 27th January. Enquiries J. Burgess, Hatfield 62122.
SEBESTYEN.—Suddenly on Jan 19th, Henry Martin, dearly loved son of the late Paul and of Cecilia Sebestyen and brother of Amanda and Juliet. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Tuesday, Jan 27th, at 3.45pm. His many friends will be welcome if they can attend.
STOKES.—On January 20th, peacefully, at Edgecombe Home, Newbury, Margaret Rose, aged 97, widow of Captain Alick Stokes, R.N., retired. Funeral, Aldermaston Church, 2.30 p.m., Monday, January 26th. Flowers to Camp Hopson, Newbury.
TOPLAY.—On 13th Jan., 1981, at her home, 4 Ripon Court, Pevensey Gardens, Worthing, Daisy Elizabeth Toplay, aged 91 years, mother of Kenneth and grandmother of William, Celia, Vicki and Julian. Funeral Friday, 23rd Jan., at Worthing Crematorium, 4 p.m. Floral tributes may be sent to H. D. Tribe Ltd., Funeral Directors, tel. Worthing 34516.
WHITE.—On 16th January, 1981, peacefully at home, Lt.-Col. Robert P. F. White, M.C., late of the King's Own Royal Regiment. Deeply mourned by all his family. Funeral service at St. Leonard's Church, Streatham High Road, S.W.16, on Friday, 23 January, at 2.0 p.m., followed by cremation at the South London Crematorium, Rowan Road Streatham. Family flowers only to Messrs. Dowsett and Jenkins, funeral directors, 7 Sunnyhill Road, Streatham, S.W.16, by 10.0 a.m.
WHITE, EVELYN (nee Hatcher).—On January 20th, at Blandford Forum. Devoted friend and companion to Robinson family, Wimbledon and Warlingham, 1918-1965. Funeral, Pimperne Church, noon, January 26th.
WILLETT.—On January 21st, suddenly and peacefully at his home, Edward Grindle, dearly loved by Chris and beloved father of Sarah, Nicholas and Peter. A private funeral. Memorial service to be arranged later.
WILLIS.—On January 20th, 1981, at home, peacefully in her sleep after a short illness, Lily (Lys), beloved wife of Septimus. Funeral service and interment at Lodge Hill Cemetery (Old Chapel), Birmingham, on Wednesday, January 28th, at 12 noon.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DUTHIE.—A Thanksgiving Service for the life of the Reverend Doctor C. S. Duthie will be held at Regent Square United Reformed Church at 12 noon on Thursday, 19 February, 1981.
HUTTON.—A memorial service for Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Jacomb Hutton, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C., will be held on Wednesday the 4th February, at 2.30 p.m. at St. Paul's Church (Portman Square), in Robert Adam Street, London, W.1.

IN MEMORIAM

FETTUCINI, LUCIO.—On 22.1.80. (More beautiful than any gift you gave, you were.)—Mitz.
SILBERSTON, LOUIS, F.Z.S.—My darling father, loving memories.—Gertrude Shilling.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,430

ACROSS
1 Island where sun shines—and air is fresh (8).
6 Like Communist, outdo one who works for MP (6).
9 Mounting Latin American combination of coins (6).
10 Current recession caused his drink problem (8).
11 Bird on fire with love (8).
12 Sheepish looking hypocrite may be so beastly (6).
13 Sort of cross held by a lord—e.g. Wimsey (5).
14 Plays lead in 10 in my set of programmes (9).
17 Contribute something BBC is sure to change (9).
19 Such days at end of three months? (5).
22 Female inhabitant of strange land (6).
23 One who goes too far—on pier? (8).
24 Capital L in US (8).
25 Admission you or I might make, so to speak (6).
26 Fruit-tree in flower in South Africa (6).
27 Six feet of chain, followed by seven in links (8).

DOWN
2 You need first two letters to get answer—is that clear? (7).
3 Measles? Doctor ordered such undisturbed rest (9).
4 Out at midnight, making observations (6).
5 Saint with pure character in Sheridan play (7, 8).
6 Long hair a hindrance once in boxing circles (8).
7 Goldsmith's small room in Irish capital (7).
8 One who has a demon, perhaps (9).
13 Nut-tree I chop as it is ruined (9).
15 Classic feature—novel winning margin (5, 4).
16 Animal still produced in Ireland and Scotland (8).
18 Flower could be a big one (7).
20 Refined though catty description of fowl (7).
21 Rub out notes (no B, D or G) (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,429

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MARSHALL.—John, Hilda and Ross Marshall wish to express their gratitude to all friends and colleagues of John's brother Willie for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent sorrow, in particular those in Europe and Israel, some of whom came long distances to be present at the funeral service. They also wish to thank the Rev. Donald Stephen and the Rev. David Lyon for their conduct of the memorial service in Marchmont St. Giles Church and the committal service at the crematorium.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 26

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